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Index Monasticus;

OR

THE ABBEYS AND OTHER MONASTERIES

ALLEN, RETOMES, & ALIENS

COLLEGES, COLLEGIATE CHURCHES, AND HOSPITALS

COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT

FORMERLY ESTABLISHED IN

The Diocese of Norwich

AND THE ADJACENT

Kingdom of East Angles

SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED AND BRIEFLY DESCRIBED

RESPECTING TO THE RESPECTIVE CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES IN EACH COUNTY

AND ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS OF

Shutcliffe, Norfolk, and the City of Norwich

THE WHOLE OF THE DIocese OF NORWICH



LONDON

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1831

Index Monasticus;

OR

THE ABBEYS AND OTHER MONASTERIES,

ALIEN PRIORIES, FRIARIES,

COLLEGES, COLLEGIATE CHURCHES, AND HOSPITALS,

With their Dependencies,

FORMERLY ESTABLISHED IN

The Diocese of Norwich

AND THE ANCIENT

Kingdom of East Anglia,

SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED AND BRIEFLY DESCRIBED,

According to the respective Orders and Denominations in each County,

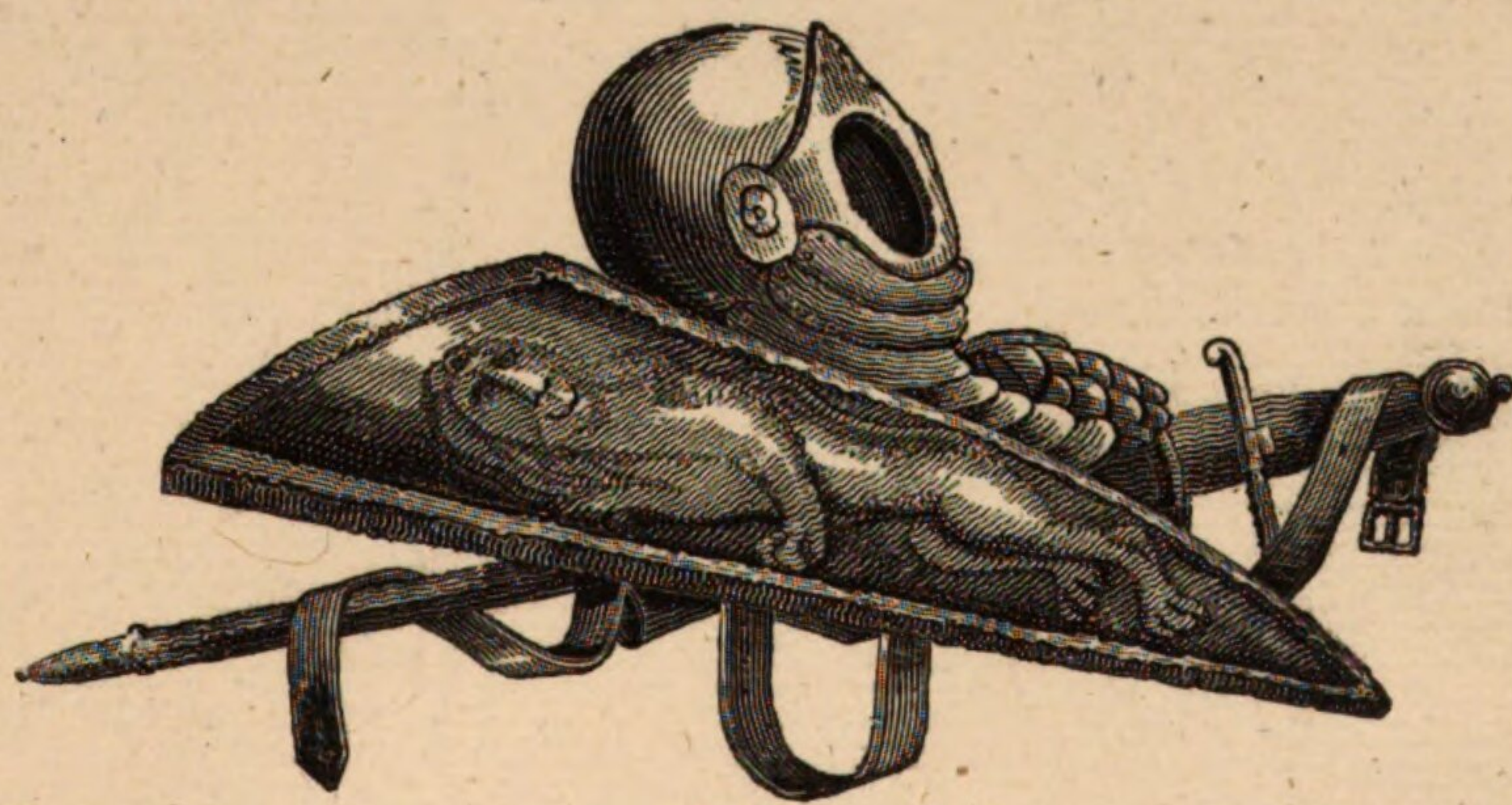
AND ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS OF

Suffolk, Norfolk, and the City of Norwich,

AND THE ARMS OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

By **RICHARD TAYLOR**

OF NORWICH.



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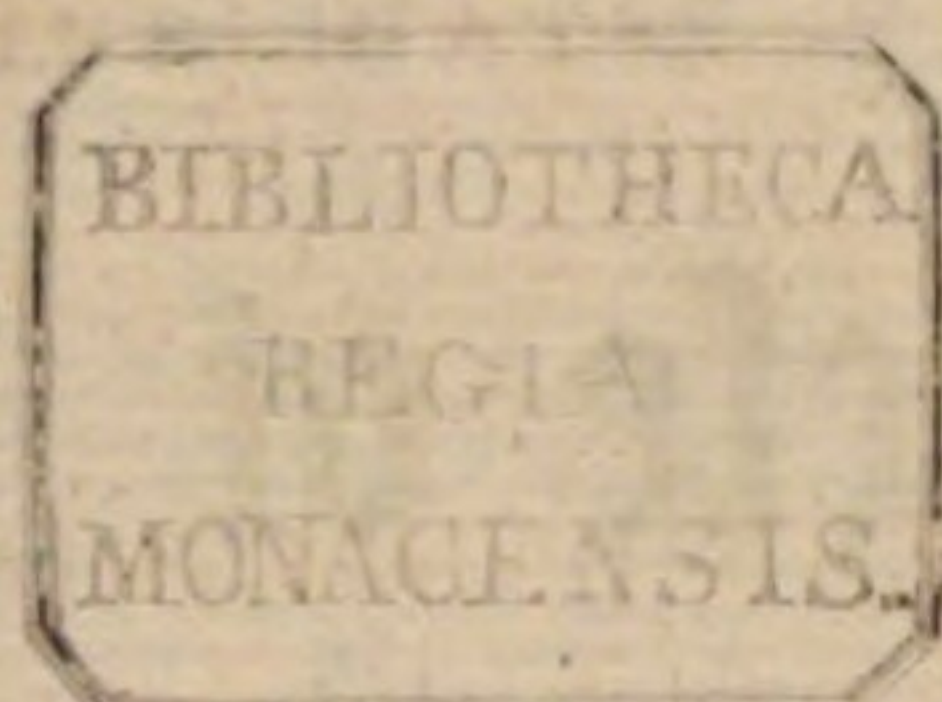
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THE INDEX OF THE MONASTERIES

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The Index of the Monasteries

Index of the Monasteries

SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED AND INDEXED

according to the alphabetical order of the names of the monasteries

and the names of the places

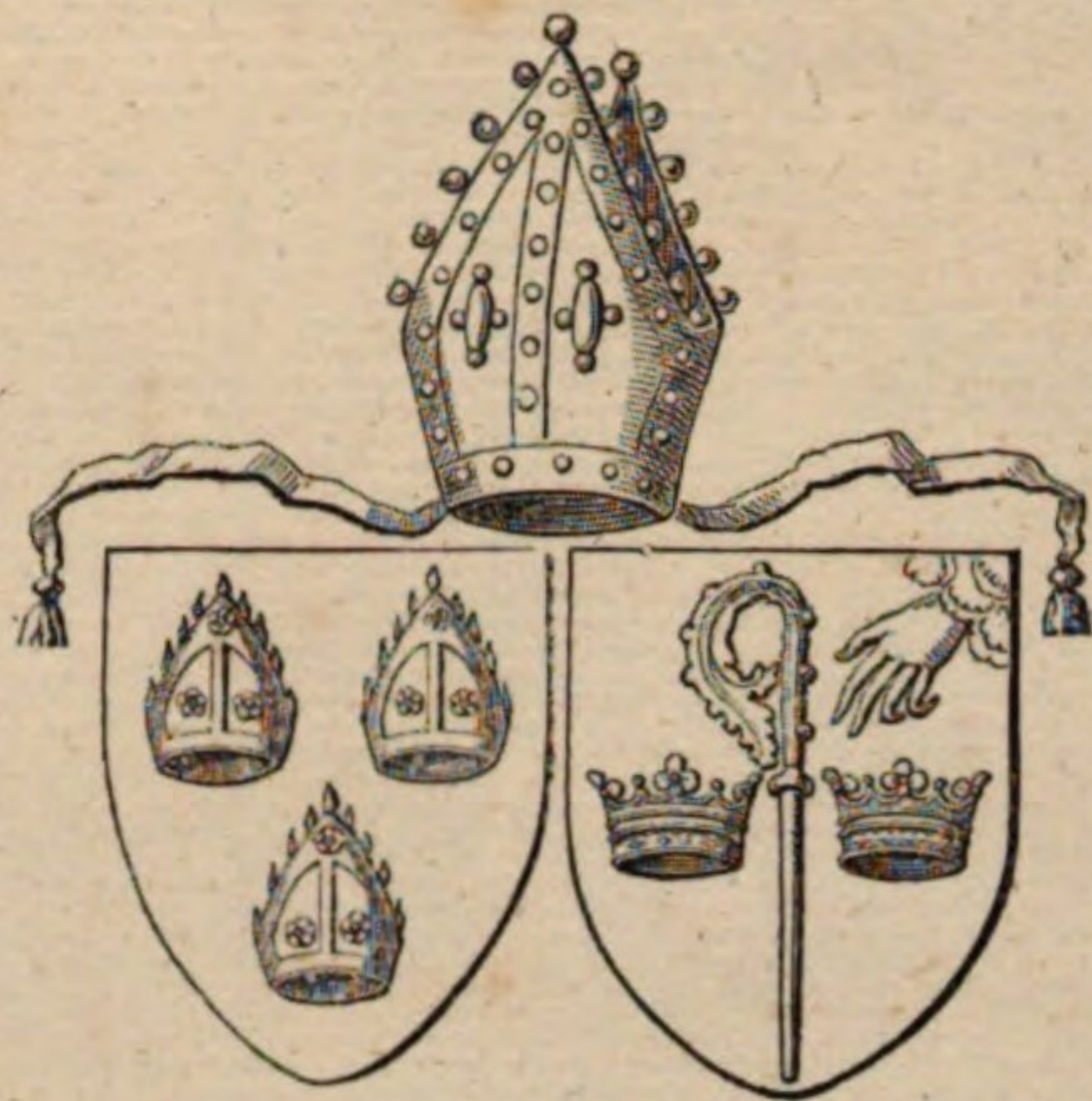
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by the Rev. J. B. de la Motte

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OF NUREMBERG





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P R E F A C E.

HE district over which the present inquiry extends is remarkable for having been more abundantly endowed with religious houses, from the earliest introduction of Christianity, than any other of equal size in the kingdom. Its proportion of annual income derived from the lands which at one time appertained to the monasteries of East Anglia also considerably exceeded that of any other part of England, over a similar area. The Diocese of Norwich contains about one-twentieth of the superficial extent of all England and Wales: its proportion of monastic revenues is about one-sixteenth of the whole^a. The number of places at which religious institutions of the larger class were established within the See of Norwich is about one-eleventh of the number in England and Wales^b. And the number of Monasteries, Colleges, and Hospitals included within the same district is something less than one-eighth of the whole^c. By these statements it will be seen that in a space containing one-twentieth of the kingdom, there are religious houses amounting in number to nearly an eighth. So extensive indeed were the temporal possessions of the religious institutions, that there were few, or probably none, of the parishes in this district, numerous as they are, which were not, in part, claimed by the regular orders, or in which the religious had not an interest.

Such a considerable portion of the landed property in Suffolk and Norfolk having been in the hands of the monastical, clerical, and military orders, prior to the era of its alienation, there needs no apology for detailing the history of this description of property. The *Index Monasticus* will go far to identify these numerous estates; to determine their number and importance; to ascertain their value at distant and successive periods; and to trace them to their present possessors. It will detail the origin of those structures whose beautiful though dilapidated remains yet adorn the country, and even now offer to our view the proudest specimens of architectural science. The object of the work is to illustrate the monastical history of the Diocese of Norwich and the Kingdom of East Anglia; and at the same time to form an useful accompaniment and index to Blomefield's County History; to the *Monasticon Anglicanum* of Sir William Dugdale; to the *Notitia Monastica* of Dr. Tanner: and to other works which have reference to the ecclesiastical and monastical history of this district.

The author is fully aware that the only credit he can possibly hope to gain from a publication of this nature must arise from the accuracy with which the materials are collected and arranged. However industrious he may have been in procuring and condensing the matter of the present volume, he is quite ready to admit that, pursuing this plan, and with

^a 186,512*l.* *per annum* in England and Wales,—11,560*l.* in Norwich Diocese according to Speed's values, and about 16,000*l.* *per annum*, *Val. Eccles.*, including the property held by other houses not in the diocese.

^b 1422 places in England and Wales,—136 in the Norwich diocese.—Tanner.

^c 2124 in England and Wales, 256 of which are in the Norwich diocese.

a more extended and laborious investigation, much more might be done, and particularly in Suffolk. It remains to state what has been attempted here.

The arrangement of the religious houses, under the orders, institutions, or denominations to which they respectively appertained, was adopted to show the relative importance of each order. It is hoped that no difficulty will arise from this classification, and that the alphabetical index will remove whatever inconvenience may result therefrom.

As the spelling of the names of places and persons is found to vary very much in the old books and contemporary manuscripts, it was thought better to give them as they occurred, without reference to former spelling: it therefore will frequently occur that a particular name is written in several different ways. To assist the etymologist in determining the probable derivations of the names of places, a progressive series, as they are written in ancient documents, is prefixed to the several religious houses.

Several tables of Valuations are given. The most ancient of these is the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV., sometimes called the Norwich Taxation, A.D. 1291. There was no difficulty in doing this, as far as related to the county of Norfolk, where the valuation of each monastery is separately made out, and where the sums total are declared. In Suffolk and in the portion of Cambridgeshire it was necessary to go through the tedious process of collecting the various items enumerated in each parish, in order to obtain the amount of revenue belonging to each religious house. To these amounts were to be added, in either county, the revenues which the same monasteries held in other dioceses, in order to make up the complete valuation. The second table is that of Sir William Dugdale, as corrected by Mr. Nasmith in his Introduction to the *Notitia Monastica*, and compared with the original edition of the *Monasticon*. The third is that of Mr. Speed, taken from the first and subsequent editions of his "Historie of Britaine" in 1611. The fourth table, which in many respects is a revision of the two last, but differing from both in several instances, has been carefully taken from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus tempore Hen. VIII.*, recently printed by command of His Majesty, in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons. Some other valuations, from manuscript and private as well as public authorities, are occasionally inserted.

Many of the Arms which were engraven to illustrate this work were sketched from the original carvings in wood or stone, or from the paintings on glass, which still decorate the ruins of the monasteries, or embellish the churches which were appropriated to them.

The chronological lists of Benefactors to the religious houses, which have been formed with considerable labour, are perhaps the completest series of contemporary personages of influence within this diocese, that can be referred to.

The list of Present Proprietors of abbey estates the author presumes is authentic. If any instance occurs to the contrary, it must be ascribed to the difficulty of obtaining, in all cases, accurate information; especially where there were doubts as to the identity of the sites: on this account, there are, therefore, a few unavoidable omissions.

In constructing the accompanying Maps, care has been taken to describe, where practicable, the exact situation or position of the monasteries; but in many instances, especially in the early religious houses, the precise sites are unknown. Many of the monasteries have been personally visited by the author during the last three or four years, and the examina-

tion would have been extended to the whole had it been possible to confine it within any reasonable limits of time. The principal roads by which the pilgrims entered the diocese and repaired to the shrine of Our Lady at Walsingham, are sketched upon the maps. It was imagined that the other routes of the pilgrims might be traced by means of the stone crosses which still abound in Norfolk: for this purpose, the sites of more than eighty crosses in that county have been ascertained: but they are still too few, and too widely dispersed, to enable the theory to be acted upon. The boundary of the diocese has been compared and corrected with the map accompanying the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*; and the counties are divided into their respective archdeaconries.

No work on the religious institutions of any county or district has yet been published which contained maps for the exclusive purpose of exhibiting the sites, or relative positions, of the monasteries. In the books which have been mentioned in this preface such maps are continually required^a. In those which have been constructed for the *Index Monasticus*, every thing foreign to their immediate object has been carefully excluded. They are, therefore, unencumbered with superfluous embellishments, with roads, or with names of towns, villages, parks, rivers, &c. The utility of maps to explain or to illustrate a single department, must be apparent to those who are accustomed to consult such as are commonly annexed to county histories, and who are referred to one map for a variety of information, such as would require three or four to convey effectually. In general, these must necessarily be so crowded and confused with the variety of names, references, and ornaments, that it is difficult to render any portion, or particular subject, distinct, or to discover readily the position places. For this reason, few persons are inclined to lose time in searching through such maps as they proceed.

The various departments which must necessarily be separately treated on, in a county history, require a distinct series of plans to accompany and elucidate, where practicable, each of those subjects. Upon this principle, there should be one general map for showing the relative position of the towns. That part of the book which relates to the religious establishments of the district will be best illustrated by a map of their sites. The local military history of the district will be elucidated by a plan which would exhibit, at one view, the castles, military roads, fortresses, encampments, positions, and works, of all periods. The chapters on the roads, the rivers, the canals, the soils, and the geology^b, of the country, should each be illustrated and explained by its separate map. Such illustrations would unquestionably be far more practically useful, and less expensive, than the engraved views and prospects commonly annexed to provincial histories, and which only please the eye for an instant.

There is such a remarkable want of arrangement in the Rev. Mr. Blomefield's Essay, that with a view to collect and illustrate the substance of what that valuable work contains on the monastic history of Norfolk, the following map of Norfolk, and the Index, have been compiled, and are now submitted by way of supplementary chapter. It seems quite probable, from the Preface to the reverend author's first volume, that, had he lived, proper indexes to this, and to the other departments of his elaborate essay, would have been affixed. It is now defective from the want of them.

^a How useful maps of this description would prove in the *Monasticon*, the *Notitia*, and many publications of a more local nature, such as county histories, Scott's *Antiquities of the Scottish Border*, &c., those who are accustomed to refer to them will, I think, readily acknowledge. I hope the

editors of the new edition of the *Monasticon* will take this hint.

^b Dr. MacCulloch has recently availed himself of this useful species of embellishment, in his *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*.

According to the arrangement adopted in the following sheets, much information may be concentrated; and the design might be usefully extended to other counties. With the assistance of maps so constructed we are enabled to compare, almost at a glance, the geographical positions, the relative importance, and antiquity of the monasteries: the wealth, the number, and the extent, of the various orders and denominations: the distribution of the hospitals, colleges, and charitable foundations. By the reference we may trace from the possessor of the abbey estates in 1820, to the grantee in 1538, who was enriched by the bounty of Henry VIII., or to whom they were alienated; we may perceive by what powerful individuals these endowments were, from time to time, augmented; and we may proceed to that still more distant period when the piety, the enthusiasm, or the munificence, of the founders occasioned their establishment.

For the further illustration of the work, the author has prefixed some introductory notes on the various objects of the numerous religious associations. The examples which are there quoted, amounting to nearly three hundred, have been selected, almost entirely, from within the limits prescribed for the present survey. The annexed list of the episcopal seals is for the most part new; the descriptions having been chiefly taken from the originals, or from the pen drawings of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

It now only remains to return thanks for the kind and valuable assistance given to the work by several gentlemen, and amongst them, by some to whom the author had not previously the honour of an introduction.

To Henry Jermyn, esq., of Sibton, the author is particularly indebted for the ready access afforded to an extensive collection of manuscripts relating to the county of Suffolk. Through the liberality of this gentleman, in contributing much unpublished matter referring to Suffolk monasteries, in addition to what has been collected from other sources, that portion of the volume is offered with considerable satisfaction. The author has also to acknowledge, most gratefully, the great assistance which he has received, from the commencement to the termination of his undertaking, from William Stevenson, esq. To Thomas Amyot, esq., Elisha de Hague, esq., to the gentlemen of the Friars Society of Norwich, to John Josselyn, esq., to the Rev. William Gunn, Dawson Turner, esq., Sir Robert John Buxton, bart., Caleb Rose, esq., Mr. William-Stevenson Fitch, Mr. Burrell of Thetford, the Rev. John Longe, John Dugmore, esq., Mr. Goddard Johnson, and to other gentlemen in the diocese, the author has to express his very sincere thanks for the personal civilities, as well as the antiquarian assistance, which he has received from them during the progress of the work.

INTRODUCTION.

THE institutions which are mentioned in the following work being of various denominations, it has been deemed expedient, in order to render it more useful and acceptable, to prefix a short description of their titles, distinctions, numbers, revenues, and uses, which may be classed in the following manner :

Anglo-Saxon destroyed or early Monasteries.

Although there are a few instances of British monasteries which were founded at a very early period of Christianity, particularly that by St. Patrick at Glastonbury as far back as the year 433, it is certain that monastic institutions were not generally prevalent in this island till after the coming of St. Augustine, the first christian missionary to its English inhabitants, A.D. 597. Those in the diocese of Norwich were founded, after the establishment of Christianity in East Anglia by King Sigebert and St. Felix, about the year 630 or 636. It was long a subject of discussion amongst monks and monkish historians, whether St. Augustine introduced the rule of St. Gregory or that of St. Benedict : the Benedictines, however, appear best entitled to the honour they claim of classing St. Augustine with their order.

The communities formed by the BRITISH Saints, previously to the arrival of St. Augustine, whilst they materially differed, in their rules and manner of living, from each other, did not become distinct orders as was common in later times. They were at first, probably, assemblies of christian families, rather than cells of monks, and they united or lived together rather for the advantages of society, of instruction, and of civilization, than for religious purposes solely. In these barbarous times, it was no wonder that persons of all ranks should be disposed to enter or to found "those retired societies, where science first began to appear ; where truth, the most interesting truth, was to be heard ; and where civilized manners prevailed^a," instead of the brutal roughness which characterized these ages. The habits of the members of these christian communities differed little from those of the common classes of persons in their respective countries, and, in the long course of ages, became singular only by their retaining, without alteration, the ancient mode. Their habitations were simple ; their manners peaceful ; their society instructive ; their retirement voluntary. Subjecting themselves to no unnecessary and unsocial restrictions, binding themselves with no vows of poverty, of chastity, or of obedience, they yet observed these points more scrupulously than those who in after times ceremoniously vowed to practise them. Fanaticism alone introduced, in later times, restraint, severity, and oppression. We have the authority of William of Malmesbury for stating, as an instance of the magnitude of these communities, that the monastery of Bangor contained 2,100 monks who maintained themselves there by the produce of their own labour.

For a long time after the introduction of Christianity, even to the eighth century, the religious occupiers of the English monasteries were simply denominated cœnobites or monks, without any distinction of orders^b. They adopted, according to the judgement of their abbots and superiors, or in compliance with the will of their patrons, the regulations prescribed by St. Benedict, St. Gregory, or St. Columba ; whilst others of these associations were entirely composed of secular canons. Whatever may, at this enlightened period, be thought censurable in these ancient institutions, it is certain that they were then, in many respects, eminently useful ; and while they are accused as the nurseries of superstition, of pride, and of oppression, it is agreed by all that they were also the abodes of piety and hospitality, and the only means of preserving literature, and of fostering the first dawns of science, in a barbarous age.

The religious communities of the ANGLO-SAXONS contained crowds of monks, far exceeding in numbers the fraternities of later times. At Winchelcomb they amounted to three hundred ; at the united monastery of Weremouth and Jarrow, to six hundred ; and the societies established by St. Wilfred consisted of vast bodies of monks, the greater part of whom were employed in the occupations of social life.

In these populous monasteries, Mr. Lingard informs us, a very small proportion of the members were per-

^a *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. iv.

^b Fuller makes the following distinction between the houses of the

religious:—*Monasterium*, a place containing men living alone. *Cœnobium*, where men lived in common.—*History of Abbots*, p. 265.

mitted to study the sciences, or to aspire to holy orders; not less than five-sixths were employed in the daily occupations of husbandry and the mechanic arts, in which they acquired a much greater proficiency than any of their contemporaries^a.

In the middle of the ninth century commenced the destructive irruptions of the Danes into East-Anglia, the shores of that kingdom being particularly exposed to the predatory attacks of those barbarians. The riches of the Anglo-Saxon monasteries, the wealth that in times of danger and invasion was commonly deposited within their walls, the immense value of some of the shrines, and their accumulated oblations, held out too powerful temptations to these northern plunderers to be either overlooked or resisted. The ruin of the Northumbrian was soon followed by the destruction of the East-Anglian monasteries. For a while, the peaceful occupiers of the latter merely heard, in their retirements, rumours of the murderous progress of the infidel invaders. But, by degrees, the desolating tide rolled southward; and the scenes of carnage, of pillage, and of devastation, which had been witnessed at Lindesfarne, at Tynemouth, at Croyland, and at Ely, were renewed at Soham, at Bury, at Dereham, and at Hulme, and these monasteries were successively reduced to heaps of ruins. With the unfortunate King Edmund expired the liberties of his East-Anglian subjects: the Danes, now masters of his kingdom, destroyed, in their progress, not only the ecclesiastical institutions, but even the vestiges of civilization; and the wastes and marshes of the east again returned to their original wildness and solitude.

After this period scarcely any religious houses remained in England. For a century the ancient habitations of the monks and nuns were deserted by the regular orders; and it was not until about the year 966 that King Edgar the Peaceable was induced, by the advice of St. Dunstan and St. Oswald, to restore the monastic profession to its original splendour, to eject the secular clergy or canons who had gained possession of the remaining monasteries, and to place in their stead an order of monks who should be subjected to the Benedictine discipline. The celebrated "Concord of Rules," compiled by St. Dunstan from the ordinances of various foreign and English monasteries under the rule of St. Benedict, regulated the government of all the monks until the year 1077.

Down to the Conquest about one hundred monasteries had been founded in England, ten of which were in the diocese of East-Anglia; and of this number two only survived, or were re-founded, after the incursions of the Danes. Being chiefly governed by rules derived from the Benedictine, the early monasteries mentioned in the annexed work are for this reason classed with the Benedictine houses.

In choosing the site of their monasteries, solitude and security formed the chief recommendations to the Anglo-Saxon monks. Amidst the lonely marshes of Hulme, or the dreary fens of Soham, of Thorney, or of Ely, these early and populous communities constructed their almost inaccessible habitations, and devoted the time which their discipline spared from prayer and contemplation, to the improvement of the agriculture of the neighbourhood, or to the drainage of the immense marshes of the Girvii. As religious houses became more numerous, various circumstances influenced the choice of their situation. The friars preferred to fix their convents amidst the haunts of men, and the bustle of large towns. Their avocations were, comparatively, both social and active, and such as the monastic rule, which compelled its followers to a life of seclusion, could not permit. The neighbourhood of a river or of the sea was commonly selected by the monks and canons to place their principal monasteries, for the greater convenience of the site, or for obtaining a regular supply of water and fish. The vicinities of Lynn and of Yarmouth were thickly sprinkled with every variety of monastic institutions; but in the high tract of land between Buckenham priory and Bungay, and in that which extends between Thetford and Cambridge, each comprising a space of two hundred and fifty square miles, not a single monastery occurs, and scarcely a house or an hospital to receive the passing pilgrim. Fertility of soil was also an important guide in the selection of the sites of the religious houses: "they were seated," Sir Henry Spelman quaintly observes, "in the fattest and choicest places in all the country; for our ancestors offered, like Abel, the best unto God."

Abbeys.

Abbeys were monasteries which had for their superior an abbot or abbess, who frequently styled themselves "by divine permission," or "by the grace of God, lord abbot," &c. The abbot of Cluni was addressed by the title of "cardinal abbot."

Priories were occasionally elevated into abbeys, as Wymondham in Norfolk; Dr. Tanner also mentions an instance of an abbey being reduced, through poverty, to a priory^b. The abbots appear to have derived their rank from the king solely, for an abbey could not be founded without the king's charter of protection to the prior or superior who was to be henceforward abbot. Subordinate to the lord abbot, and second in authority in these large monasteries, was the claustral prior, frequently, as at Bury abbey, styled the "lord prior," who officiated and governed in the absence of the abbot, but was removeable at his pleasure: indeed the power of

^a It was not in the Saxon monasteries alone that the useful arts were cultivated, for the advantage of the community, or for the public benefit. St. Bernard, when he instituted his order in 1116, provided that his monks should practise all sorts of handicrafts; that the artificers should

work under the guidance of an elder or superior; and that the produce of their labour should be a common fund, to maintain the whole community.

^b Preface to the *Notitia*.

the abbot seems to have been nearly despotic. Respecting the internal regulation of the house, in all cases not explicitly defined by the rule of the order, no appeal was allowed against his decisions^a; his will was law, his determination final. The Benedictine rule gave him the right of confining, for an unlimited time, in solitary and distant cells, obnoxious or contumacious monks. It empowered him to place occasionally under the monastic discipline in the monasteries, the offending secular priests, and it even armed him with authority to inflict on the monks the severest corporal chastisement.

Some of the Anglo-Saxon monasteries had mints in which the abbots were allowed the privilege of coining, and the larger monasteries, in later times, issued money which had been coined within their precincts. The abbey of Bury had the following officers: *Custos Cunei*, or keeper of the mint; *Monetarius*, the moneyer or mint-master; *Cambiator*, or exchanger; *duo Custodes*, or keepers; and *duo Assaisiatores*, or assayers. Most great abbeys, like the one last mentioned, had many farms and granges which were appropriated to supplying, in rotation, the cellarer and household with the requisite food and other necessities. The abbey of St. Alban's was supplied with herrings and other fish from Great Yarmouth, in which town was a storehouse for the use of that monastery.

Many superiors of religious houses, in the eastern counties, had their city residences in Norwich. The sites of several are pointed out upon the accompanying map, and upwards of forty other monasteries had houses in this city, although their sites have not been sufficiently identified to be expressed upon the plan. Perhaps these prelates retained houses for their occasional occupation when their presence was required in Norwich; as the parliamentary abbots and priors had houses in Westminster, London, or Southwark, to reside in whilst the parliament was sitting. Previously to the year 1538, there had been founded within the limits of the see of Norwich ten abbeys, besides two others which were occupied by nuns.

In cathedral monasteries the bishops appear to have represented the abbots^b, and accordingly took precedence of, and claimed submission from, the priors. This point was strongly contested in the cathedral monastery of Norwich, in the year 1440. At that time the prior refusing to pay the customary reverence of carrying the crucifix before bishop Lyhert, that prelate appealed to Rome, and obtained for himself and future bishops a full confirmation of the disputed right, and the additional honour of being censured by the prior whenever they officiated in the cathedral in their pontifical robes^c.

At the time of the ecclesiastical survey, A. D. 1534, the most wealthy monastery in England was Westminster abbey, the annual revenue of which was 3,977*l.* according to Speed.

Several of our English monasteries were fortified, many of them being places of considerable strength, and as such were sometimes occupied in times of civil war. Bury abbey in 1327 resisted for some time the repeated attacks of twenty thousand insurgents. The priory of Binham was closely but unsuccessfully besieged in the reign of King John. St. Benet's abbey, according to old accounts, was strongly fortified, "appearing more like a castle than a cloister:" William the Conqueror in vain besieged it, until a monk betrayed the place. So important as a place of strength was this abbey considered, that it was contemplated by the insurgents in 1382 to occupy it as a fortress against any force that might be brought against them^d. Ewenny priory in South Wales is an interesting specimen of fortified monasteries^e.

Most of the monasteries contained schools, wherein the several departments of learning and science were taught. To all the cathedrals, also, were annexed schools^f, which were principally calculated for those who were designed for the church, and were under the immediate protection of the bishops^g. As every religious house contained a library^h, in which some of the brethren were incessantly occupied in transcribing booksⁱ, the opportunity of acquiring knowledge increased with the number of monastic institutions^k. The abbot and convent of St. Edmund's Bury maintained schools in their manors of Mildenhall and Beccles as early as the reign of Hen. II.^l Abbot Sampson founded a school for forty boys, at Bury, in the year 1198. In the almonry of the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Norwich, thirty boys were supported and taught grammar in "Le Almerye Scole," said to be of the foundation of bishop Herbert; for this purpose 2*l.* *per annum* were appropriated in alms to the master and children out of the revenues of the priory.

We have an early instance of the foundation of schools attached to religious houses, in those established in Suffolk about the year 636 at Dunwich and at Felix-Stow, by Sigebert king of East-Anglia and bishop Felix. For the purpose of assisting the progress of the christian religion, on its first introduction into that kingdom, masters were appointed to instruct the children, as Mr. Speed tells us, "after the manner of the Kentish men^m."

^a Fosbrooke's *British Monachism*, vol. i. 117.

^b At St. Alban's and at Bury the abbots had the privilege of giving the solemn benediction.

^c In the conventual cathedrals the bishops usually sat in the principal stall on the right hand of the entrance into the choir.—*Notitia*, Preface, p. xv. ^d Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 81.

^e *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. iv. Pl. xxx.

^f The Jews had schools at Lynn and at Norwich, soon after the Conquest, according to Matthew Paris, p. 596.

^g Berington, *History of Hen. II.*, p. 642.

^h "A convent without a library," says a proverb in use in those times, "is like a castle without an armory."

ⁱ Two water-mills at West-Stow in Suffolk were assigned to the precentor of Bury abbey, to find parchment and ink for the convent.

^k We must not, however, overlook the monopoly of learning at which the ecclesiastics of those days appeared to aim. In the instance of the schools belonging to the cathedral and city of Norwich, the masters of which were collated by the bishops of that see, it was usual, at the time of the induction, to publish an inhibition, prohibiting all other persons from teaching grammar and singing in the city.

^l *Monasticon Anglicanum*, new edition, vol. iii. p. 105.

^m *History of Great Britaine*, 327.

Mitred Abbeyes.

Parliamentary abbeyes or priories, in general, were the most powerful and wealthy monasteries, the abbots or priors of which possessed the privilege, and exercised the service, arising from the tenure by which they held their vast possessions, of sitting in the upper house of parliament as feudal barons of the kingdom.

Amongst the changes introduced by William of Normandy, upon his arrival in England, was that of reducing all the ecclesiastic estates to military tenure, and subjecting the regular clergy, in common with the greater military barons, to knights service, and to the duty of attendance when summoned to his courts and his wars. The monastic possessions, according to their magnitude, were apportioned by this tenure into a certain number of knight's fees^a. Such of the abbatial endowments as were held of the king in chief, or such of the monasteries as possessed an entire barony, equal to thirteen knights fees^b, had their superiors summoned to attend the parliament as spiritual lords. The bishops and abbots sat in the king's great council, as the parliament was originally styled, not only on account of their episcopal jurisdiction, but by a prescription arising from the importance of their secular baronies^c, "which were unalienable from their respective dignities^d."

Although a seat in the parliament is now considered one of the most distinguished privileges a subject can enjoy, the ecclesiastics of the middle ages viewed the service as a burden. Many of them procured charters of exemption from what they considered a compulsory tenure, until, by degrees, the indulgences from this service were extended to a large proportion of the greater monasteries. Dr. Robertson observes, that the anxiety with which our ancestors endeavoured to get free from the obligation of sitting in parliament is surpassed by that only with which their posterity solicit to be admitted there^e.

In the year 1264, sixty-four abbots and thirty-six priors sat in the English parliament by virtue of this tenure: in 1278 there were forty; in 1279, seventy-five; in 1307 only fifty-six parliamentary abbots and priors appear to have been summoned; and in the reign of King Edward III. this number had decreased to twenty-seven abbots and two priors^f, and so continued until the dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry VIII. Even in this reduced state, they formed a very considerable body, which, Sir Edward Coke observes, was, in those times, equal in number to the temporal nobility^g. In the parliament of Scotland, also, as late as the reign of James VI., the ecclesiastics equalled in number the great barons, who amounted to fifty-three.

Besides the cathedral priory of Norwich, whose abbot was a bishop^h, always elected by his monksⁱ, there were two abbeyes in this diocese whose superiors had the honour of wearing the mitre. The bishop of Norwich still sits in the house of lords in right of the barony of Hulme, which was given in exchange, previously to the Dissolution, for the ancient possessions of the see. Mr. Blomefield and others contend, that by virtue of an unrepealed private act, the title of abbot, as well as the barony, of St. Benet's at Hulme is still held by the bishops of Norwich^k. It is certain that the bishops have retained that title in their signatures long since the Reformation^l, in the same manner, probably, as the Scottish priors did.

The parliamentary robes of the mitred abbots consisted of a gown, hood, and cassock^m. Previously to the year 1266, several abbots obtained indulgences from the popes to wear mitres: these were directed to be made of silver gilt with gold, to distinguish them from the mitres of the bishops, which were of pure goldⁿ.

Priories.

Priories were religious houses where the superior was styled prior, and in the larger monasteries, as at Norwich, "lord prior." Abbots and priors, as heads of houses, except in cathedrals, where there was no abbot, but a bishop, are considered by Mr. Fosbrooke nearly as synonymous. The prior had next in authority under him a sub-prior, who acted as head of the house in his absence. Those denominated independent priories had the right of electing their superior from the members of their respective fraternities.

^a A knight's fee consisted of the service of a knight or soldier, *miles*, to attend the king in his wars for forty days in a year.—Blackstone's *Commentaries*, vol. i. 409, 12th edit. In Edward the Second's time a knight's fee was valued at 20*l. per annum*.—Coke *Litt.* p. 74. The measure of a knight's fee 3 Edw. I. was estimated at twelve plough-lands.—Blackstone, ii. p. 62.

^b Collier's *Ecclesiastical History*. The temporals of the abbey of Bury amounted to four of these baronies.

^c Brydson's *View of Heraldry*, p. 271.

^d Blackstone's *Commentaries*, i. 156.

^e *History of Scotland*, vol. i. 86, edit. 1819.

^f The number appears to vary almost in every parliament. In the 1st of Edw. III. there appear to be fifty-six parliamentary abbots and priors; in the year following, only fifteen; and at a later period of the same reign we find twenty-six. These, excepting the abbot of Cirencestre and the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, all belonged to the Benedictine order.

^g Coke *Litt.* p. 97.

^h The bishop of a conventual monastery was "in place of an abbot."—Tanner.

ⁱ Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, 336, 338, 342, 344, &c. The monks of Norwich generally elevated their prior to the bishopric, with the approbation of the king.

^k *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. and v. In this act, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 45., is the following passage: "And be it enacted by auctorite aforesaid that the said persone which shalbe named bisshoppe of Norwiche and his successours bisshoppes of the said bisshoppriche fromhensforth shalbe abbottes of the said monasterye of Seynt Benett, and have the dignities of the said abbacy unyted, incorporated, and knytte to the see of the said bisshoppriche of Norwiche." This title is further noticed in *Coke's Institutes*, part iv. cap. 52, page 252, 4th edition.

^l *Monasticon Anglicanum*, edit. 1819, vol. iii. p. 65.

^m Yates's *History of Bury*, chap. v. p. 181.

ⁿ Fiddes's *Collections*, p. 91.

To be admitted to share the wealth of the richer monasteries, and to live in idleness and luxury within their walls, appear to have been objects which for some centuries were sought with avidity even by the highest ranks of society. The monks who inhabited these houses were chiefly members of respectable families; provision was made, even in the most crowded monasteries, to receive men of rank and learning; and the relatives of the most elevated classes of the nobility often sought in their cloisters a quiet and permanent retirement, or aspired merely to the honour of seeing their names enrolled amongst the members of these religious institutions. Their admission to such asylums could seldom, however, be effected but by contributions to the conventual treasury, or by grants of land or revenue, by way of benefactions to the community they were desirous to join. We observe repeated instances within the diocese of Norwich of bequests made to a monastery, upon condition that a particular individual should be admitted a member thereof^a. The rule of the Templars permitted married knights to enter into the order, provided they gave at their deaths a portion of their wealth to the fraternity.

Monasteries and convents frequently admitted as members of their communities those persons of either sex who, by their patronage or their bounty, could procure the advantage of such a privilege. Numerous benefactions were given to the priories and convents of Norwich, to obtain admission into those orders and fraternities to which they were appropriated^b. Such privileges were procured by letters of fraternization granted, we are told, "to lay people of all sorts, men and women, married and single, who desired to be inrolled in spiritual fraternities, as thereby enjoying the prerogatives of pardon, indulgence, and speedy dispatch out of purgatory^c." These letters of fraternity, so unceasingly denounced by Wickliffe, are of very remote origin, and were issued by both monks and friars, those of the latter being most sought after.

Besides the regular monks and brethren who occupied the monasteries, there was another class of members, who by their pious contribution to the endowment, or by other services rendered to the institution, became entitled to their admission as lay brethren and sisters, and wore the habit of the order.

The number of monks in the abbeys and priories varied according to their wealth; generally speaking, there were from 5 to 20 regular resident brethren. Bury abbey contained at one time 80 monks: Norwich priory was designed for 60: in Evesham there were 67: in Tewkesbury abbey 38: the abbey of Saint Alban's was limited to 100. The number of servants, who were chiefly lay brethren, was considerable. In Bury abbey there were 111, at Evesham 65, and at Tewkesbury 144.

As it forms no part of the plan of this essay to enlarge upon the œconomy of British monachism, or to detail the manners and customs of monks and friars, their habitations and institutions will be here as fully noticed as the subject appears to require, and the reader is referred, for the minuter details, to the works which are occasionally mentioned in the essay, or in the marginal notes.

It will be seen by the abstract that there were 44 priories in the Norwich diocese; or 80 including the alien priories or cells.

Cells, or Priories subordinate to superior Monasteries.

The houses belonging to this class acknowledged for their head some other and more powerful monastery, to which, in token of their dependence, they were generally bound to pay a certain yearly acknowledgement or

^a Wymer de Cameston, before 1135, gave to Castleacre priory one carucate of land "when he took on him the monk's habit." Matthew Peverell, about the year 1186, confirmed to the monks of Norwich a donation of certain lands and rents in Great Melton, "on condition that they received his brother Peter as a monk among them." Alice de Meliers, in the time of King John, gave tithes to Saint Benet's abbey "when one of her sons became a monk there." William earl of Warren and Surrey gave to Carrow abbey a messuage and 40 acres of land "when Muriel, his sister, was professed a nun there." In the reign of Henry I. the abbot of Hulme, for the sum of 10*l.* a year, granted to Richard Basset the town of Heigham for his life, and agreed "to receive him into the fraternity of that abbey." Richard Fitz-Williams gave lands to the monks at Wangford, "that he might obtain a monachal brotherhood in that priory."

^b John duke of Lancaster was admitted "to a participation of the pious works," &c. of the abbey of Bury in 1392. In 1415 a letter of fraternity was granted by the same monastery to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March: William Paston was made a brother in 1429: Roger Drury admitted a brother of the chapter. In 1499 William Fyshere, a burgess of Thetford, gave to the monks of that abbey 13*s.* 4*d.* "praying them of charitye to admit him a brudir of their chapter house." By virtue of an indulgence, under the seal of the prior provincial, dated at Thetford in 1469, Thomas Hurton and Margery his wife are admitted by the prior of the Friars Eremites of Saint Augustine "to be full partakers of all the masses and other devotions performed by the order in England, in as ample a manner as the brethren of the order partake thereof, and at their deaths to have the same offices performed for them as for their deceased brethren."

By virtue of a deed under the common seal of the priory of Friars Preachers at Thetford, dated A. D. 1475, I find that the same Thomas Hurton and Margery his wife are admitted to be "secular brethren of the convent, to partake of their prayers and devotions while alive, and of their masses when dead, in as ample a manner as the rest of the friars of the house."

Sir Ralph Bigod, Sir Thomas Fastolph, John duke of Lancaster, Sir Miles Stapleton, Sir John de Ufford, Sir John de Bardolph, the Lady Mary countess Marshal, Lady Joan countess of Huntingdon, Lady Eva de Audely, and many other persons of both sexes, of high rank, were admitted members of the fraternity in Saint Benet's abbey at Hulme. Sir Robert, only son of the famous Sir Thomas de Erpingham, was a friar at the convent of Dominicans in Norwich, which had been enriched by the munificence of his father.

In the year 1433 King Henry VI. visited the abbey of Bury, and with the Duke of Gloucester and many other nobles was solemnly instituted by the abbot and convent assembled in the chapter-house a member of their community, and received from the abbot a kiss in token of the fraternal bond. A *MS. pen. Crav. Ord. Arm.* contains a memorandum of the admission into this fraternity, A. D. 1440, of Humphrey earl of Buckingham, Anna his wife, Lord Bourchier, Anna de Vere, and many others.

^c The letters of fraternization assure the new members that they shall partake the merits of all the prayers, fastings, and other good works of the convent either living or dead; that their anniversaries shall be observed after their decease; and that their names shall be inserted in the martyrology, and shall be sent to all monasteries of our religion in England "to be eternally praised in the devout prayers of the holy fathers who dwell therein."

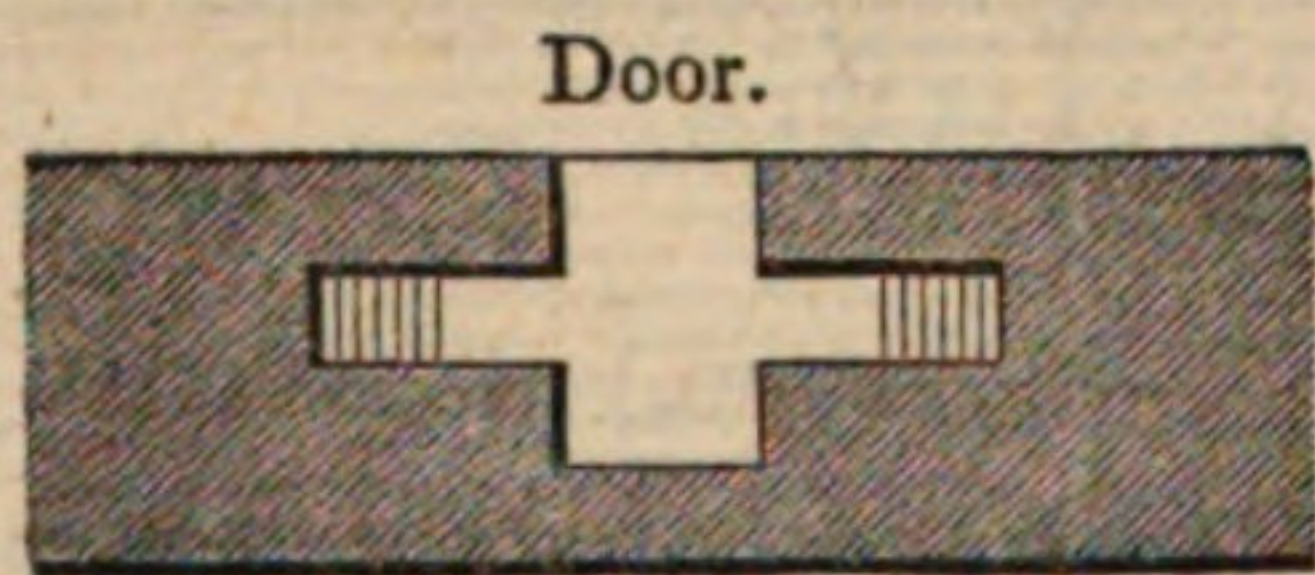
fine. The degree of control exercised by the principal or mother abbeys, and the proportion of revenue which they were entitled to draw from these cells, varied according to circumstances and the directions of the founders. In the smaller cells, the priors, and most commonly the monks, were appointed or removed, and the revenues were appropriated, by the principal house. Dr. Tanner says, these cells were always occupied by religious of the same order as those of the abbeys on which they were dependent, "though sometimes of a different sex; it being usual, after the Conquest, for the great abbeys to build nunneries upon some of their manors, which should be priories to them, and subject to their visitation^a." The nunnery of Thetford, for instance, was subordinate to the Benedictine abbey at Bury. Instances however occur, where nunneries belonged to different orders from the houses to which they were appropriated. Thus, the Austin nunnery at Crabhouse in Wiggshall was, by the son of the founder, made subordinate to the Cluniac monastery of Castleacre, to which it continued to be annexed until the Dissolution. There were about twenty cells in the Norwich diocese previously to 1538.

The smaller cells were colonized by brethren from the principal abbeys, when the latter were too much crowded, or when infectious diseases made it requisite to remove any of the monks. They were also occasionally used as places of recreation for the superior, and sometimes for the monks, who were suffered to visit them by turns. The abbot had authority to permit the prior or sub-prior to take abroad with him four of the brethren, three or four times in the year, "for their refresse and recreacōn," but these visits were not permitted to be so frequent as to injure the revenues of the cell. By the charter of foundation of the priory of Snape in Suffolk as a cell to Colchester, the abbot of that monastery was allowed to visit Snape twice a year, with twelve horses, and to stay there four days. The prior of Norwich paid an annual visit to his cell at Hoxne.

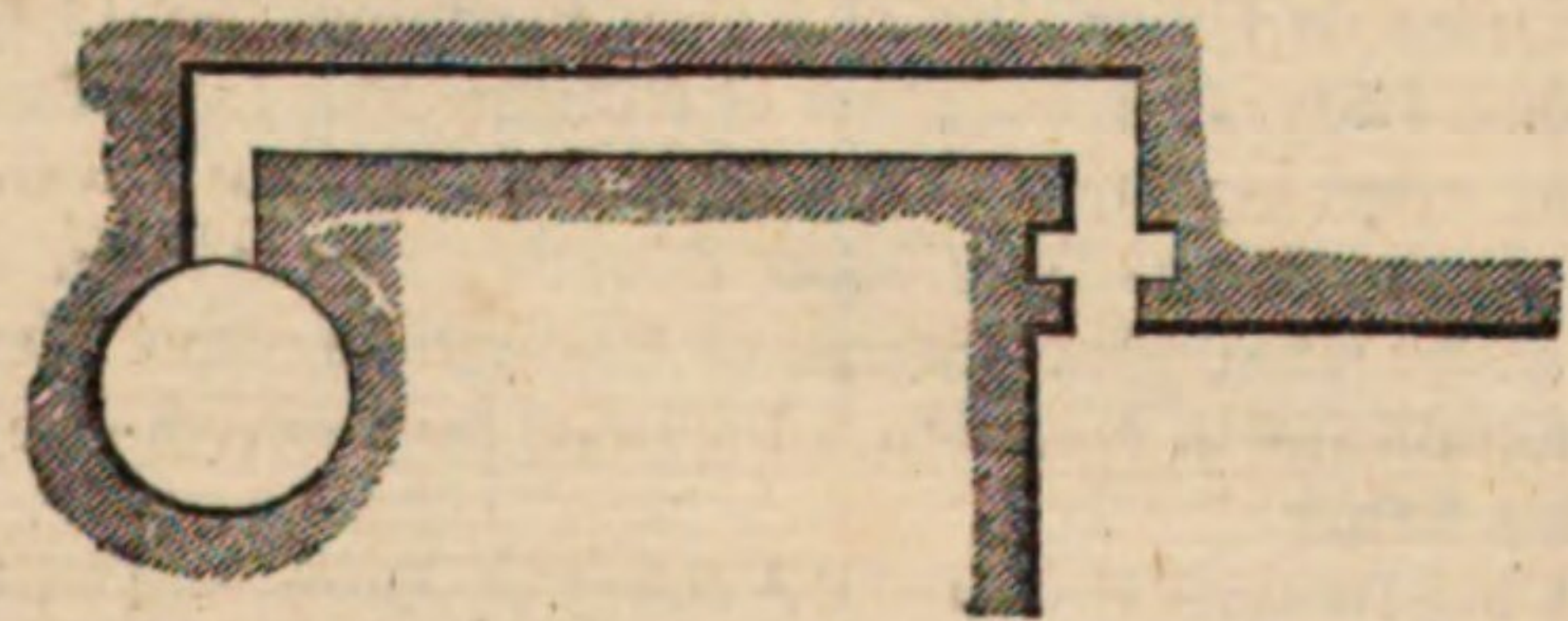
Monastic Prisons.—The cells or priories last mentioned were sometimes used as places of confinement or of banishment for refractory monks. The Benedictine rule, as was before remarked, authorized such a degree of punishment, upon the principle that one should perish rather than that the whole community should be endangered. An instance is related by Matthew Paris of a monk of Saint Alban's who had behaved improperly in his convent, having been beaten by order of the abbot, and afterwards sent to the cell of Binham in Norfolk, where he was solitarily imprisoned in fetters, and, dying, was buried in them.

Most monasteries had places for the solitary imprisonment of offending and contumacious monks. It is remarkable that these monastic prisons were generally so contrived that the prisoner could witness the performance of mass at some altar within the church. That at Norwich is situated at the end of the south transept. The monks' prison at Worcester cathedral^b was tolerably convenient, and had a remarkable pipe cut through the wall, sloping towards the altar, to enable the person confined to see the celebration of mass in the south transept beneath. Somewhat similar to this was the prison at Canterbury, described by Gostling. On the north side of the choir of Gloucester cathedral Mr. King describes a curious remain of an enclosed cell with iron gratings, which was used for the temporary confinement of transgressing monks, and in which they could hear the service performed in the choir. "In a part of the crypt of the same church, beneath, was a prison of a much

more dreadful kind, for those deemed more heinous offenders:" for in the wall on the side, nearly under the choir, was a cell which tradition affirms "was made use of as a prison for heretics, even so late as the time of Queen Mary. This cell was within the wall, and was just high enough and wide enough for a man to stand or to sit; a stone bench being placed at each end: it was secured with a strong door^c." See the annexed figure.



As early as the year 1090, Paul, the abbot of Saint Alban's, caused a dark prison to be constructed for the incarceration of his disobedient monks, and to enable him to enforce his severe system of monastic discipline. In the church of this abbey was another of these frightful dens or cells, which is described by the same antiquary; this was within one of the pillars, called the prison pillar, in the nave, and had a small loop-hole to afford light and air, and to admit of the imprisoned monk's seeing the celebration of mass at a certain altar.



At Ewenny, a Benedictine priory in Glamorganshire, under the tower of the south gate, is as singular a dungeon as has ever been found in any religious house. Passing through a strong door-way, and along a gallery only one foot and a half wide, by two turnings at right angles, you arrive at a very deep dungeon, only six feet in diameter, placed directly within the centre of a very strong tower. See the annexed sketch^d.

Alien Priories.

After the Conquest a great many benefactions of manors and estates in this kingdom were devised to foreign monasteries, and particularly to those of Normandy. Many of the nobles who accompanied Duke William to

^a Preface to the *Notitia*.

^b Described by Mr. King, *Mun. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 158, Pl. xxvii.

^c See *Mun. Antiq.* Pl. xxiv. No. 1, fig. 5.

^d *Ibid.* p. 156, vol. iv.

England were founders of monasteries in their native country, and the spirit of the times led them to enrich the endowments of those houses with a portion of the manors and lands with which their leader had so bountifully rewarded their services upon their arrival here. Their descendents, following the pious example of their fathers, from time to time, during the first two centuries after the Conquest, continued to patronize these ancient monasteries where rested the bones of their ancestors; and lordships and estates were often transferred to Norman abbeys, for the benefit of the souls of the illustrious donors. It was thus that so considerable a portion of the revenues of those houses was derived from England, and thus so many small priories or cells became subject to foreign control. In some cases, the foreign monasteries caused cells to be erected upon the lordships thus bequeathed to them, or merely constructed houses or granges, the principal object and use of both being the facility which they afforded for watching over and securing the revenues of the estates on which they were situated. They were occupied by monks of the same order as those in the parent abbey, which mostly sent over the requisite number of brethren and appointed the prior who was to govern them. From the number of Alien Pories distributed throughout the kingdom, the constant supply of Norman monks who arrived to inhabit them, and the numerous foreign monks who occupied the monasteries of the Benedictine, the Cluniac, and some other orders, the Norman language became almost universally in use amongst the ecclesiastics of the 11th and succeeding centuries; a practice which the prejudices of the times, or rather the policy of the sovereign, contributed to extend. The statutes, the poetry, the romances, the chronicles, and the monumental inscriptions in the monasteries and conventual churches of this period, were commonly in the Norman or French language. Norman appears to have been spoken, as well as written, in the monasteries and courts of law, in the 12th century; Malmesbury states that in the reign of Henry I. the English language was sedulously excluded, and that at that time "there was not one Englishman possessed of any post of honour or profit under the government, or of any considerable office in the church^a." In order to extirpate the English language and to render the French the vernacular language of his new subjects, the Conqueror had commanded that all children should be taught the rudiments of grammar in French and not in English^b; and this mode of education continued more than three centuries after the Conquest, not only in the conventual seminaries but in all the schools in England^c.

As the revenues of these Alien Pories during periods of war were withheld from the monasteries on which they depended, they were during those times constantly seized by the crown, and were restored again on the return of peace. In 1294 King Edward I. having taken all the priories alien, with their possessions, into his hands, fixed an allowance of 18 pence per week for the maintenance of each monk belonging to these houses, and appropriated the surplus towards defraying the expenses of the war^d. At length by an act of the 2nd of King Henry V. the whole of the Alien Pories were suppressed, except those that were sufficiently independent of the superior house to elect their own prior, and to have the entire application of their revenues. The endowments of the suppressed houses were appropriated in the next reign principally in augmentation of the revenues of Eton and Cambridge colleges; and such of the laity as received any of these priories were bound to maintain mass priests therein to pray for the soul of the king, and sometimes of the founder.

Dr. Tanner thinks there were no Alien Pories established after the reign of King Edward I., and states that the whole number previously founded was 96. The *Monasticon* contains 100; Mr. Weever estimates them at 110; and in the History of Alien Pories a list is given of 146; which number is probably more correct than that mentioned by Spelman, who says there were "190 and more." In this diocese were 17 previously to 1415: they were for the most part of the Benedictine order.

Nunneries.

The first nunnery in England was founded in the year 630; that at East Dereham in Norfolk was established as early as A.D. 650. These houses differed from the abbeys and priories only in being inhabited by nuns instead of monks, and being governed by a female who was generally a person of rank, and was commonly styled Lady Abbess, or Lady Prioress.

In the monasteries which belonged to the Gilbertine order both monks and nuns lived under the same roof; as at Sholdham abbey in Norfolk, which was occupied by a prior, nine monks or canons, and seven nuns. The monasteries of the order of Fontevrault, a branch of the Benedictines, contained monks and nuns, who were all under the government of an abbess, the men being subject to the women^e. Mr. Lingard remarks, that during the first two centuries after the conversion of our ancestors the principal nunneries were established on this plan;

^a Roger de Brabançon, chancellor of England, addressed the Scottish Parliament in the French tongue as late as the year 1291; and this language appears to be constantly used throughout the conference of that year. Rymer, vol. ii. p. 543.

^b Dr. Henry's *History of England*, vol. iii. p. 557.

^c It should be remembered, however, that although the language of the court was adopted and cultivated in the monasteries, the antient literature of the country was not altogether forgotten or neglected. In the abbey of Tavistock a Saxon school was kept up to a late period of

its existence, and this was probably not a solitary instance.

^d Spelman's *History of Sacrilege*, p. 137.

^e It was a whimsical idea, observes the reverend Mr. Berington, to subject the men to the women. The founder of this order had read in the Gospels, that John, the beloved disciple of his master, had been ordered by him to adopt the Virgin Mary for his mother. This was an example to be followed: the holy women of Fontevrault were to have the privilege of mothers, and it should be the duty of their sons to serve them and to obey them.—Berington's *History of Abelard and Heloise*, p. 109

"nor are we certain that there existed any others of a different description^a." The houses that belonged to the Brigettine and Gilbertine orders admitted religious persons of both sexes into the same monastery. The complement of a Brigettine nunnery, as prescribed by the rule of the order, was 60 nuns and 25 brethren, who, like the monks in the Fontevault convents, were under the government of the abbess^b. The Gilbertine nuns had three prioresses, one of whom presided in turn and had then the first stall, and one of her coadjutors sat on her right hand, the other on her left^c.

Lady abbesses were distinguished by the pastoral staff and the veil of prelacy, conferred at 60 years of age. They were formerly held in such esteem for their sanctity and prudence, that, according to Spelman, in 694 abbesses were summoned to the council at Beccanfield, and the names of five, and not one abbot, are subscribed to the constitution there made^d. In the list of abbesses in the several nunneries in the Norwich diocese we perceive the names of the noblest and most powerful families. The title itself conferred no mean honour upon the possessor: the prioress of Wilton, and the abbesses of Shaftesbury, Barking, and Saint Mary's in Winchester, were baronesses in right of those titles^e.

Nunneries have been at all times places for education: the employment of the nuns of Carrow, under the superintendence of the lady prioress, was for centuries the instruction of the daughters of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. In 1273, a papal prohibition was obtained from Gregory X. restraining the nobility from crowding this nunnery with more sisters than its income could support.

The Brigettine rule provided that each nun should bring sufficient property to maintain her in the convent. In the monasteries belonging to the nuns of Saint Bridget was a grave kept constantly open, at which the abbess and convent daily attended and performed service, that they might be reminded of the short and uncertain duration of human life.

The best endowed nunnery at the Dissolution was that of the Brigettines at Sion, the only house of that order in England; its revenue was 1944*l.* according to Speed;—it is now a seat belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. There were thirteen nunneries in the Norwich diocese, two of which were abbeys.

Convents.

Convents were houses built in the manner of the monasteries, with churches, chapels, cloisters, altars, images, shrines, and other appendages, for the residence of the friars, and for the celebration and display of their religious ceremonies. Some of these conventual buildings were splendid and extensive; rivalling and often exceeding in magnificence, the monasteries of the regular orders.

The friars of the four principal orders composed the body of religious called Mendicants; they differed from the monks in having no fixed endowments attached to their convents, and in deriving their support from the voluntary oblations of the public. The austerity of the mendicant rules condemned the friars to poverty, and compelled them to renounce all worldly possessions. These mendicant brothers formed a sort of middle class between the monks and the secular clergy: they were introduced in opposition to the former, in consequence of the corruptions and dissensions that dishonoured the greatest part of the monastic orders. The continually increasing wealth of the regular clergy had been found to be productive of many and extensive evils, which it was the object of the new orders to avoid. To prevent, therefore, the attention of the friars from being called from the exercise of their vocation, they were forbidden to accumulate property. The orders of Saint Dominic and Saint Francis eclipsed the other mendicants in the honour and authority to which they rapidly attained, and they became singularly conspicuous in the eyes of the world. For three centuries they governed with an irresistible and absolute sway both state and church, filled the most eminent offices in both those departments, and maintained the supremacy of the popes against all other monarchs. In England the number of their convents was considerable; and the extent of their influence, particularly from their exclusive privilege of confessing, was incalculable. In a famous petition, called "The supplication of beggars," which was presented to King Henry VIII., complaining of the encroachments of the mendicant orders, their revenues were therein stated to amount to 43,333*l. per annum*, besides their temporal goods; and the supplicants further add that "400 years past these friars had not one penny of this money^f."

It is impossible now to ascertain the amount of the revenues enjoyed by the convents. Speed remarks that every householder paid to each of the *five* orders of friars, one penny per quarter; the amount of which contribution being 43,333*l. 6s. 8d. per annum*, is equal to a fourth of the gross revenues of all the other religious houses, as given by that author. Notwithstanding the peremptory prohibition contained in their rules, the mendicants obtained by degrees houses, shops, and property, as at Lynn, Walsingham, and Burnham. Many of the cities of Europe were divided or cantoned out into four parts, the first being assigned to the Dominicans,

^a *History of the Anglo-Saxon Church.*

^b *Histoire du Clergé Seculier et Regulier.*

^c Fosbrooke's *British Monachism.* ^d *Ibid.*

^e Fiddes's *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, p. 378.

^f Fuller's *History of the Abbeyes*, p. 309. See the same in Fox's *Book of Martyrs*.

the second to the Franciscans, the third to the Carmelites, and the fourth to the Augustinians^a. The towns of Norwich, Lynn, and Yarmouth appear to have been quartered in a similar way, and the convents derived considerable revenue from the privilege of confessing, preaching, and begging in their respective districts. Another source of emolument was the legacies which persons of all ranks were continually bequeathing to the convents, that they might thus obtain permission for their bodies to be interred in the conventual churches; for it is certain that they considered the interposition of the friars as the most probable mode of rendering Heaven propitious. The conventual cemeteries of Norwich were crowded with the bodies of those whose rank and opulence enabled them to purchase so desirable a privilege; yet, such has been the revolution which time has effected, that the very sites of those consecrated and favoured spots are obliterated. The Gray friars at Norwich had a cloister in their priory on the north side of Saint Vedast's church, called Pardon cloister, because the convent had procured from the pope indulgences for all those that should be buried there: such a privilege, it need not be added, was a prolific source of profit to this fraternity. There was also a famous cloister called the *Scala Celi* cloister, at the convent of Austin friars in this city, where a vast number of persons of rank were buried, that they might thence be partakers of the prayers of the brotherhood, and of the pardons and indulgences conferred by the popes on this place. At Thetford many legacies were given that masses might be celebrated at the *Scala Celi* in the convent of Austin friars there. So popular at one time had the mendicant orders become, that infatuated persons believed themselves sure of obtaining mercy at the day of judgement, if they should be buried in the Dominican or the Franciscan habit, and they were taught that whoever died in that dress should never go to hell. An instance of this infatuation occurs in the will of Edmund de Ufford, brother to Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, dated A. D. 1374, wherein he bequeaths his body to be buried in the habit of the order of friars Minors, in the church of the holy nuns of Campsey in Suffolk.

The custom of burying in the churches of the friars, at length proved so injurious to the interests of the monks and regular clergy, that they loudly complained of the decrease of their emoluments. In the year 1376, it was agreed between the prior of the Carmelites in Norwich and the prior of the cathedral monastery, that, as many persons belonging to the parishes appropriated to the cathedral were buried daily in the church and cemetery of the Carmelites, to the great injury of the profits of the monks, the friars should yield, for the future, one fourth of the offerings and profits arising from those funerals "in the same manner as the friars Preachers and Minors did."

The Austin friars, on their arrival in England, founded their first convent at Clare in Suffolk, A. D. 1248.

The distinction between monasteries and convents is properly this:—the first are inhabited by monks, *monachi*, or *solitaires*, whose object is to worship God apart from human society: men who, whilst they reside in one house from the necessity of providing mutual subsistence, are yet separated from intercourse with each other. Convents were societies of friars, *fratres*, *freres*, or brothers, who withdrew from the world in order to enjoy religious fellowship and to reap spiritual instruction in community. The one denotes a cluster of independent and isolated recluses; the other, as the name imports, implies a society of brethren coming together. Notwithstanding this distinction, the term convent is constantly used in reference to the religious, as communities, occupying these houses, whether of monks, nuns, canons, or friars. The expression is applied by writers in speaking of the religious collectively, but not of the house; and in this sense the word is used upon the seals of the monasteries. SIGILLVM PRIORIS ET CONVENTVS, &c. is inscribed upon the seals of the Bromholm and Thetford monks, the Carrow and Thetford nuns, the Shouldham, Buckenham, and Bromehill canons, and the Norwich, Yarmouth, and Ipswich friars. Many of the convents and monasteries had public preaching in the open air, in some places adjoining their churches. At Saint Paul's cross in London, at the cross in the green yard by the cathedral at Norwich, and at the preaching place by the Black friars church there, sermons were delivered to the citizens on Sundays and holy-days. At these times money used to be collected from the audience. Sampson abbot of Bury was accustomed to preach English to the people, in the country dialect, from a pulpit erected for that purpose.

In the diocese of Norwich thirty-seven convents had been founded before the time of King Henry VIII.

The conventual church of the Dominicans in Norwich retains much of its original splendour: Mr. Blomefield, in speaking of this religious house, "questions whether there be so much remaining of any convent of friars in England."

Preceptories.

Preceptories were the houses, or mansions as they are sometimes termed, erected by the Knights Templars upon their manors and estates. They were inhabited by a certain number of the brotherhood, according to the income of the estate, or the size and convenience of the preceptory, and were individually governed by "one of those more eminent Templars who had been by the grand master created *preceptores Templi*," to take

^a Mosheim, vol. iii. p. 533.

^b Narrative of Dom Claude Lancelot, p. 65.

care of the lands and rents in the neighbourhood. All the English preceptories were cells subordinate to the principal house of the order, still called the Temple, in London.

There were four preceptories of knights Templars in the diocese of Norwich previously to the suppression of their order by Pope Clement V. in the year 1309. Their house at Dunwich was, probably, the best endowed and the most important of these.

The history of this military order, which was extinguished at so early a period, is more obscure, and perhaps less interesting, than that of their rivals the Hospitalers. If the members of the fraternity of Templars were less numerous, they were at least quite as wealthy in their possessions, which extended throughout all parts of Christendom. St. Bernard, who was appointed to frame their rule, restricted them entirely to the military profession; he allowed to each knight an esquire and three horses, and forbade him to associate with excommunicated persons. Nothing could exceed the popularity of this order a few years after its institution: princes and nobles joined its ranks, submitted to its discipline, and brought their wealth to its treasury. Like the knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, they acquired the approbation and gratitude of all Christendom for their constancy in enduring the incessant fatigues of their profession, in escorting the pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, and in their perilous enterprises to encounter the enemies of the cross^a. The people of every christian state vied with each other in contributing the means of support to men whom they considered the champions of the true faith, who had signalized themselves by the most chivalrous exploits in its defence, and on whom the eyes of all Europe were fixed with admiration for the heroic virtues which they displayed in that great cause to which they had devoted their lives. Scarcely a will was made without some article in favour of the military orders; princes were buried in the habit of the Templars or the Hospitalers^b, and even sovereigns bequeathed at their deaths, their dominions to these favoured orders. Partaking of the enthusiasm of the times, Alphonso I., king of Arragon and of Navarre, declared upon his death bed the Templars, the Hospitalers, and the canons of the Holy Sepulchre, the heirs to his kingdom and successors to his crown^c.

The dissolution of the order of knights Templars was attended with remarkable and, as far as we are enabled to trace, with unmerited severity towards the persons of its members. With all the powers of Europe leagued against them, their decline, as might be expected, was even more rapid than their elevation. They were accused of crimes which historians agree in stating were greatly exaggerated, and they were condemned on charges which they were not suffered to disprove. The principal cause of offence arose, probably, from the vast increase of their possessions, which now amounted to 9000 preceptories^d, and which rendered them presumptuous; as members too of an independent and widely extended military association, they became obnoxious, by their arrogance and their intrigues, to the states which they rivalled and contemned. Uniting with the other sovereigns in Europe, Edward II., of England, denounced all the Templars within his kingdom, seized upon their possessions, and commanded his sheriffs to arrest all the knights of the order, on the feast of the Epiphany, A. D. 1308. Philip the Fair, of France, their most implacable enemy, caused the order to be denounced; the utmost severity was exercised towards many of the fraternity; and the citizens of Paris beheld the horrible and inhuman spectacle of the grand master, the preceptors, and fifty-nine knights of the order, consumed to death over a slow fire, for offences which, to say the least, do not appear to have been proved.

The principal house and church of the Templars in England were afterwards let by the knights Hospitalers, who succeeded to most of the possessions of the abolished order, to the students of the common law, in whose use they still continue. The monuments of the knights Templars are interesting specimens of the costume and sculpture of those early times. The Templars and Crusaders are represented in the effigies recumbent upon their tombs, completely armed, in suits of chain mail, and most of them having their legs crossed, in token of the banner under which they fought^e.

Commandries.

Houses on the estates, livings, or benefices which belonged to the Knights Hospitalers, founded for similar purposes as the preceptories of the Templars, and subordinate to the grand prior of the order in London, who took precedence of all the lay barons in England, and by virtue of this rank sat in the house of Lords^f.

^a King Henry II. in 1172, to atone for the murder of Becket, agreed to give to the Knights Templars as much money as would support 200 knights for one year in the Holy Land.

^b The imputed virtue of their garments was not, as we have seen, peculiar to these military friars. Other orders, as they became popular, enjoyed it in different degrees and periods. King John, whom the monks represent as impious, licentious, and atheistical when living, was buried, at his own desire, in the cowl of a monk; and in later times multitudes, shrouded in the habits of the mendicant friars, died in the conviction that they thus carried to their grave their passports into paradise.

^c Vertot, *History of the Knights of Malta*.

^d Matthew Paris.

^e Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. i. xciv.

^f In the roll of procession to the parliament, 3d of Henry VIII., the prior of Saint John of Jerusalem is represented in a robe sable, doubled ermine murrey; a collar with the cross on the left side of his gown argent; his stockings red and his shoes black.—Letter from Garter king at arms in Fiddes's collection. There is yet preserved a very curious drawing, upon vellum, of the house of Lords in this reign, and an engraving from this manuscript is given in Dr. Fiddes's *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*. The Prior of Saint John of Jerusalem is there represented sitting at the head, or on the right hand, of the temporal barons. p. 284.

The military orders were originally instituted by Baldwin king of Jerusalem, for the defence of those pilgrims who devoutly resorted to the Holy Sepulchre. They were distinguished by badges, or devices, which consisted chiefly of different forms of the cross upon their surcoats^a. The mantles of the knights of Jerusalem were intended to imitate "the garment of camels' hair, which their patron Saint John wore in the desert;" and the crosses which they bore were split into eight points, to represent the eight beatitudes. There was an incessant rivalry between the two orders of religious knights. Voltaire states that they as often fought against each other as against the Mahometans, and that the white habit of the Templars and the black robe of the Hospitalers were continual signals to battle. With some difficulty, however, according to Vertot, a treaty of peace was agreed upon between the rival orders, which was ratified by the signatures of the respective grand masters.

The revenues of the commandries were appropriated to the subsistence of the resident brethren, to the purposes of benevolence, and to the relief of pilgrims; the surplus income was remitted to the supreme council towards maintaining the house of Jerusalem, and to assist in defraying the charges of the wars against the infidels. After the suppression of the order of Templars, a great portion of their possessions was given to the Hospitalers. The lands of these military orders were free of tithes, and exempt from all spiritual dues: the surplus profits of the English commandries were originally accounted for to the grand prior; but in process of time a certain rent, called a responsion, was paid instead. But the most valuable and peculiar privilege possessed by the commandries, was the power of receiving persons under sentence of excommunication; a species of ecclesiastical punishment which in the 12th century was not unfrequent, and the dreadful operation of which none against whom the thunder-bolt was launched could evade. By the rule of the order, those persons who had been denounced might take refuge in the churches of the Hospitalers, where lights were directed to be kept continually burning. The brethren of Saint John, especially protected from excommunication themselves, might administer the sacrament to those individuals when all access to other religious houses was denied them; in sickness the interdicted might receive the visits, and derive comfort from the spiritual advice, of the Hospitalers; and their bodies were permitted, upon their decease, to have the solemn rites of burial in the churchyards belonging to the commandries. If the Hospitalers passed through an interdicted place, they alone, at that awful time, had the privilege of causing mass to be performed in any of the churches^b. If even a city or a whole province was suffering under this terrible sentence, there still remained, as a last comfort and resource to the excommunicated, the sanctuary of the commandries: and when these wretched people, these aliens in society, to whom no man durst bid "God speed," were excluded from the fellowship of the church, the anathema could not prevent them from seeking and receiving consolation from the ministers of this favoured order^c. In those days of darkness the denunciation was clothed in terrors of no ordinary description: "Let them be excommunicated and accursed!" concludes one of these interdicts, "let them be separated from all human society!—let them be prevented from entering into our holy mother church, where there is forgiveness of sins!—let them be *anathema maranatha* for ever with the devils in hell! *Fiat, Fiat, Fiat, Amen*!"^d

Perhaps to the cause above mentioned, more than to any other of their privileges, may be attributed that rapid increase in the power, the wealth, and the popularity, of the knights Hospitalers^e. In after times, the latter title was exchanged for that of knights of Malta, and the brethren of the order even down to a late period have rendered themselves singularly conspicuous for their bravery and virtues. The right of admission to this ancient and chivalrous order was entirely confined to persons of noble extraction. The grand master acknowledged the kings of Spain and the two Sicilies as his protectors, in token of which he yearly presented them with a falcon. The chief of the English knights of Malta bore the rank of colonel of the cavalry, but England no longer forms one of the grand divisions of the order "since heresy hath infected that kingdom."

The principal house of the knights Hospitalers, or of Saint John of Jerusalem, in England, was situated near West Smithfield in London, and possessed revenues at its dissolution to the amount of 2385*l.* *per annum*, an enormous income in those days.

Within the limits of the see of Norwich the order possessed three commandries, that of Carbrooke being the principal. This house was open to great numbers of devotees, who had the privilege of boarding though not of residing there. On the dissolution of this order, Henry VIII. instituted the inferior order of Poor Knights of Windsor, devoting a portion of the Hospitalers' endowments to their maintenance. The estate which belonged to the dissolved commandry of Carbrooke is still charged with the annual sum of 230*l.* towards the

^a To distinguish the nations who were engaged in the crusades, the crosses which the French soldiers wore upon their shoulders were red, those of the English white, and of the Flemish green.

^b Dr. Morery's and Dr. Collier's *Historical Dictionary*.

^c See the bull of Pope Anastasius IV. wherein these privileges are declared. Vertot's *History of Malta*, vol. i. 45, and proof XIII. to book 1.

^d The anathema of 1207:—by this celebrated sentence of Pope Innocent, the kingdom of England continued under an interdict for six years. During all this time the public functions of religion ceased: not a bell was heard to toll; not a taper was lighted; not a canticle was sung through the realm of England. The bodies of the dead lay unburied, or were covered with unhallowed earth, in fields or in ditch-

es, without a prayer or the ministry of the priesthood. The altars were despoiled of their ornaments; the crosses were inverted; the relics, the images, the statues of the saints were laid on the ground; the bells were removed from the steeples; and none but the priests were admitted to the celebration of mass.—See Hume's *History of England*, vol. ii. 221; Berington's *History of King John*, p. 482; and other authorities.

^e It is to be observed that certain monasteries, of which Bury abbey was one, as a peculiar mark of pontifical protection and favour, had the privilege of exemption from the effects of a general interdict. "With doors shut, the interdicted excluded, without ringing of bells, and with a low voice," the monks were, at those times, suffered to celebrate divine offices.—See Yates's *History of Bury*, p. 90.

support of the Poor Knights: there are at present five knights upon the Carbrooke establishment and thirteen upon the royal foundation.

Colleges.

Colleges and collegiate churches were occupied by secular canons, who were governed by a superior, called a warden, dean, master, or provost. To these societies of Canons were annexed, according to the wealth of the college, several chaplains, priests, choristers, and other persons who assisted in the performance of divine service. It does not appear that many of these communities were instituted for the advancement of learning, or that the employment of the fellows was other than the daily celebration of mass in their churches, in conformity to the injunctions of the founders^a. The colleges of the canons probably resembled somewhat the ancient monasteries of the secular clergy previously to the reign of King Edgar. At that time every effort was made to dislodge them from the cloisters of the regulars, into which they had gradually intruded, and several communities were at length compelled, through the firmness of Saint Dunstan and the vigour of Saint Ethelwold, to resign the secular habit for the cowl of Saint Benedict; an exchange, of which, 250 years before, the Venerable Bede had urged the necessity, as the only means of checking the injurious practices of the secular abbots.

Colleges were principally supported by the endowments settled upon them by the founders and benefactors. The richest college at the time of the ecclesiastical survey was that of Windsor, which had an annual revenue of 1602*l*.

In the Norwich diocese were 22 colleges, the most important of which was that at Stoke by Clare, in Suffolk. Cardinal Wolsey designed to have founded a noble college at Ipswich for the promotion of learning: for this purpose he obtained from his sovereign, in 1528, grants of a number of the lesser monasteries; but this prelate being soon after disgraced, his design was abandoned, and the revenues were given or sold for other purposes.

It was the custom in the greater monasteries, in obedience to the constitution of Benedict XII. A. D. 1336, to send some of the younger monks, as students, to the universities, in the proportion of about one monk out of twenty, who were there supported at the expense of the convent. By the foundation deed of the priory of Saint Leonard on Mousehold near Norwich, it was to support one monk of the convent as a scholar at Cambridge, and was to pay the expenses of his degree. The prior of Lynn, in 1437, accounts to the prior of Norwich for a pension of 14*s*. paid to a scholar. By the report of John ap Rice concerning Bury abbey, it appears that there were then fifty-nine monks there, besides three that were at Oxford.

In the year 1279 all the monasteries of the order of Saint Benedict in England were bound to give 2*d*. out of every mark which they received in spirituals and temporals, in support of the mansion of the Benedictine students at Oxford.

Leper or Lazar Houses.

Leper or Lazar houses were a species of hospitals for the reception of "lazars, lepers, and lame folks," in the words of some of the old deeds, but principally for the relief of persons afflicted with the leprosy, a disease which in early times was very prevalent among the lower orders, from their inattention to personal cleanliness. We are scarcely able in the present refined age to form any adequate notion of the manner in which our ancestors lived some centuries back, when so many of these receptacles for the diseased were required throughout the country. In all the numerous military castles, after the Conquest, the garrison and servants slept upon trusses of straw, and were crowded together in the donjons or keeps, without any external communication with the light or air; and under such circumstances cutaneous and infectious disorders would be rapidly communicated. In 1242, in the reign of King Henry III., whose court was considered the politest in Europe, we find "straw was first used for the king's bed^b." The Brigettine rule directed the nuns of that order to sleep upon beds of straw, and the nuns of the order of Saint Clare were permitted to have for their beds, sacks of hay or chaff, and also pillows of chaff or wool.

Leprosy is considered to have been introduced into this country from the East by the crusaders who returned from the Holy Land^c. This disease was highly contagious, and of the most enervating, malignant, and disgusting nature: those infected with it, we are informed, "were separated from all human society, and confined in hospitals or lazarettos, of which there were 9000 at one time in Europe." For the last 200 years this distemper has almost entirely vanished from this and the other countries of Europe, and an instance of it is now but seldom to be met with^d. In the East it still exists to a certain degree: there, in former ages, it had

^a Colleges were of the same nature with the chantries and free chapels, but were more considerable in size, buildings, number of priests, and endowments.—Fuller's *Church History*.

^b Several estates in England were held by the tenure of finding clean straw for the king's bed and litter for his chamber.—Dr. Henry's *His-*

tory of England, vol. iii. p. 507. Camden's *Brit.* vol. i. p. 311.

^c Baldwin king of Jerusalem, in 1185, is represented as rendered incapable of any exertion in consequence of this disease.

^d *Lectures of the Bishop of London*, vol. i. p. 198.

its source and origin, and raged for a great length of time with extraordinary violence, and there it will probably remain as long as the habits of the inhabitants tend to prolong its existence.

Most of the leper-houses in this country are of very ancient foundation: some of those at Thetford and at Norwich were founded in the reign of Henry I.

Besides the leprous brethren which these houses contained there were always one or two religious who officiated daily in the chapels commonly attached to the building. One of these religious was appointed the warden, *custos*, or guardian, and there was also another person called a foregoer, whose office was to beg for the support of the rest. King Edward VI. *an. 4 reg.* granted a license to the hospital of lepers at Beccles, whereby Edward Lydgate, a brother of that house, was empowered to beg daily for the lepers there^a.

Leper-houses were seldom or never endowed, but they had each a common seal, and were subordinate to the bishop of the diocese, or to some monastery. The Reverend Mr. Blomefield observes that "these houses were very frequent at a small distance from the great towns." They were also commonly placed at the gates of large towns, as at Norwich and Bury, and were often established near some passage over a river, as at Thetford^b. As there was no other provision for the maintenance of the English lepers than what they procured from the contributions of the charitable, the positions for the Lazar-houses were selected with less attention to the health of a populous neighbourhood, than regard to the convenience of the licensed beggars attached to each fraternity.

Hospitals.

Hospitals were commonly founded not only for the reception of the sick, but of the poor, the aged, and the infirm, and also for the gratuitous entertainment of travellers when on their pilgrimage. The hospital of Bec near Billingford in Norfolk was instituted principally for the accommodation of thirteen poor pilgrims, on their way to Walsingham, who were each to be entertained there one night. In Saint Giles's hospital at Norwich, in the year 1430, besides the establishment of canons, priests, chaplains, choristers, &c. eight poor bed-ridden people were lodged and supported; thirteen persons daily dined and were refreshed at the fire after dinner; a certain number of pilgrims and strangers were received and lodged there every night; seven poor scholars from the grammar school were to dine there daily; on the founder's anniversary 100 poor persons were fed with meat and drink; on the annual feast of the Annunciation alms were distributed to 180 poor people; a weekly allowance was made to 20 other poor persons who prayed for the soul of Bishop Goldwell; besides which, most of the superannuated chaplains of the diocese were gratuitously supported in that hospital. Such were the useful and original objects of an institution which, fortunately, was suffered to remain, with but little alteration, after the Dissolution, and whose benefits, in supporting a large class of aged and infirm persons, have been experienced from that period to the present moment. The hospital of Saint Cross at Winchester, A. D. 1185, was endowed for the maintenance of 13 brethren, and for dining 200 persons every day. The richest endowed hospital in England, at the Dissolution, appears to have been that of the Savoy in the Strand.

As the reception of pilgrims and poor travellers was formerly one of the principal uses of the hospitals, they were generally situated by a road side. Many had free chapels annexed to them. They were all in some degree religious houses, having regular or secular canons residing within them who celebrated daily mass in the appropriated chapels. In Saint Giles's hospital just mentioned were a master or prior, eight regular canons acting as chaplains, two clerks, seven choristers, and two sisters. The smaller hospitals generally contained a religious who acted as prior, an officiating chaplain, and a confessor, all observing the rule of Saint Augustine.

God's House, Alms-house, *Maison Dieu*, *Domus Dei*. The houses of this class were, for the most part, erected for the reception and support of the poor and helpless. Some of them had fixed revenues or endowments settled upon them by their charitable founders, and the right of nominating the brethren generally belonged to the bishop or to some religious house. Several of the small alms-houses were permitted to continue as such after the Dissolution; for instance the hospitals out of the gates at Norwich, Crome's alms-houses in Saint George's Colegate, and *Maison Dieu* at Dunwich. On the whole it appears probable that there was little actual difference excepting in name between the houses classed under the abovementioned titles, and the hospitals which were last described. In the greater number of cases the former titles appear to designate an inferior class of hospitals.

The number of hospitals, leper-houses, God's houses, &c. in the Norwich diocese amounted to 74.

Under the head of hospitals, it is to be observed that we have omitted to class the Infirmaries, which formed an indispensable part of the establishment of every religious institution. They were each under the direction of an officer called the infirmarer, who had one or two brethren and several servants to assist him in attending the sick; and in all the larger monasteries chapels were annexed to the infirmary for the performance of divine service in the presence of the invalid monks.

^a Strype's *Memoire of King Edward VI.*, p. 516.

^b Amicia countess of Clare gave the bridge of Sudbury to the hospital at that place.

Hermitages, Anchoretages, or Anchorages.

The devotees, who in the first ages of Christianity retired from the pleasures and employments of the world, less frequently united themselves in communities than singly passed the remainder of their days in solitary contemplation; procuring an uncertain subsistence from the unassisted labour of their own hands and the occasional contribution of the charitable who visited their retreats. At this distant period we can scarcely enter into the motives and feelings of the primitive eremites, who thus courted and encountered the horrors of solitude; who renounced all their duties and comforts as social beings; who banished themselves from friends and country, and divested themselves of all human affections; who fancied they heard the voice of God more clearly amidst the howlings of the wilderness; who sought their habitations amidst the most inhospitable regions, in the gloom of forests or the burning sands of the desert; and who contended with the wild beasts of the mountains for their caves and dens. The designs of such men, it has been justly observed, however mistaken, must have been meritorious^a; but they must not be judged by any common rule, nor ought we to substitute the ideas and maxims of our own age for those which influenced the primitive eremites. Mistaken notions of duty, no doubt, first led the early devotees of the East into their cheerless retirements; and so much had the example of those pious recluses influenced the christian converts, towards the close of the fourth century, that the deserts of Egypt alone were, it is said, peopled with 80,000 eremites.

As the Asiatic and Egyptian hermits afford the most ancient instances to which we can refer of voluntary seclusion on account of religious notions, so were they, at the same time, attended with circumstances the most extraordinary. As early as the middle of the fourth century it was customary, in the Asiatic and Eastern churches, for recluses to dwell upon and preach from pillars and towers; whence such persons obtained the appellation of *Stylitæ* or pillar-hermits. The monastery founded by Gerasmus in the wilderness of Jordan, about A. D. 450, was surrounded by a *Laurea* or circle of seventy cells of these hermits. The limits of the present sketch will not admit of any detail respecting this singular custom.

Mr. King is of opinion that the pillar-towers of Ireland and Scotland which have excited so much curiosity were designed, among other uses, for the voluntary retirement of recluses; the Irish name by which this kind of towers has for ages been distinguished, *Cloch-ancoire*, meaning the stone of the anchorite^b. Instances are recorded of individuals having secluded themselves in these towers as early as the year 732. In some of these instances they preached from them, like the Egyptian hermits from the summits of their pillars; and it was not until the twelfth century that this custom of anchorites dwelling on towers and pillars was discontinued.

The English Hermitages or Anchoretages were religious cells erected by devout persons, sometimes in solitary places, such as forests, caverns, and church-yards; sometimes in the midst of populous towns, and frequently by the side of high roads and on or near great bridges, as upon London, York, Beccles, Bungay, Brandon, Downham, and Ickburgh bridges. Sometimes they were endowed; and they were generally occupied by single individuals called anchorites, anachorites, recluses, or hermits; but they had occasionally more than one occupant. The hermitage of Saint Briavel was a chantry of two monks; and instances have been noticed of cells which contained seven persons. There were also anchoresses who lived in seclusion like the hermits. Etheldrida a Mercian princess, on the murder of her intended husband Ethelbert king of the East Angles, devoted herself to a religious life, as a recluse, at Croyland abbey. Ela, niece of bishop Suffield, anchoress at Massingham, and her companion, are mentioned in that bishop's will, A. D. 1256. Joan, widow of Sir John Shardelowe, knight, appeared before Bishop Percy in 1369, and took the vows as a votary in the college of Thompson in Norfolk. Recluse women are mentioned at Bury, Norwich, and other places. Many of the hermitages had chapels or oratories annexed to them, at which the hermits officiated daily.

Various were the situations which the anchorites selected for their retirements. Sometimes they fixed their residence in a part of some church, as at Yarmouth; in a chamber over the church-porch, as at Sporle; in the church-yard, as at Sudbury; in the gates of fortified towns, as at Norwich; and often in some small cell attached to a monastery, as at Bury abbey and Carrow nunnery. Some recluses were monks who, with leave from their abbot, bound themselves with solemn vows never to quit their places of retirement. Speed and Stow relate that, on the burning of the city of Meux in France by William the Conqueror, there was an anchorite residing within the walls of the church of our Lady, who preferred to suffer martyrdom rather than break his religious vow by forsaking his cell.

Solitaires were frequently buried in their retirements; the ancient recluses imposed on themselves the task of digging their own graves in the rocks amidst which they passed their solitary lives^c.

Mr. Fosbrooke doubts whether the English anchorites were generally respected; and Dr. Tanner quotes an author who affirms that the hermits of cells not endowed were considered as common beggars. The occupiers of the hermitages in the Norwich diocese appear nevertheless to have been mentioned with respect, and were most commonly dignified with titles. We meet with the names of "the Lady Julian, anchoress at Saint

^a Berington's History of *Abeillard and Heloise*, p. 107.

^b King's *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. iv.

^c Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. i. xxix.

Julian's Norwich," " Sir Thomas the anchorite of Saint Mary in the Field," " the Lady anchoress of Walsingham," " the Lady anchoress of Cokesford," " the Lady Emma, anchoress at the Carmelites in Norwich," " Sir Richard the hermite at Saint Giles's," &c. Hermits possessed, or were accounted to possess, considerable knowledge in medicine and the art of curing diseases; and one author tells us that their cells were occasionally the *emporia* of the village news^a.

There was a description of houses or cells occupied only by female devotees, who bound themselves by vows and lived in small communities; of this class there were three or four in the city of Norwich. Hermits and recluses were evidently numerous in this district. With no means of forming a very correct list of all the hermitages, an account has been collected of 74 within the county of Norfolk.

Chuntries.

Chuntries, according to the definition of Sir Henry Spelman, were sacred edifices, " instituted and endowed with possessions, that masse might there bee song for the sowle of the founders and there kindred^b." They were principally placed in separate chapels and at altars within cathedrals, monasteries, and parochial churches; but still a great number were distinct buildings founded for the purpose, and were licensed by the superiors of the religious houses to which they were commonly appropriated. They may be considered as an inferior class of colleges. A list of such separate chuntries and chapels situated within the county of Norfolk is given in the work.

The custom of leaving donations for maintaining chantry priests accounts for the numerous small chapels in our parochial churches, in which mass was daily or weekly performed for the souls of departed benefactors. They were sometimes founded in free chapels, as at Roydon near Diss, and at Ashwell Thorpe; the royal license having been previously obtained for that purpose. It was a frequent custom for founders of chuntries to cause alms to be distributed to the poor on particular days and anniversaries. Two instances have been before mentioned at Saint Giles's hospital in Norwich. At Buckenham priory the annual distribution of alms amounted to 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and in the churches, chuntries, and chapels that were appropriated to Bury abbey, the annual sum was 40*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* given for the most part to the poor on the obits of certain individuals.

In 1504, according to the will of Alderman Bewfield, eight poor men and women were daily to assemble at eight o'clock in the morning, in the church of Saint Michael at Plea in Norwich, and were to sit upon the font there and to pray for his soul, for which service they were each to be paid 4*d.* every Saturday. Twenty poor persons were daily hired for the like office to pray for the soul of Bishop Goldwell.

The exact number of chuntries in England is unknown: " but if," saith Fuller, " Hercules may be measured from his foot, a probable conjecture may be made of them, from those which we find founded at Saint Paul's cathedral in London," which were returned to be of the number of forty-seven.

One hundred and thirty-eight of these distinct chantry and free chapels were founded in the county of Norfolk previously to the year 1547, besides those in the monasteries and churches, which were much more numerous. The bill for giving the chantry revenues to the king, in this year, met with much opposition in its progress through the house of Lords, and, amongst others, from the catholic bishop of Norwich^c.

Crypts. There being many chuntries and chapels founded in crypts, it may be proper to notice them under this head. *Crypta*, according to Dr. Batteley, were hidden or secret places under ground^d, called by the Latins confessionaries. In the early christian churches they were placed beneath the east end, and in them divine service used to be performed. Some antiquaries are of opinion that these concealed chapels contained the remains of saints and martyrs, which thus reposed in security beneath the altar. This was probably the case at Bury abbey, where was a crypt under the shrine of Saint Edmund the Martyr. At the metropolitan church at Canterbury, a crypt, called the under croft, extends under the principal part of the fabric. In this place was deposited the body of Saint Thomas the Martyr, previously to its removal, in the year 1220, to his magnificent shrine erected in the church above: here were also no less than eighteen chapels and altars dedicated to saints; and here, in later times, the Walloon company held their religious assemblies^e.

A remarkable Saxon crypt at the church of Saint Peter at Oxford, the Saxon crypt of a chapel in Orford castle, and another under the choir of Gloucester cathedral, are described by Mr. King^f. Matthew Paris mentions a crypt beneath the guest-hall of a convent.

Instances may be mentioned where chuntries were founded in crypts beneath monastic buildings; as Becket's chapel, now a wine vault, beneath the Black friars' library in Norwich: beneath other chapels, as the lower

^a Fosbrooke.

^b Chuntries, saith Fuller, " were adjectives, not able to stand of themselves, and therefore united (for their better support) to some parochial, collegiate, or cathedral church."—*Church History*, fol. 350.

The customary price of an anniversary obit, the same author informs us, was forty shillings.

^c Burnet's *History of the Reformation*.

^d Some authors conceive that they were intended as sanctuaries. See Storer's " *Elucidation of the Principles of English Architecture*"—*Beauties of England and Wales, Intr.*, and Gillingwater's *History of Lowestoft*.

^e Batteley's *Cantuarua Sacra*.

Munimenta Antiqua, vol. iv. p. 149, 198, 200.

charnel house, also now a wine vault, under the city free school; that under the ancient chapel at Lowestoft, and the charnel chapel at Bury; under Langley abbey church; under Thetford nunnery, Thetford abbey, and Leiston abbey. It has been remarked that the intention of these subterranean places of worship was for priests to pray for the souls of those whose bones were there deposited^a. After the Reformation they ceased to be used for religious purposes, and remained only repositories for the bones that were casually dug up in the adjoining burial grounds.

Crypts, it has been said upon the authority of Mr. Fosbrooke, were sometimes "places for clandestine drinking, feasting, and things of that kind:" but he speaks from doubtful testimony. Such places were numerous beneath ancient buildings in Norwich: I have examined ten or twelve, and have been told of several others. If these crypts cannot be properly classed under the head of chantries, it seems pretty certain that some of them were used for purposes nearly similar. After the two I have noticed above, in Norwich, which are known to have been used as chapels, perhaps the most extensive now remaining is that beneath the ancient house formerly called Isaac's Hall, and now the Music-House. A chapel is mentioned in this house as far back as the year 1290; in 1316 the chaplain was suspended for marrying persons therein; and the chapel was afterwards interdicted, as prejudicial to the revenues of the adjoining church of Saint Etheldred. We have now no means of ascertaining whether the present groined vaults be the chapel alluded to, but the internal appearance favours the supposition. A spiral stone staircase communicates with the superior part of the building.

Free Chapels "were places of religious worship, exempt from all jurisdiction of the ordinary, save only that the incumbents were generally instituted by the bishop, and inducted by the archdeacon of the place. Most of these chapels were built upon the manors and ancient demesnes of the crown, and when the crown parted with those estates the chapels went along with them, retaining their first freedom^b." Other chapels were free in consequence of grants from the crown; and lords of manors obtained royal licenses to build chapels upon their manors, and they were served by priests, and sometimes by canons from the neighbouring monasteries. In the chapel at the old Hall in Tibenham the service was performed by the canons of Buckenham priory.

Many officiating priests, I observe, had, like the hermits, the title "Sir" prefixed to their names. The origin of this title may doubtless be traced to the introduction of the chivalrous orders into the church during the twelfth century. Mr. Brydson observes that "the clerical application of the title became common with us, whether derived from the custom of France, from some pontifical grant, or from the establishment which the eastern monastic knights, particularly those of Saint John, had acquired in this country." Among the priests were many who assumed the title of "the pope's knights," an appellation which appears to have had some other foundation than mere courtesy, and was also applied, previously to the Reformation, to the monks and to chaplains. All the clergymen introduced by Shakespeare have the title "Sir;" as Sir Oliver Martext in "As you like it," Sir Hugh Evans in "The merry wives of Windsor," and Sir Nathaniel in "Love's labour lost^c."

Fuller designates free chapels as institutions "of a more substantial and firm constitution^d" and more independent, because they were, as their name imports, free from the parochial and other churches.

By an act of the first of Edward VI., all the colleges, chantries, and free chapels, to the number of 2,464, with their lands and goods, were seized and vested in that king's hands. The whole of such institutions that were founded before the final dissolution appears to be 3131. A few instances occur occasionally where these small endowments were appropriated to good purposes, after their dissolution. At Swaffham the chantry revenues were given to the town by King Edward VI., and have been since confirmed by other royal grants, for supporting nine poor widows, and other purposes^e.

Guilds, Gilds, or Confraternities.

Societies or associations of persons in the same town, profession, or class, confederated together for the common cause of trade, of charity, and religion. They were bodies corporate, licensed by the crown; had power to purchase lands, to build chapels, to erect altars, to maintain chaplains and priests, to hold frequent and private meetings, to make annual public processions, and to administer oaths upon the admission of their members. Some of the richer fraternities had companies of minstrels, and occasionally amused the public with pageants and with plays taken from the Old and New Testaments. Their charities were extensive and voluntary. In some respects they resembled the benefit societies of modern times, but were more numerous. Almost every parish contained one, and sometimes several gilds, which had each their patron saint, and their chapel or altar, sometimes in the parochial church, and sometimes in a distinct building annexed to their gild hall.

The period at which the greatest number of gilds was founded was from the 15th to the 16th century. Although there were some in the diocese of much greater antiquity, yet they do not appear to have been very

^a Gillingwater's *Account of Bury*.

^b Preface to Tanner's *Notitia*.

^c Such priests as have the addition of Sir before their christian name

were, according to Fuller, men not graduated in the University; who were in orders, but not in degrees.

^d *History of Abbeys*, fol. 351.

^e Blomefield, vol. iii. p. 500, 517.

numerous. The great gild of St. George in Norwich was instituted in the year 1385; the Trinity or Merchants' gild in Yarmouth was founded in 1207; the great gild at Bury appears to have originated before the year 1182; and the principal or Trinity gild at Lynn existed long before the reign of King John^a. As early as the reign of King Stephen, the weavers in the great towns in England were associated in gilds^b; and King John is considered to have greatly improved the commerce of the kingdom by encouraging the merchants to form themselves into such associations^c. Gilds are mentioned in Domesday; and there was one founded at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire in the time of King Canute, and about the same year as the foundation of St. Benet's abbey.

In this Work will be found a list of nine hundred and nine gilds in the county of Norfolk. These were, for the most part, suppressed by the last Act of Henry VIII., which his successor put in execution. The revenues of the gilds, which certainly appear to have been most usefully appropriated in supporting the poorer brethren, were suddenly withdrawn; and the alienation of so many small but useful endowments, in addition to the deprivation of other charitable sources, had an injurious effect, for a time at least, upon the class of men that composed these bodies^d.

In 1547, when the Bill for giving the possessions of the gilds to the king was sent to the lower house, it was there much opposed by the burgesses of Lynn and Coventry, who represented that the boroughs for which they served could no longer maintain their churches and other public works, if the rents belonging to the gilds and fraternities were transferred to the king. The Act, however, did pass, upon a pledge being given that the gild lands should be afterwards restored; a promise which, it was easy to foresee, was but ill performed; and many of these revenues were seized under the plea of their being free chapel and chantry endowments.

Shrines.

It has been customary, from the earliest period of Christianity, to place in security, to respect and venerate, the remains of those who were, when living, the objects of peculiar reverence or admiration. From the time of depositing in their sepulchres at Rome the bodies of the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, even to the present moment, religious honours have been paid at the tombs of those who were eminent for their piety, or who suffered martyrdom in supporting the christian faith. The most distinguished and appropriate places for the reception of their ashes were the churches of the religious communities; and from the remotest period the monastic churches were chosen as the most honourable asylums where the bones of the virtuous and illustrious dead might repose in peace. The celebrated monastery founded by St. Columba in the middle of the seventh century, at Iona in the Hebrides, for ages was selected for the sepulchres of the kings of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Norway. The magnificent monastery of St. Alban's was founded by King Offa in memory of St. Alban, who was martyred about the beginning of the fourth century. In the eighth century that monarch translated hither the martyr's bones, which were reported to have been miraculously preserved and discovered. Encircling the scull with a golden diadem, he placed it with the other relics in a stately shrine, composed of gold and silver, and adorned with precious stones; and, in honour of the saint, a papal decree in the 12th century ordained, that as St. Alban was the proto-martyr in England, so the abbot of his monastery should be the first abbot of the kingdom^e.

Shrines were the receptacles in which were deposited these sacred remains: the relics of saints, martyrs, and holy men, or other valuable objects of religious veneration. Sometimes they were portable, and sometimes fixed^f; and in either case were placed in the east part of the church, behind the high altar. Their value was various: in early times they were simply rude cases of wood, sometimes covered with tapestry; afterwards they were richly gilt, or were entirely of gold, set with jewels. Upon some of them was carved, on the exterior of the pyx which contained the sacred relics, a narrative of the martyrdom of the saint^g. Before them were numerous tapers continually burning, and banners were suspended from the canopies above. Sometimes, clad in mail and completely armed, the effigies of knights stood around the shrines^h. Sometimes around themⁱ were ranged marble monuments, in which were entombed the mortal remains of the saints or the benefactors to the abbey; and on every side were suspended the votive offerings of the pilgrims who had experienced the efficacious intercession of these "favourites of Heaven."

These offerings were even supposed to acquire a portion of the valuable properties attributed to the sacred relics they adorned. The consecrated standard of St. Edmund was taken from his shrine at Bury, and was

^a The brethren of the Great or Holy Trinity Gild at Lynn were bound to celebrate mass every Trinity Sunday for the souls of King John and Bishop Grey, under the penalty of a gallon of wine.—Blomefield, *History of Norwich*, p. 341.

^b Berington's *History of the Reign of King Henry II.* p. 618.

^c Dr. Henry's *History of England*, vol. iii. p. 535.

^d A few of these small endowments were transferred to the respective parishes, and now form the principal portion of the town lands. The gild halls sometimes became the parish poor-houses: at Tibenham is an instance of this.

^e *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. iv. p. 119.

^f Within the fixed shrines, according to Messrs. Storer, "were en-

closed portable parts, denominated *feretra*, which contained the bones and reliques. When the *feretory* encased the whole body of the sanctified personage, it was moved and exhibited to the public on grand anniversaries only. If, as was often the case, it enclosed a single relique, or divers small reliques of different saints, it was borne in procession on less dignified, though still important, occasions."—Storer's *Cathedrals of Great Britain*.

^g As that of St. Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, martyred in 792; which stood on the high altar of Hereford cathedral. See two plates in *Ancient Reliques*, vol. i.

^h Bishop Cantelupe's shrine at Hereford.—Gough.

ⁱ As at Croyland abbey.

borne before the royal army at the battle of Fornham. The holy cross of Bromholm, which was reputed to be made of the wood of the true cross, and of that part which was most sprinkled with the blood of our Lord, was originally given by St. Helen to her son the Emperor Constantine. This relic went, along with the succession, from one emperor to another; and so highly was it esteemed, that it was usually carried before them to battle.

As the great value of the shrines rendered it necessary that they should be continually guarded, certain monks were appointed to watch the holy relics, both night and day, from some convenient place^a. During the long lapse of two hundred and eight years a constant succession of monks is asserted to have watched at the shrine of St. Cuthbert^b; and when the kingdom was ravaged by Danish invaders, for seven years did the monks of Lindisfarne wander from mountain to mountain in Northumbria, eluding the vigilance of the infidels, and bearing the shrine that contained the earthly remains of St. Cuthbert their patron^c. The bones of the East Anglian saints Bishop Felix and King Edmund were more than once removed from their places of interment; and after an interval of one hundred years of repose, the shrine of the latter, to escape the insults of the northern barbarians, was borne by the monks of Bury to the city of London, where it remained undisturbed for three years.

Shrines were erected to perpetuate the memory as well as to preserve the relics of the saints and martyrs. St. Hugh, an infant whom the Jews had crucified, was solemnly enshrined in Lincoln cathedral; St. William, a child who had suffered martyrdom in the same manner at Norwich, received the like honour in that cathedral; and St. Robert, who was crucified by the Jews at Bury in 1179, was enshrined in that abbey church.

There were three degrees or distinctions observed in placing the body that was enshrined. The coffins of men of exemplary piety and mortification were placed on a level with the surface of the earth; the bodies of saints of the second rank rested upon the floor; whilst the remains of martyrs were elevated^d. We are informed that the bones of Saint Margaret, a Norfolk saint, were buried "beneath the high altar, amongst the relics," in the abbey church of St. Benet at Hulme.

Sometimes offerings were made at the tombs of persons not canonized; as at the tomb of Bishop Suffield at Norwich, who was a reputed saint. Another instance occurs in the tomb of Bishop Herbert, in the same cathedral, whose anniversary was always solemnized with great splendour; at which time the bishop, prior, and convent repaired to his tomb, which was illumined with tapers. Repeated efforts were made by the monks of Norwich to procure the canonization of this bishop, the founder of their monastery; but the design was always frustrated by the secular clergy^e.

Of the inferior or less efficacious shrines and images that were visited for imputed virtues or properties, a great number were dispersed throughout the Norwich diocese^f. These possessed different degrees of reputation, according to the miracles they effected, in recovering stolen property, in curing every variety of disease, or in restoring the dead to life. To these images and shrines pilgrimages were made, either personally or by deputy, in expiation of offences, or in gratitude for recovery from sickness and danger. It was a common practice to hire a pilgrim to visit a certain image, the distance of the journey being regulated by the wealth or the piety of the individual; as the wills yet extant of numerous persons in those times testify.—Lady Cecily Gerbridge of St. Michael's Coslany, A.D. 1418, gave ten marks for a pilgrim to go to Rome and to pray for her soul there. So late as 1508, Alderman Robert Gardiner, of St. Andrew's in Norwich, gave twenty marks "for a well disposed priest to go to Rome, to sing there for thirteen weeks;" and Queen Catherine, by her will in 1536, desired that a pilgrim should repair to our Lady at Walsingham, distributing two hundred nobles in charity upon the road. Mr. Gough says that many persons went as crusaders to the Holy Land who were only proxies for others^g.

Those who undertook pilgrimages to St. James's shrine at Compostella, or to St. Peter's at Rome, were distinguished by the escallop shell affixed to their hats and cloaks; a badge which denoted the wearer's intention of crossing the seas, and which further reminded him of the occupation of those apostles as fishermen. The pilgrims who returned from the holy sepulchre in Palestine were termed palmers; because, in token of their having overcome the dangers opposed to the performance of their vows, they bore palm branches in their hands. A prodigious accumulation of relics was the natural consequence of the multitude of pilgrimages from England to foreign shrines during several centuries. The people of this country, which so eminently deserved its title of "the Isle of Saints^h," were remarkable for their attachment to relics, and for their implicit belief in their efficacy; and scarcely a pilgrim returned from Gaul, from Italy, or from the Holy Land, without some precious fragment of a saint or martyr. The monks of the cathedral monastery of Norwich received from Pandulf, their bishop, the donation of a chest of relics which that prelate had imported from Italy about the year 1220.

^a In the *Registrum Rubrum*, William de Hengham, a monk who had charge of the shrine of St. Edmund at Bury, is represented sleeping upon a bench (*super bancum*) to the right of the high altar.

^b Lingard's *Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo-Saxons*.

^c "— When the rude Dane burned their pile,
The monks fled forth from Holy Isle;
O'er northern mountain, marsh, and moor,

From sea to sea, from shore to shore,

Seven years Saint Cuthbert's corpse they bore."—*Marmion*.

^d Dart's *Antiquities of Westminster*.

^e Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, p. 331.

^f For the list of the principal shrines and images in this diocese to which pilgrimages were made see further at pages 66 and 117.

^g *Sepulchral Monuments*.

^h Lingard, vol. ii. p. 94.

Becket's Shrine at Canterbury.—The shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury was long rendered famous throughout all Christendom, by the well-attested and surprising miracles^a that were wrought in favour of his devout but credulous votaries^b, and by the vast concourse of pilgrims that repaired from all parts to his tomb.

“ ————— fro every thiris end
Of Englonde they to Canterbury wend,
The holy blisfull Martyr for to seke,
That hem hath holpen, whanne they were seke.”

In the year 1420, one hundred thousand pilgrims were registered at one time in Canterbury; and the offerings at the shrine in one year amounted to 954*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*,—a sum nearly equal to the revenue of the see of Norwich at the Dissolution, a century after. Mr. Hume observes that the devotion towards Thomas à Becket had quite effaced, in Canterbury, the adoration of the Deity; nay, even that of our Saviour and of the Virgin Mary^c. The following statement will show the comparative estimation in which each was held:—

In one year there were offered at Christ's altar	£ 3 2 6
at the Virgin's	63 5 6
at St. Thomas's	832 12 3

But in the following year the disproportion was still greater:

At Christ's altar	0 0 0
at the Virgin's	4 1 8
at St. Thomas's	954 6 3 ^d

Considerable endowments were appropriated to the maintenance of the poorer class of pilgrims during their visit to Becket's shrine. Amongst others, the vicarage of Deopham in Norfolk was given to the priory of Canterbury for this purpose.

Our Lady of Walsingham.—The next in celebrity and wealth in England was the image of our Lady at Walsingham^e, whose fame attracted immense multitudes of all ranks and from every christian country.

“ Hermites on a heape with hoked staves
Wenten to Walsingham ————— ”

So important, indeed, was it considered to perform the duty of a pilgrimage to this shrine, that Camden assures us, whoever had not made a visit and a present to the blessed Virgin of Walsingham was reputed impious and irreligious. An account, which I shall not repeat, has often been quoted from Erasmus, respecting the riches and splendour of the chapel which contained the miraculous image, and in which were received the pilgrims who brought their offerings and paid their devotions to our Lady of Walsingham. The annual amount of these oblations was estimated in 1534, according to Dugdale, at 260*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*^f; and the devotees returned from the shrine well satisfied with the plenary indulgences they had thus purchased from the officiating canons.

Amongst other illustrious visitors may be mentioned King Henry III. in 1241, Edward I. in 1280 and in 1296, Edward II. in 1315, David Bruce king of Scotland in 1364, King Edward IV. in 1469, King Henry VII. and the young prince in 1505, King Henry VIII. in 1510^g, and Queen Catherine in 1513. On the insurrection of the nobles in favour of Lambert Simnel in 1487, Henry VII. made a pilgrimage to our Lady at Walsingham, and there offering up his vows and prayers, implored her assistance in delivering him from his enemies: and after the battle of Stoke, when the rebels were overthrown, in gratitude for the success which had attended his arms, that monarch sent his banner to be offered at the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham^h. In the following reign Queen Catherine repaired to Walsingham and returned thanks to the blessed Virgin for the victory obtained over the Scots at the battle of Flodden field.

Numerous were the miracles which are reported to have been wrought at a spot imagined to be the favourite residence of St. Mary, and to which the galaxy or milky way was believed to point; but of these it is presumed it is quite unnecessary here to renew the mention. Amongst other relics preserved here, which deservedly attracted the admiration of the pilgrims, was a single joint from the fore finger of the apostle Peter; and which Erasmus, who appears to have seen it, affirms was as large as that of the Colossus at Rhodes.

The principal road by which pilgrims arrived at Walsingham passed by Newmarket, Brandon, and Fakenham, as it is drawn upon the accompanying maps; it is still distinguished by the names “the Palmers Way” and “Walsingham Green Way;” and it may be traced pretty accurately, along the principal part of its course, for near sixty miles through the diocese. Those pilgrims who came from the north crossed the Wash near

^a In number two hundred and seventy.—Fuller's *Church History*, book iii. folio 36.

^b There were two volumes, kept in the church, filled with the records of these miracles.—*Cantuarua Sacra*.

^c Hume's *History of England*.

^d Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*.

^e This image, says Speed, was “set and besprinkled with jewels and gemmes.”

^f A sum about equal to the revenue of Westacre priory, or to about 4500*l.* at the present day.

^g Sir Henry Spelman says that King Henry VIII. presented the Virgin with a necklace of very great value.

^h Bacon's *History of Henry VII.* p. 32-36.

Long Sutton, and went through Lynn, most probably taking the way which passed by the priories of Flitcham, Rudham or Roodham, and Cokesford. Another great road used by the travellers journeying to our Lady at Walsingham led from the east through Norwich and Attlebridge, by Bec hospital, where gratuitous accommodation for thirteen poor pilgrims was provided every night; this was also sometimes called the Walsingham Way. At Hilburgh, Southacre, Westacre, Lynn, Prior's Thorns, Stanhoe, Caston, and many other places, were chapels at which the devotees, as they passed to the image of our Lady, offered up their devotions. The most remarkable of these is the Lady's chapel at Lynn, which contains a beautifully groined roof, and derived much wealth from the voluntary oblations of the pilgrims.

St. Edmund's Shrine at Bury.—After Walsingham, the shrine of St. Edmund at Bury enjoyed the highest reputation in East Anglia, for its great splendour, for the immense value of the oblations which enriched and surrounded it, and for the marvellous properties attributed to the remains of the murdered king. A number of miracles are recorded to have been wrought at the martyr's tomb, and the fame which succeeded such extraordinary events induced numberless votaries to implore the interposition of the royal saint, and to bring their offerings to his shrine. When the body of the martyr was deposited in his splendid tomb, King Canute, journeying hither to perform his devotions, offered up his crown at the altar of St. Edmund. Edward the Confessor made frequent pilgrimages hither, and, in order to mark his great veneration and respect for King Edmund, accustomed himself to perform the last mile of his journey on foot.

Six times, between the years 903 and 1095, the body of this favourite saint was removed from its place of interment, either for greater security, or to a more magnificent receptacle for the sacred remains, until at last it was suffered to repose in the abbey church, which had been founded for that purpose under the auspices of King William the Conqueror. King Henry I. being overtaken by a violent storm, on his passage from France, repaired to this shrine, in performance of his vow during the hour of danger, and paid his devotional adorations before the tomb of St. Edmund. King Richard I. assigned certain lands in Aylsham to provide four wax tapers to be burning night and day about the shrine of the blessed St. Edmund^a. At the altar of St. Edmund, Stephen Langton archbishop of Canterbury and the confederated nobles of England^b solemnly swore to oblige King John to confirm the charter of Henry I.: and here, in the midst of his barons, and with the utmost solemnity, did King John ratify and confirm that celebrated deed^c, "the basis of *Magna Charta*, the glorious bulwark of the liberties and happiness of these realms^d." Hither King Richard repaired to pay his devotions previously to his departure for the Holy Land, and at this shrine he offered, on his return, the rich standard taken from the king of Cyprus. The visits of many of our sovereigns to the tomb of St. Edmund are recorded in the annals of Bury abbey: I shall notice the dates of such as I have met with:—King Canute in 1032; Edward the Confessor in 1045; Henry I. in 1132; Henry II., 1174; Richard I., 1189; John, 1203, 1214; Henry III., 1251, 1272; Edward I., 1289, 1296; Queen Eleanor, 1289; Edward II., 1326; Edward III.; Richard II., 1383; Henry VI.^e, 1433, 1436, 1446, 1448; Edward IV., 1469; Henry VII., 1486; Mary queen of France, 1533.

Monasteries were sometimes favoured with springs or wells in their neighbourhood, whose waters, in those ages of superstition, were thought to possess properties scarcely inferior to the miraculous powers which rendered shrines, tombs, and images so popular, and caused the former to be almost as much frequented. At Woolpit, at St. Withburga's well at East Dereham, and at the holy wells of Ipswich, Attleburgh, and other places, were springs more or less remarkable for their virtues and efficacy. At the wishing wells of Walsingham, the devotees were taught to believe that whoever had permission to drink of those waters could obtain, under certain restrictions, whatever they might wish for. At Wereham was St. Margaret's well, where, says Mr. Blomefield, alms and offerings were brought, and oblations made, called well-worship, upon the anniversary of that saint^f. The monkish legends relate that when St. Edmund the king and martyr landed at Hunstanton in Norfolk, five springs of sweet water immediately flowed from the dry and sandy soil upon which the royal stranger knelt; and they were regarded, in after ages, with peculiar veneration. Ever since the year 1016 crowds of pilgrims assembled at the well of the holy St. Walstan at Bawburgh; and they spread far and wide the fame of the efficacious, and in frequent instances the miraculous, properties of its waters. If after a lapse of eight centuries men have become more sceptical of these extraordinary virtues, the imaginary or medicinal merits of St. Walstan's spring have nevertheless, in our days, repeatedly been acknowledged by those who there sought relief from disease^g. We might mention many other celebrated springs out of the diocese were it necessary: of these St. Nun's pool in Cornwall was famous for curing mad people. The superstitious

^a *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 298.

^b They selected Bury for their place of assembly, that their meeting should be the less observed. "The feast of St. Edmund approaches," said they, "when multitudes resort to his shrine: there we may assemble without suspicion."—Berington's *History of Henry II.*

^c King John presented to the royal shrine some of the most valuable jewels in his possession. The accumulated riches of so many ages had doubtless rendered this shrine peculiarly splendid before the dis-

solution of the abbey. "We found here," says the official report of the visitors, "a riche shryne which was comberous to deface."

^d Yates's *History of Bury*, p. 146.

^e In one of the illuminations in Lydgate's *Manuscript History of St. Edmund*, King Henry VI. is represented on his knees, offering up his vows before this shrine.

^f Blomefield, vol. iv. p. 220.

^g The waters of St. Walstan's well have been retailed in the streets of Norwich even within the memory of its present inhabitants.

veneration with which springs of water were commonly regarded, and the supernatural powers, which so frequently were ascribed to them, originated perhaps in the religious ceremonies of the Druids, and continued through a long succession of ages. At length, in the year 1102, at a great council of the clergy at Westminster, convoked by Anselm archbishop of Canterbury, a canon framed by this assembly forbade the worship of fountains.

The numerous objects of religious veneration, and of symbols, figures, attributes, and other representations, with which the churches and monasteries were crowded and ornamented, were characteristic of the christian faith in these ages, although it is probable that they were originally derived from what has been termed the splendid idolatry of the pagan temples.

Besides the statues of saints, martyrs, holy men, &c., we might enumerate the following emblems and symbols that presented themselves in the architecture and the decorations of the christian churches.

The twelve apostles	The seven sacraments	The five wounds of Christ
The twelve patriarchs	The seven works of mercy	The five joys of St. Mary
The nine orders of angels	The five joyful mysteries of the Virgin	The four evangelists
The nine worthies	The five afflicting mysteries	The four doctors of the church
The seven griefs of the Virgin	The five glorious mysteries	The Trinity, and various others.

It must be owned that the revival of the arts, and the degree of excellence to which they rose after the barbarians of the north had desolated the Roman provinces, were solely ascribable to the superstition, in the dark ages, of the christian converts. "A nation of philosophers, or men of cool religion, would erect no magnificent churches, labour no breathing statues; in a word, would not pursue the arts which, giving a lustre to external piety, tend also to improve and to embellish life^a."

Seals of the Religious Houses.

Previously to concluding these notes, as the Seals of most of the monasteries will be described, it may be useful to present some few observations on the history of ancient seals, and also on the forms of the conventual matrices and their impresses.

The time of the invention of seals has not been settled by antiquaries, and it is probable that they had their origin at a very remote period,—long, indeed, before the establishment of Christianity. Their introduction into Britain was much later; their adoption for common purposes was no doubt extremely gradual; the original matrices being of the rudest and most simple forms. William the Conqueror and Malcolm III. of Scotland occasionally ratified their grants by impressing the wax with their teeth in the presence of witnesses, and this was an expedient that was not unfrequently adopted by others of less importance. In this manner some of the earlier benefactors to the priory of Castleacre are stated to have performed the ceremony of biting the wax attached to their grants, in lieu of using seals. The Saxons, and some of the early Anglo-Normans, contented themselves with making the sign of the cross, according to their own peculiar manner, on the deeds to which the scribes affixed the names of the parties. The first kings of England, unacquainted with the art of writing, thus ratified their charters, making upon them an illuminated cross of various forms. A specimen now exists, in the first charter of King Henry I. son of the Conqueror, to the Benedictine priory of Norwich, in the year of its foundation, 1101. The golden crosses made by that monarch, the queen, and Robert duke of Normandy, are placed at the bottom of the deed; and beneath them are the crosses of the two archbishops, eleven bishops, twenty-two nobles, eight abbots, and eleven clergy; their names were afterwards inserted by the scribe.

Ego Henricus rex donavi et firmavi. ✠

Ego regina ✠ Matildis concessi et confirmavi.

Ego Robertus dux Normannorum frater Regis Hen. concessi et hoc signo crucis confirmavi. ✠

When the Norman nobility had been rewarded for their service to the Conqueror by immense estates in this country, they found it expedient to make frequent use of seals. These were of a circular form, large, and bore for their device the effigies of those nobles on horseback, covered with their coat armour^b; and thus they continued until the year 1356^c. Such seals, therefore, as were of a round form generally denoted, according to Mr. Lewis and to Mr. Blomefield, "something of royalty in the possessor, or a more than ordinary extent of temporal jurisdiction^d." The great seals of our kings are all circular. Monasteries and religious institutions of royal foundation had commonly round seals. Those of this class in the Norwich diocese are the seals of St. Benet's at Hulme abbey, St. Edmund's Bury abbey, Norwich Cathedral priory, Walsingham priory, Bromholm priory, Buckenham priory, Dunwich hospital of St. James, and one of the seals of Carrow abbey. Bishops, abbots, priors, and superiors of religious houses, usually had their seals of an oval, elliptical, or ob-

^a Berington's *History of Henry II.*, p. 619.

^b See the plates of seals in *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, and in *Vetusta Monumenta*.

^c They were partly left off during the reign of Edward I., and were entirely discontinued in the time of Edward III.—See Dugdale on seals,

Warwickshire, vol. ii. p. 921.

^d For the same reason the seals of corporate towns and burghs are also of a circular form; as those of Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford, Dunwich, Southwold, Eye, Castle Rising.

long form, as will appear from the description of the conventual seals in the present district. Of the same form are also the various official seals of the deans, archdeacons, &c. which continue to the present period^a. Bishops may be distinguished upon ancient seals by their having the pastoral staff in their left hands: abbots, by their bearing it in their right hands. The abbatial staff differed somewhat from the episcopal crosier, in being of a more simple form, and by being barely curled^b. Another distinction between the representations of bishops and abbots, to be noticed on all contemporary seals, effigies, and paintings, is the mode of wearing the mitre, the greatest mark of dignity which the abbots were permitted to assume. It was the custom in England, as well as in all catholic countries, for the bishops to wear their mitres with the broad side before; but the abbots bore them with the horns or slits in front^c. Sometimes angels are represented, in the air, censuring the bishops or abbots.

The devices upon the early conventual seals are remarkable only for their great simplicity. They were but indifferent specimens of art, but the series is interesting from the progressive improvement in the designs and execution. These most commonly bore merely rude representations of the patron saints of the monasteries to which they belonged. The more recent seals were often highly finished; they were richly ornamented with architectural designs illustrative of the ecclesiastical architecture of the age, and they generally contained a groupe of several figures or personages upon each impress. It then became common to place, at the base of the seal, the superior of the fraternity or monastery praying to the patron saint above; of which we have instances in the seals of Horsham St. Faith's, Dunwich Gray Friars, Ipswich Black Friars, Thetford Black Friars, Carrow abbey, Bury abbey, Norwich Gray Friars, College in the Fields, Magdalen hospital, Walsoken hospital, Bungay nunnery, and Butley priory; and the same may be observed in a great number of the episcopal seals of Norwich.

From the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Edward III., that is from A.D. 1041 to 1327, the kings of England were represented on their broad seals, sitting upon thrones, but without any canopies above them. From Edward III. down to the present monarch, the royal seals were much more splendid; and exhibited the sovereigns seated beneath canopies of elaborate workmanship, corresponding accurately with the architecture of their respective reigns. This remark appears equally applicable to the seals of the religious houses; though it is not always possible to ascertain their dates with similar precision. Previously to the time of Edward III. the convent seals represented the patron saints, and the abbots, seated upon thrones; but after this period they constantly exhibited these figures sitting or standing beneath canopies and arches. Instances of the former occur in the seals of St. Benet's at Hulme abbey, Thetford Monks, of Bishop Suffield, A.D. 1250, Langley abbey in 1267, St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, Bishop Salmon's seal in 1300. Of the latter, examples may be noticed in the seals of Horsham priory, A.D. 1326, Bishop Bec in 1337, Ingham priory in 1360, West Dereham abbey in 1429, Bishop Lyhart in 1460, St. Benet's hospital in Norwich in 1594^d.

The patron saint, subduing and treading upon the dragon, being symbolical of his overcoming sin, was frequently introduced by the monks in their conventual seals: as in the cases of Westacre priory, Thetford nunnery, Norwich Austin priory, and St. Margaret's at Hilburgh^e. A star and crescent are often exhibited upon the upper part of monastic seals, as Sibton, Carrow, Bromhill, Westacre, Yarmouth Black friars, and one of the seals of Thetford canons^f. Mr. Blomefield, in the first volume of his Essay, says this was the usual badge of those founders and benefactors who had been to the holy war; and in vol. ii. he states that the star was the symbol of the epiphany, and the crescent denoted the increase of the gospel.

Sometimes religious houses inserted in some part of their common seals the arms of their founder or principal patron; instances of which occur in the seals of Buckenham priory, Thetford nunnery, Marham abbey, Thetford canons, Ingham priory, and Letheringham priory. The arms of England and of Bury abbey are quartered in the seal of Abbot Reeve. The bishops of Norwich first introduced their private arms on their seals in 1337, and first impaled them with the arms of the see, in one shield, in 1575; previously to which they were always displayed on separate shields.

A few of the large conventual seals were lettered round their edges, to denote the date: this was the case with the chapter seal of Norwich Trinity priory, and the seal of Bury abbey; and Dr. Stukeley mentions one or two others in the kingdom.

The royal seals of England were sometimes impressed upon white wax, but previously to the reign of Queen

^a The official seals of the bishop, of the dean and chapter's jurisdiction, of the chancellor, of the four archdeacons, of their commissaries, the commissaries of the peculiar and exempt jurisdictions, and of other spiritual officers and courts in the diocese of Norwich with which the author has been favoured, are all elliptical.

^b Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*.

^c Letter from Garter king at Arms, in Fiddes's *Collections*.

^d How far we may attend to this distinction as a general rule for determining the comparative antiquity of seals, is uncertain: but it is not applicable to sepulchral monuments. The embossed figures, and the carved effigies, upon monuments, from the very earliest times differed from the representations on seals, in their being standing or recumbent beneath arches or canopies. At Banham in Norfolk is a fine wooden effigy of Sir Hugh Bardolph, who died in 1203, lying beneath an arch in the wall of the church. The effigy of Bishop Rainelm, who died in

1115, was also placed beneath an arch. In Pl. III. in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, are several figures of abbots of the twelfth century recumbent under canopies which are carved in low relief upon their tombstones. The effigy of Bishop Herbert, over the entrance into the north transept of Norwich cathedral, which is probably the oldest specimen extant of this species of carving in relief, represents the founder standing under an arch. There is a still more early instance of the canopy over sepulchral effigies, in the monument of Ailwin earl or duke of the East Angles and founder of Ramsey abbey in A.D. 969, which Mr. Gough considers one of the oldest genuine sepulchral monuments in England.

^e Lynn corporation seal, &c.

^f They are also to be seen on most of the *Agnus Dei* matrices which are frequently met with in this diocese. The author has received them from Norwich, Dunwich, Thetford, Reedham, Oxburgh, and other places.

Mary they were most commonly of green or dark wax; since which time they are upon yellow wax. Those of bishops and of universities are of red wax. In Buryabbey was an officer styled *Magister Cereorum*, or keeper of the wax for the seals in the deeds and leases granted by that monastery. Religious houses had frequently more than one seal, besides the private seal of the superior: these were used for different purposes, and to ratify different acts of the convents. Besides the large seal there was a smaller, and a *secretum* seal. We may enumerate instances at West Dereham abbey, Carrow abbey, Norwich college, Norwich Gray friars, Dunwich Gray friars, and Thetford canons. The popes have two seals: the larger, which is used for papal bulls, is always impressed in lead, and represents the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; the private or pontifical seal, also called the fisherman's ring, is impressed in red wax, and represents St. Peter drawing his nets.

Religious orders had each their separate regulations regarding the safe custody of their common seal. In some cases it appears to have been held by the abbot only, as at Hailes. In 1305 an act was passed directing the convent seals in the Cistercian and Premonstratensian houses to be taken from the abbots, and for the greater safety to be placed in the custody of the prior and four eligible brethren of each monastery. The seal of Rushworth college in Norfolk was, by its statutes, directed to be kept in a chest having three locks, the master to have one key, and two fellows nominated by the college were to hold the other two keys. The common seal belonging to the hospital at Bishopgate in Norwich was placed in the custody of the master and the eldest priest. That of Brusyard college in Suffolk was under the care of the *custos* and two brethren, and at Battlefield college it was in a chest to which the patron, the master, and a chaplain had each a key. The rule of the Gilbertine order prescribed that the conventual seal and money should be kept in the custody of three nuns. Mr. Fosbrooke informs us, that the treasury in which the common seal was deposited usually adjoined the west alley of the cloister in every monastery; and Dr. Tanner says the precentor of the convent was the officer to whom was intrusted the immediate charge of the chapter-book and seal.

In the year 1535 the visitors of the monasteries were instructed to inquire "whether the convent seal be surely kept under three locks, one remaining in custody of the master, and the other two in the custody of two seniors;" and in the instructions for the ecclesiastical survey A.D. 1538, the commissioners were directed "incontinently to call for the convent seal, and to cause the same to be put in sure keeping^a."

The superior of a monastery, although intrusted conjointly with two or three of the monks with the custody of the conventual seal, had no power to affix it to any instrument without the consent of the whole chapter: and this power of refusal was one of the means, occasionally exercised by the monks, of opposing the designs of their abbots. The original chapter seal of the cathedral monastery of Norwich is still in use, and is confided to the care of the dean and the six prebendaries, who possess distinct keys of the chest in which it is deposited.

The death of an abbot appears to have been frequently followed by the ceremony of destroying his seal. On the demise of the abbot of West Dereham, the convent always delivered his seal to the father abbot of Welbeck in Nottinghamshire previously to his installing a new abbot. So carefully did the law provide against the surreptitious use of private as well as public seals, that in Edward the Sixth's time a regulation passed, about 1550, directing the heirs of any person at his death to break or deface his seal. Mr. Lewis says, this is still done at the death of a bishop, when his episcopal seal is broken in the presence of the archbishop of the province; and another authority states, that the seals of the archbishops are given, on their demise, into the hands of the sovereign^b.

Mr. Pegge, in his Essay on conventual seals, offers some remarks on the great number of matrices that are now in the possession of various antiquaries; and is of opinion that religious houses not only had different seals for different purposes, as *ad causas*, &c. but that they also found frequent occasion to change or alter their seals. The older matrices were probably afterwards neglected or lost, notwithstanding the orders for their preservation and custody; and if ever there were regulations for delivering up and breaking the common seals, on the decease of a superior, they were not much complied with, judging from the number that remain perfect. And it seems the more probable that they should be dispersed or lost, when the dissolution of the monasteries occasioned so vast a number to be suddenly disused, and rendered them no longer either valuable or legal^c.

Number and Revenues of the Religious Houses.

Historians, differing widely in their estimations of the value of the ecclesiastic temporalities, have left us few positive *data* whereby we may judge of the proportionate value of the landed revenues of the clergy and of the laity at any given time, but particularly towards the period of the dissolution of the monasteries and the consequent alienation of their endowments.

According to Domesday Book, there were at that early period in England, exclusive of Cornwall and five northern counties, 45,002 parishes; and 75,000 knight's fees, of which 28,015 belonged to the religious orders^d. Sir Robert Atkyns, Dr. Henry, and other authorities, state that out of 60,215 knight's fees in those estates

^a Burnet's *Records*.

^b Pegge on Conventual Seals.

^c *Archæologia*, vol. v.

^d *Harleian Miscellany*, p. 21. *Life of Will. the Conq. Polychronicon*.

which were held by military service, the secular and regular clergy claimed 28,115^a. Sir Henry Spelman^b reminds us, that if account were taken of those lands not held by fee, those also of base tenure, copyholds, crown lands, charity lands, &c., the disproportion would appear much greater; and of course the result would be nearer the truth. But he still estimates the possessions of the clergy as high as one third of the whole, which is the proportion mentioned by Sir William Temple.

In the year 1409 an attempt was made by the Lollards in parliament to disseize the bishopricks and monasteries of their endowments. The petition of the commons to King Henry IV. set forth, "that if the king would take away the estates possessed by the bishops, abbots, and priors, spent at present upon grandeur and unnecessary figure, the crown and kingdom would receive great advantage by such measures. For by the seizure of these estates the king would be enabled to create and provide for 15 earls, 1500 knights, 6200 esquires, and would make a sufficient settlement for a hundred new hospitals." This proposal was rejected by the king, who commanded the commons never, in future, "to meddle with such matters."

At the Dissolution 555 monasteries, 29 houses granted to Cardinal Wolsey previously to 1529, 27 houses of knights Hospitalers, and 32 friaries, in all 643 houses in England and Wales, according to Mr. Nasmith's corrected edition of Tanner's *Notitia*, were returned at 144,791*l.* 19*s.* 2¼*d.* clear value: 52 small houses remained unaccounted for in this statement; which, with the addition of the colleges and hospitals, amounts to more than 180,000*l.*^c

Speed makes the number of suppressed houses 605, of colleges 96, and of hospitals 110; in all 811 in England and Wales: and the gross value of such of them as are accounted for, he estimates at 186,512*l.* 8*s.* 1¼*d.* These accounts include the lesser monasteries; amounting in number, according to Bishop Burnet, Speed, and Dr. Tanner, to 380; and in value to 32,000*l.*^d: which were suppressed by the Act of 1535.

It has by some antiquaries been contended, that the sums at which the religious houses stand in the king's books were far below their real value at that time. It has been conjectured by others that the valuations were merely the amount of the reserved rents, which according to church tenure were only a fifth part of the actual rental; and Bishop Burnet even contends that these estates were worth ten times the amount returned. The inaccuracy of such a computation is clearly proved by an examination of the instructions issued by the king's commissioners for making the survey and inventory of monastic property^e; and, further, by a reference to the instances which will be selected of the valuations of certain specific and known estates within the district embraced by the present survey.

A short time before the valuation of the religious houses took place, Mr. Hume states that the lands, possessions, and revenues of all England had been rated at four millions a-year: according to which, the proportion which the income of the regular orders bears to that of the whole of the kingdom is about one-twentieth. Mr. Nasmith, calculating from the proportionate value in present money and that of the whole landed rental of the kingdom, is satisfied that the endowments of the regular clergy were equal to one-tenth of the national revenue. The proportion which the revenues of the secular clergy bore to those of the regular orders, may be stated as pretty nearly equal.

Taking the returns given by Speed, the total value of ecclesiastical property at the survey was 320,180*l.* 10*s.*; and the number of endowments, of all descriptions, amounted to 12,474. The gross value of 811 religious houses, colleges, and hospitals, as given by the same authority, was 186,512*l.* 8*s.* 1¼*d.*; and the amount of property severed from the church by King Henry VIII. was 161,100*l.* 9*s.* 7¼*d.*^f Adopting Mr. Hume's report of the annual national rental, the whole ecclesiastical possessions amounted to one-tenth; one-half of which belonged to the religious orders, and the other half to the secular clergy.

Considering the progressive accumulation of estates by the regular orders since the Conquest, this estimate appears low. The amount of the ecclesiastical property, at the commencement of the Reformation, was immense; for during nine centuries it continued to increase. The wealthy and the credulous amongst the laity, during the whole of these ages, poured incessantly a portion of their wealth into the treasury of the church. The timid and the penitent eagerly compounded for past offences by transferring their property to those who unceasingly affirmed themselves to be the immediate agents of the Almighty. From the monarch who apportioned on his death-bed his dominions amongst the religious orders^g, to the poorer votary who contributed his humble taper to burn before the altar of his favourite saint, all ranks united, according to their respective abilities, to swell the patrimony of the church.

In Scotland, it is certain, a larger portion of landed property by such means enriched the clergy than in the south. David I., in the twelfth century, afforded a remarkable instance of profuse piety and munificence, in transferring nearly all the crown lands into the hands of the ecclesiastics^h: and in later times their temporal endowments had so far increased, that the Scottish clergy paid one-half of the taxes that were imposed upon land.

In order that the reader may form some idea of the vast number of religious institutions, independent of

^a Dr. Henry's *History of England*.

^b *History of Sacrilege*.

^c Dugdale's *Valuations*.

^d With goods to the amount of more than 100,000*l.*

^e Burnet's *History of the Reformation*,—*Records*, vol. i. p. 158.

^f An income of nearly 2½ millions in present money.

^g Alphonsus I., king of Arragon and Navarre.

^h Robertson's *History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 153.

the parochial chapels and churches, it may not be improper, before proceeding any further, to give a summary of those established in England and Wales previously to the Act for their suppression by King Henry VIII. This account has been principally compiled from the Index to the folio edition of the *Notitia*, as containing the most complete list hitherto published; and it will be found to exceed considerably the statements of preceding authorities, and also of Dr. Tanner himself; whose excellent work has subsequently been so much enlarged by Mr. Nasmith.

555	Religious Houses ^a whose values are returned in the <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> .
52	Small Houses whose values are not ascertained.
118	other Houses, Cells, or Priories, which were either included in the value of the greater houses, doubtful, or that were unaccounted for, or dissolved before 1535.
29	Lesser Monasteries granted to Cardinal Wolsey.
754	
146	Early Monasteries and Nunneries decayed or destroyed.
146	Alien Priories ^b .
27	Commandries of Knights Hospitalers valued at the Dissolution.
31	others, and ancient Preceptories of Templars, unaccounted for:—58 in all.
32	Friaries valued at the Dissolution.
231	Friaries unvalued:—263 in the whole.
154	Colleges accounted for.
94	Colleges not valued at the Dissolution:—248 in all.
130	Hospitals whose values are known.
379	Hospitals, Lazar-houses, Leper-houses, and God's houses, unaccounted for; including those that were decayed or destroyed before the general Suppression:—509 in all.
2124	Religious Houses, Monasteries destroyed, Alien Priories, Friaries, Colleges, and Hospitals.
2374	Chantries and Free Chapels.
4498	Total.

We have no means of ascertaining with accuracy the number of the gilds: but if we take the proportion which the population of Norfolk bears to that of England and Wales, it will be found that they amounted to upwards of 34,000.

Upon comparing the valuations of 1291 and 1534, it must be remembered that the former contains the gross value of the temporalities only: the latter comprises the clear united values of spirituals and temporals, after all outgoings are deducted. The difference which is so frequently observable between the valuations of Dugdale and of Speed, is occasioned in most cases by the former having given the clear revenues, the latter the gross incomes, of the religious foundations. With respect to the returns relative to the diocese of Norwich, given in this work under the head of *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, it is to be observed that they, like the tables of Dugdale, contain the clear or net value of the endowments, after deducting certain fixed charges; such as stipends to chantry or soul priests; annual alms to the poor on certain days; fixed charities; sums for providing wax tapers at the altars, tombs, and shrines; lamps at certain graves; rents payable to lords of manors and to other monasteries; fines, fealties, &c. For instance, Butley priory in Suffolk is returned at 318*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.*: the actual rental or value was 388*l.* 4*s.* 5¼*d.*, including 69*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.* outgoing expenses. This is one out of many instances in Suffolk, where Speed's return is the clear and not the gross value.

If we compare the relative values of some of the abbey estates, in the returns made by the commissioners in 1534, and the present average rental of such lands, we may form some kind of estimate as to the proportionate value of the whole according to the present price of money.

In some cases the rental of land within the Norwich diocese was in the following proportions:—Arable, 1*s.*; pasture, 1*s.* 4*d.*; and meadow, 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The average rental in this survey is from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre. It commonly occurs that for the site of the buildings, the offices, precincts, &c., no sum is charged in the returns. The following examples, selected indiscriminately, will show the ratio upon which the valuations were generally made:—

Buckenham Priory. The manor, demesnes; 305 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow land; and right of foldage and pasturage for 400 sheep,—were returned at	£.	s.	d.
Rushworth College. Manor, 208 acres of land, and pasturage for 1300 sheep	48	15	2¼
Redlingfield Nunnery. Site and 288 acres: meadow, 2 <i>s.</i> ; pasture, 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; and arable at 1 <i>s.</i> per acre	17	5	0
Wendling Abbey. Site, manor, and 443 acres of land	22	10	10
Sibton Abbey. Site, 28 acres of land, rabbit-warren, 28 <i>s.</i> ; and 200 acres more	10	0	0
Carbroke Commandry. Manor, 305 acres of land, and right of foldage and pasturage for 160 sheep	24	7	9
Wyngfield College. Site; with woods, meadows, pasture, and other lands; containing 60 acres	3	0	0
Attleburgh College. Manor, chapel, and 149 acres	15	18	8
Burnham Friary possessed 68 acres of land in Burnham, valued at	2	5	4

^a Of this number 186 houses belonged to the Benedictine order, 173 to the Austin canons, and 103 to the Cisterians; the rest in

smaller proportions amongst the numerous orders.

^b *History of the Alien Priories.*

The present value of these revenues cannot be taken at less than fifteen times the amount returned in 1534^a; according to which proportion the landed revenues belonging to the monasteries of the diocese of Norwich would now be worth more than 250,000*l. per annum*, exclusive of the outgoings before mentioned: and the whole ecclesiastical revenue may be stated at about 500,000*l. per annum*^b.

A very considerable source of revenue to the religious houses, not yet mentioned, was the oblations in the appropriated parochial as well as in the conventual churches. These are not fully included in the estimations of the commissioners. It is quite certain that, in all populous places, the masses, offerings, and oblations, were of greater value than the settled endowments of the parochial churches, or else the religious would not have been so desirous of having them appropriated to their houses^c. We have elsewhere noticed the income which the convents of the mendicant orders derived from the public contribution.

Distribution of the Endowments of the Religious Houses in the Diocese of Norwich, after their Suppression.

In his disposal of the monastic endowments, King Henry VIII. does not appear to have been guided by any fixed rule of policy, except the important and decisive one of preventing these funds from again falling into the hands and under the influence of the clergy. We are at a loss to explain why foundations appropriated for charitable purposes, and institutions that had highly useful and meritorious objects slightly connected with religion, should have been denounced, and diverted from the purposes enjoined by the donors.

The following summary will exhibit the distribution of the religious endowments, in the Norwich diocese, after their suppression^d:—

The number of endowments which were surrendered at the Dissolution, or which at that time remained in the gift of the crown, was about 221. Of these only 13 were again vested in the church: eleven out of which thirteen had been previously annexed to the see and to the cathedral church of Norwich, in consequence of an injurious arrangement which had deprived the bishopric of half its revenues.—Out of 221 endowments, 15 only of the very smallest appear to have been re-appropriated for hospitals, schools, alms-houses, and charitable institutions: two only of these fifteen are included in the valuations given by Dugdale or by Speed^e.—Thirteen other endowments were appropriated to the universities and to Eton college: ten of these thirteen were alien priory estates which had been granted to the universities nearly 130 years before; so that in fact there were but three additional endowments bestowed upon the colleges. This number does not include the small religious houses suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, in 1524, for his intended college at Ipswich; as King Henry VIII. sold or granted those to various individuals at the general Dissolution. There were 96 endowments belonging to colleges and to charitable foundations, exclusive of the ten alien priories above mentioned: of these only sixteen appear to have been renewed: the remaining eighty were granted to lay proprietors.—In Norwich, from seventeen charitable institutions, about five were retained for their original benevolent objects: the rest went to different persons.

The abstract of the distribution of the revenues may be thus briefly recapitulated:—

For charitable objects	15 endowments.
For the universities; three only additional	13
Given to the see of Norwich	6
to the dean and chapter	5
to the see of Ely	1
to the dean and chapter of Westminster	1
} 13 (to the church.)	
Ancient endowments unaccounted for	31
The remainder, being four-fifths of the whole, sold or granted to the laity	184
Total number in the diocese of Norwich	256

^a This proportion appears to agree with the comparative prices of labour at the same periods. The daily wages of a haymaker, *temp.* Hen. VII., was settled at one penny; and in the reign of Henry VIII. never exceeded three half-pence. *Vide* Stat. 11 Hen. VII. and Stat. 6 Hen. VIII., concerning artificers.

^b The present rental or annual value of the estates which formerly belonged to the abbeys and religious houses in England and Wales, may be stated to be nearly three millions.

^c Blomefield, vol. i. p. 422.

^d In the year 1428 it was returned that there were twenty-eight religious houses within the diocese of Norwich, and twenty thousand

marks *per annum* in the hands of the religious.—Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 879.

^e According to the returns recently made to parliament, the average annual amount of charitable donations in the Norwich diocese, exclusive of fifteen parishes in Cambridgeshire, is now no less than 19,420*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; or about one-eighth of the total amount in all England and Wales. The proportions of the two counties are,—Norfolk, 8,883*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; and Suffolk, 10,537*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Of these sums 2,578*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* are appropriated to parish schools, and the remaining 16,841*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* to other charitable purposes.

Table of the principal Religious Orders,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED ;

Chiefly collected from *L'Histoire du Clergé Séculier et Régulier*, and corrected from other Authorities.

Continued to the period of the Reformation in England.

	Date of Institution.		Date of Institution
Order of Monks of St. Anthony	A.D. 305	Carmelite Friars	A.D. 1160
Knights of St. Constantine	313	Friars of St. Lazarus and Magdalen	1160
Monks of St. Pachomius	soon after 314	<i>Frères Humiliés</i>	1166
Cross-bearing Eremites	323	Crossed or Crouched Friars	1169
Order of St. Helen	335	<i>Porte-Epées</i>	1186
Ancient Regular Canons	355	Monks of the Order of Humility	1190
Monks of St. Basil	358	Teutonic Knights	1190
Monks of St. Ambrose	385	Regular Canons of St. Mark of Mantua	1194
Regular Canons of St. Saviour or St. John of Lateran	abt. 440	Canons of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives	1198
Regular Canons of St. Geneviève	511	Regular Canons of the Holy Ghost	1198
Monks and Nuns of St. Benedict	516	Dominican Friars and Nuns	1206
Monks and Nuns of Monte Cassino	before 526	Jean Bonites—Eremites of St. Austin	1209
Monks of St. Gregory	595	Franciscan Friars and Nuns	1209
Monks and Nuns of St. Columba	624	Regular Canons of the Holy Cross	1211
Cluniac Monks and Nuns	912	Hermits of St. Paul	1215
Camaldule Monks	1012	Friars de Sacco, or <i>Bons Hommes</i>	bef. 1216
Val-ombreuse Monks	1040	Friars of the Order of Mercy for the Redemption of Captives	1218
Regular Canons of St. Laurence	1050	Friars of St. Mary	1218
Regular Canons of St. Denis	1067	Third Order of Penitents	1221
Camaldule Nuns	1073	Nuns of Chartreuse	1232
Grandmont Monks	1076	Servants of St. Mary—Friars	1232
Carthusian or Chartreuse Monks	1084	Celestine Monks	1244
Knights Hospitalers	1092	Female Eremites of St. Augustine	1256
Regular Canons of St. Anthony	1093	Regular Canons of the Order of Penitence	1257
Friars of St. Anthony	1095	Flagellants	1260
Cistercian or Cîteaux and Clairvaux Monks and Nuns	1098	Friars of St. Alexis, or Cellites	1300
Order of St. Sepulchre	abt. 1100	<i>Les Frères Unis</i>	1328
Fontevault Monks and Nuns	1100	Friars and Nuns of St. Bridget	1363
Val-ombreuse Nuns	1100	Jeronimites, or Eremites of St. Jerome	1366
Savigni, or <i>Fratres Grisei</i>	1105	Eremites of Mont Bel	1380
Regular Canons of St. Augustine in England	abt. 1105	Franciscan Friars of the Strict Observance	1402
Tyron or Reformed Benedictines	1109	Friars of St. Ambrose	1431
Regular Canons of St. Victor	1113	Carmelite Nuns	1452
Regular Canons of St. Sepulchre	1114	Minims, or Friars of St. Paul	1452
Bernardine Monks	1116	Nuns Minims	1495
Knights Templars	1118	White Penitents	1503
Premonstratensian Canons and Nuns	1120	Indian Monks	1506
Knights of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem	bef. 1135	Capuchin Friars	1528
Monks of La Trappe	1140	Barnabites	1530
Canons of St. Mary of Mertune	bef. 1146	Jesuits	1534
Gilbertine Canons and Nuns	1148	Ursuline Nuns	1537
Friars and Nuns of St. Augustine	1150		
Knights of St. James of Compostella	1158		

To avoid a multitude of Notes and Marginal References throughout the following pages, the annexed Table of the principal Authorities resorted to in the progress of the Work has been added.

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DIOCESE OF NORWICH,

IN THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Site of the Episcopal See.



ARMS OF THE SEE.—*Azure*, 3 mitres *or*, 2 and 1. Copied from a stone carving, executed about A.D. 1430, in the west front of the cathedral. It is to be remarked that such of the old carvings and emblazonings as I have seen give the mitres without labels, contrary to the modern drawing.

SOHAM, or **Seham**, **CAMBRIDGESHIRE**.—It is said, principally on the authority of Bede, that Sigeber king of the East Angles, or St. Felix the first bishop of East Anglia, founded a monastery and placed an Episcopal See here as early as 630 or 636, but immediately after it was removed to Dunwich. St. Felix was buried at Dunwich in the year 647; his bones were shortly afterwards placed in the monastery of Soham, in the chancel of the church he had there built, and in the time of King Canute were again removed to Ramsey abbey, and were there solemnly enshrined.—See Cressy's *Church History*, p. 734. See also Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, Lysons's *Cambridgeshire*, &c.

DUNWICH, **DOMMOC**, **Dunmok**, **Dunwyk**, **SUFFOLK**.—The Episcopal See was placed here about 636 by Felix of Burgundy, the first saint and bishop of the East Angles:—divided into two bishoprics by Bisus or Bosa, the fourth bishop of the East Angles, in 673;—the bishops of Suffolk continued here until the union of the two dioceses under the bishops of Elmham, about A.D. 945, in the time of Bishop Wybred. There were four bishops of Dunwich, or of East Anglia, and eleven bishops of Suffolk, after the division of the see.

The site of the ancient church founded at Dunwich by St. Felix has long been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. Seven other churches and three chapels, which formerly were standing here, are also entirely destroyed.

NORTH ELMHAM, **NORFOLK**.—Placed here by Bishop Bisus, A.D. 673; united to Dunwich under Bishop Theodred, and extended over the whole kingdom of the East Angles about 945; translated to Thetford by Bishop Herfast, A.D. 1075. There were ten bishops of Norfolk whilst the See continued divided, and twelve bishops of Elmham after the re-union of the See.

Sir John Fenn says that the ruins of the ancient palace of the bishops of Elmham still remain, and that the site of the cathedral is visible, a hundred yards south of the church.

THETFORD, **DEOTFORD**, **NORFOLK**.—Fixed here in 1075 by Herfast or Arfast, bishop of the East Angles; translated to Norwich by Bishop Herbert de Losing, formerly abbot of Ramsey, A.D. 1094. There were three bishops of Thetford, including Herbert. The See was removed from North Elmham in consequence of the determination of a council held by Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury, that all bishops' sees should be placed in the most eminent towns in their dioceses. Bishop Beaufo was a great benefactor to the See at Thetford.

The episcopal palace and cathedral stood on the Suffolk side of the town, where the present free-school is situated; part of the church is still remaining.

NORWICH.—Fixed here, A.D. 1094, by Bishop Herbert, who purchased the bishopric of King William Rufus for the sum of 1900*l*. Herbert also founded the cathedral church, the Benedictine monastery, the episcopal palace, St. Leonard's priory, and St. Mary in the Marsh, in Norwich; St. Nicholas's church and priory in Yarmouth; St. Margaret's church and priory in Lynn; and St. Mary's church at North Elmham. There were 34 priors of the cathedral monastery from its foundation in 1101 to its dissolution in 1529. The Right Reverend Father in God **HENRY BATHURST**, the present Lord Bishop of Norwich, is the sixty-fifth from Herbert Losing.

Valuation of the Revenues of the Bishopric, 26th Hen. VIII.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, spirituals and temporals, 978*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*

Bishop Tanner says, at "the Dissolution the yearly revenues were valued at 1050*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in the whole, and 978*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* clear."

Previously to the exchange of the possessions of the see, it appears to have had the patronage of about 92 churches, besides 15 palaces^a, and 56 lordships or manors^b. After the exchange there appear to have been about 68 churches, vicarages, &c. and about 52 manors, appropriated to the see.

Taxatio 35 Hen. VIII. 648*l.* 9*s.* 9¾*d.*

Stands at present in the King's books, 834*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.*—Blomefield.

Knights' Fees belonging to the See, returned by the Prelates.

Return of knights' fees in the time of Henry I. 49½, by the old feoffment; for which the bishops used to pay to the guard or ward of Norwich castle, every thirty weeks, at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* for each fee.

Bishop John de Grey, in the year 1212, answered for 35 knights' fees; and in the following year obtained a *quietus* for 48¾ knights' fees.

In 1535, in the time of Henry VIII. there were 50½ knights' fees belonging to the barony of the bishopric. This barony remained in the hands of the crown after the exchange with the barony of Hulme abbey, A.D. 1535, and the Bishop of Norwich sits in the house of peers in right of his barony of Hulme, or, according to Blomefield, as titular Abbot of St. Bennet's.

The barony which formerly belonged to the bishopric remained in the hands of the crown after the exchange with the barony of Hulme abbey, A.D. 1535.

Abstract.

ACCORDING to Weever, the number of religious institutions, deaneries, &c. in the diocese of Norwich, previously to the Dissolution, was as follows:

52	Religious houses.						
5	Hospitals.						
11	Colleges.						
87	Chuntries and Free Chapels.						
			£.	s.	d.		
	4 Archdeaconries	{	Norwich . . .	71	1	1½	} <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus,</i> <i>temp. Hen. VIII.</i>
			Norfolk . . .	143	8	3½	
			Suffolk . . .	89	1	11	
			Sudbury . . .	76	9	4½	
	Norwich See	{	Norfolk . . .	899	18	7¼	
			Suffolk . . .	568	19	4½	
	Valuation of the deaneries			102	0	0	
1094	Benefices.						
	Yearly tenths of the clergy in the diocese			1117	13	0½	

This list, or, as Mr. Weever calls it, this "brief declaration," is not much to be depended upon, as there are many religious houses omitted by that author.—*Funeral Monuments*, clxxiv.

		ARMSTRONG.	BLOMEF.	BISHOP'S OFFICE.	
Archdeaconry of Norwich	13 deaneries.	365 parishes.	354	} 802	Norfolk Co.
Norfolk	12	468	446		
Suffolk	13	} 523	{ 306	{ 537	Suffolk Co.
Sudbury	8		{ 247		
	46	1356	1353	1354	Camb. Co. (part.)

^a Exclusive of the palaces at Dunwich and Thetford, which were severed from the See when it was removed to Norwich.

^b The revenues of the See were then very considerable. In proof of this, we may notice the fact that, in 1203, King John being distressed for money pawned his regalia to Bishop John de Grey. These are stated

to have consisted of the great crown, the gilt sword, the surcoat, cloak, dalmatic, girdle, sandals, gloves, and spurs.—See Blomefield, vol. ii. 340.

The coronet of King Henry V., which he had pawned to the city of Norwich for a thousand marks, was deposited in a chest in the Cathedral priory, until it was redeemed.

BISHOP TURBUS.—A seal of this bishop remains affixed to the instrument of profession of Silvester abbot of St. Austin's in Canterbury, dated 1152; among the archives of that church. —Batteley's *Cantuarua Sacra*, Suppl., No. xxxiv. p. 61.

BISHOP SUFFIELD, dated A.D. 1256, appendant to his will.—Oblong, pointed, three inches long; the bishop in *pontificalibus*, his crozier in his left hand, and the right elevated in giving the benediction: on each side of him a bull's head, the emblem of St. Luke. The inscription is

Reverse: our Saviour on a throne, with a star on each side of him, the left hand pointing to the wound in his side; he addresses the bishop, who is kneeling below him, thus

✠ HOC : TE : TORMENTO : REDIMI : WALTERE : MEMENTO :

BISHOP WALTON, A.D. 1258.—Oblong, 2½ inches long. The bishop in *pontificalibus*, holding his crosier, the right hand extended in benediction. On his right side a star, on his left a crescent. Legend

S : SIMONIS: DEI: GRÆ: : : : : : : : RWICENSIS:.

Reverse: our Saviour on a throne, his head encircled with the glory and his right hand raised in benediction; the bishop kneeling below. Legend

✠ TV SIMONEM :: VNI: CVI: TRIPO: SERVIT ET VNI

BISHOP SKERNING, A.D. 1266.—Oblong, three inches long. Effigy, the bishop *in pontificalibus* with a small figure of a monk and the letters **W A**, on either side. Legend

ROGERVS DEI GRA NORWICENSIS EPISCOPVS:

Reverse: the Deity on a throne, holding the crucifix; the bishop kneeling below, in a monk's cowl. Legend

DO TIBI SCIRCERE · FIDEI MENS :: :: :: ROGERE;

BISHOP MIDDLETON, about 1280.—His own effigy, holding his crosier, between two saints. The legend

✠ WILLELMVS : DEI : GRA : NORWICENSIS : E.

BISHOP SALMON, 1299.—The bishop's effigy *in pontificalibus*, on each side a human head

SIGILL. ION. IS · DEI GRACIA · EPI. NORWIC ·

Office Seal, A.D. 1300.—Oval, our Saviour on a throne, and below him the bishop on his knees, praying. The inscription
DIRIGE : PONTIFICIS : VITAM : DEVS : ALME : JOHANNIS :

BISHOP AYERMIN, 1326.—Effigy, as before, without the heads. Legend

S7* WILLI : DEI . : : : EPISCOPI : NORWYC : : :

This is a seal of extraordinary beauty.

BISHOP BEK.—Seal, of green wax, affixed to an instrument relating to the churches of Riston and Fordham, dated 24 October 1342, and 6th consecr. Three inches long; the bishop standing under a Gothic canopy, a crosier in his left hand, and the right hand elevated and giving the benediction. Beneath are his paternal arms; *gules*, a cross moline *argent* within a bordure engrailed. He was the first bishop of Norwich that introduced his arms on the episcopal seals. The inscription

✠ SIGILLV : ANTONIJ : DEI : GRA : EPI : NORWYCEPZ :

BISHOP BATEMAN.—Seal, of red wax upon a case of yellow, affixed to an instrument relating to the church of Frenze, dated 13th May A.D. 1352, 9th consecr. Elliptical; his own effigy in his bishop's habit, giving the benediction, and standing beneath a canopy, over which is a representation of the Trinity. At the base are his arms; *sable*, a crescent ermine, in a bordure engrailed *argent*. The inscription

✠ SIGILLV̄: WILLELMI: DEI: GRĀ: ĒPI: NORWICEŅ

BISHOP PERCY.—Affixed to a discharge of the chantry of three chaplains designed to have been maintained in the chapel of the bishop's palace at Norwich, out of the advowson of Thurveton church appropriated to the master and fellows of St. Giles's hospital. Dated 28th March 1368, and consecr. 13. His effigy standing under a rich Gothic canopy, on each side of which is a shield containing his own arms, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, within a bordure engrailed of the first. The legend is

✱ Sigillū : thome : dei : grā : norwicensis : episcopi :

Another similar seal is dated 25 Martii 1356, 30 Edw. III.

BISHOP SPENCER or DISPENSER.—A splendid seal four inches long, affixed to an instrument determining a difference between the prior and convent of St. Mary of Binham and Richard rector of the church of Eggefild : dated 11 kal. Maii, 1378, consecr. 9. Represents the bishop standing like the preceding : in a niche above, the Trinity is represented. On his left side his private arms, *viz.* quarterly *argent* and *azure*, on each of the *azure* quarters a fret *or*, over the *argent* a bend *gules*; within a bordure *gules* charged with mitres *argent*. On his right is a shield of the arms of the See. The legend

✠ Sigillum : henrici : dei : grā : epi : norwicensis :

Lesser Seal.—Three inches in length: a representation of the Trinity beneath a Gothic canopy, above which, in niches, are the Virgin and Child, and two angels. At the base is the bishop on his knees, praying, with shields of his own arms and those of the See on each side. The legend

: henrico : munus : celi : Det : trinus : et : vnus :

BISHOP TOTYNGTONE.—A beautiful seal, four inches long, of red wax upon green, which is affixed to a decree of the archbishop of Canterbury concerning certain matters between the bishop and his chapter. Dated April 15th, 1411, and 4th consecr. The effigy as usual; the Trinity above: the episcopal arms on the right side, the priory arms on the other. Circumscribed

✠ **Sigillum : alexandri : dei : gracia : episcopi : norwicensis :**

BISHOP COURTNEY bore on his seal his family arms. A.D. 1413, *or*, 3 torteaux, and a file of three points *azure*, on each label of which 3 torteaux.

BISHOP WAKERYNG.—A splendid large seal, A. D. 1416. The Trinity as in the preceding devices, the Virgin Mary, the infant Jesus and angels in niches above. Beneath a canopy on the right hand is the bishop giving benediction; and on the left the figure of some other personage. At the base is the bishop kneeling between a shield of the episcopal arms, and his own device, a pelican vulning her breast proper. The circumscription is

Sigillum : iohannis : dei : gracia : epi : norwicensis :

Lesser Seal.—An imperfect impression remains affixed to an instrument dated *die Mart. prox. ante festum S. Barnabe Ap'li*, 1418. The Trinity beneath an arch, the bishop kneeling at the base, his device on his left, the remainder defaced. The legend

Sigillū : iohis : dei : grā = = = = =

BISHOP BROWNE.—An episcopal seal appendant to an indenture between the bishop and the mayor and citizens of Norwich; dated 10 Martii, A.D. 1443, 21 Hen. VI. respecting the mills on the Wensum. In design nearly similar to the last described seal. The private arms on this seal are not perfectly distinct, but differing from his customary device. The inscription is

Sigillu : thome : dei : gra : norwiceñ : epi :

BISHOP LYHERT, 1445.—A rich Gothic canopy of three compartments. In the centre a representation of the Trinity.

over which is the blessed Virgin with the infant. On the right hand of the centre figure is St. James habited as a pilgrim, with the hat, staff, and scrip, and with a glory about his head: on the left another saint (imperfect). At the base a bishop *in pontificalibus* kneeling under an arch, with the arms of the see on his right and those of Lyhert (a bull passant within a bordure bezanté) on his left. The legend imperfect

===== | gracia ===== enfis epi.

Lesser Seal.—Contains a representation of the Trinity like the preceding. At the base are two shields of the arms of the See and of the bishop as before mentioned.

Private Seal.—About the size of a sixpence, bearing the rebus of a hart lying by the water.

BISHOP GOLDWELL.—1472, a representation of the Trinity like the preceding, with his arms, *azure*, a chief *or*, over all a lion rampant *argent*.

BISHOP JAN.—A fine seal above four inches in length, attached to a deed dated from the palace in Norwich, 11th March 1499, 1 consecr. In composition resembling the last; under the canopy on the right hand of the Trinity is St. Paul, and on the left stands St. Peter. At the base within a niche the bishop kneeling, the episcopal arms on a shield on his right, and a shield bearing a basket with fruit between 3 mitres on his left hand. The seal is thus circumscribed

* S. thome : jan : permissione : divina : norwicens : epi :

BISHOP NYKKE or NIX, one in 1500, another in 1535. —The present description is taken from a seal affixed to an instrument dat. *in hospicio n'ro jux'a* Charing Crosse 10 May 1514 *et n're cons. an. 13*. A large and richly ornamented canopy, under which is the Trinity and above are the Virgin and child. The narrow compartments on either side are divided into 3 stories, the two lower of which contain figures apparently representing persons in confinement, perhaps evil spirits, one in each niche, which resemble cages; beneath are the bishop as usual, and the coats of arms; his own being a chevron between 3 leopards' heads cabossed. The legend is

Sigill' : Ricardi : 1 : Nykke : permittit : dia : epi : norwic

SEAL OF THE PRIOR OF CANTERBURY as guardian of the spiritualties of the See during all vacancies.—Elliptical, pointed, 2½ inches in length; represents the face of the Father, as an ancient man. The circumscription is

✠ Si ===== Comissa ===== prioris ===== Cantu =====

BISHOP RUGG.—Seal attached to a deed dat. *in manerio n'ro de Hulmo 5* Marcii, 1546, *cons. 11º*. A canopy beneath which is seated the Father supporting the Son, who is nailed to the cross, with the Holy Ghost descending: at the base are the arms of the See. The legend is

SIGILLVM • VVILHELM • NORVVICENCIS •

We have here an illustration of the deplorable change which the Reformation effected in ecclesiastical architecture; introducing, in place of the Gothic, a pedantic, incongruous, and undignified style. The splendid composition upon the seal of Bishop Nykke in 1514 is singularly contrasted with the fantastic and tasteless design on that of his successor Bishop Rugg.

BISHOP THIRLEBY A.D. 1550.—A canopy of the like barbarous architecture, under which is seated the emblematic Trinity, with the initial letters T T affixed, one on each side of the head, and the arms of the See in base. The legend

SIGIL • THOME • THIRLEBY • NORWICENCIS •

BISHOP HOPTON.—A seal appendant to a deed, dated August 3d, an. 1 of Queen Mary, 1553, in the archives of the city of Norwich.

From this time the representation of the Trinity was omitted upon the episcopal seals, and also on the city seals of Norwich, as appears from the following entry, 14 Elizabeth.

“For diverse good causes yt ys agreed that the common seal of the citty shal be altared, on that side that the fygure of ye Trynetye ys graven.”

BISHOP PARKHURST.—Affixed to an instrument dated 1 Jun. an. 6 Elizab. Reg. 1559.—The upper part of this seal contains a representation of the Prodigal Son returning to his father, a herd of swine in the back ground: at their feet is this motto

PERIIT: ET: INVENTVS: EST.

At the base are his private arms; *argent*, a cross *erm.* between 4 bucks trippant: on a chief *argent* 3 crescents *gules*. The legend is defaced.

BISHOP FREAKE.—A seal appendant to a deed dated 25 January 1579, an. 5 *cons. et* Elizab. 22. The upper portion represents a person carrying a cross upon his shoulder, and this motto inscribed on a scroll

TOLLITE • CRUCEM • MEAM • SUPER • VOS •

At the base are the arms of the bishopric impaled with those of Freake; per pale *argent* and *azure*, a fess between three fleurs de lis all counterchanged. The inscription

✠ SIGILLVM • EDMVNDI • FREAKE • EPISCOPI • NORVICENSIS

Larger Seal.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, in a *MS.* note, mentions a larger seal of this bishop, in 1576, whereon the person that bears the cross stands upright.

BISHOP JEGON.—Seal as affixed to an instrument dated 7 Jac. I. 1609. A Calvary cross on a pedestal of five steps; on one side of which is represented a lily, and on the other a pelican feeding her young. Beneath the cross is inscribed

X • TA • PATIVR • SINE • INDVSTRIA

Below are the arms of the See impaling Jegon; *argent*, two chevrons *gules*, on a canton *azure* a falcon rising *or*. The inscription is

✠ SIGILLVM • JOHANNIS • JEGON • EPISCOPI • NORWICENSIS •
Aº. 1602.

BISHOP CORBET.—Seal attached to a deed dated Sept. 3, an. 10 Car. I. 1634. This is a heterogeneous composition, and, according to the style of this period, abounds in bad taste. This seal exhibits a collection of subjects resembling the badges of freemasonry. The Bible inscribed MYSTERIVM, the sun, moon, seven stars, some architectural designs, and a cherub with wings expanded over a shield containing the arms of the See impaling Corbet; *or*, a raven or *corbie* proper. Circumscribed

✠ S • M RICHARDI • CORBETT • COPI • NORWICENSIS •
Aº. 1632.

BISHOP WREN, A.D. 1636.—The figure of Christ upon the Cross: the arms of the See impaling Wren; *argent*, a chevron between three lion's heads erased *gules*, on a chief *sable* 3 croslets of the first.

BISHOP HALL, A.D. 1641.—The episcopal seal represents Noah's Ark on the waters, with the dove bearing an olive branch; the sun above, and this inscription on a scroll,

DA • PACEM • DOMINE.

Beneath are the arms of the See impaling Hall; *sable*, 3 talbot's heads erased *argent*. The legend

SIGILLVM • JOSEPHI • HALL • NORWICENS • EPISC.

The episcopal seals have continued from the middle of the 17th century to the present time without any other other devices than the arms of the respective bishops impaled with those of the See. We shall not notice them further than by concluding with that of the present worthy and amiable diocesan BISHOP BATHURST. Over the shield, containing his episcopal and paternal arms, is a mitre. The legend

THE • SEAL • OF • HENRY • BATHURST • LL.D • BISHOP • OF •
NORWICH • 1805.

Lesser Seal.—The same as the preceding, but without the inscription.

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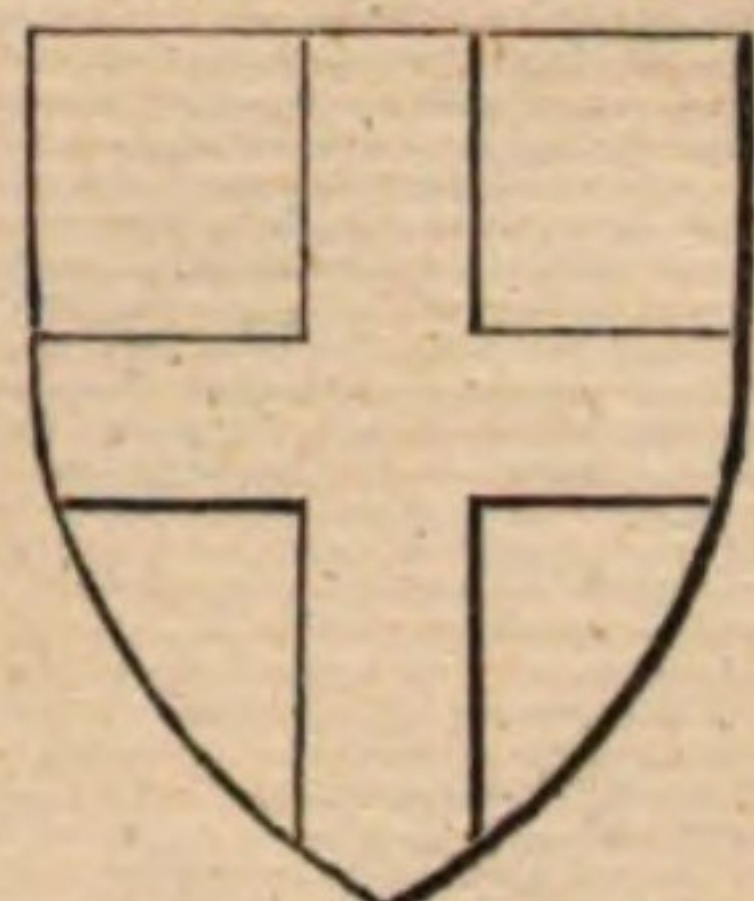
PLATES.

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- Map of Norwich previously to the Dissolution.*
- Map of the sites of Religious Houses in Norfolk.*
- Map of the sites of Religious Houses in Suffolk.*

St. Bennet's Abbey.



Notwich Priory.



Bury Abbey.



St. Alban's Abbey.



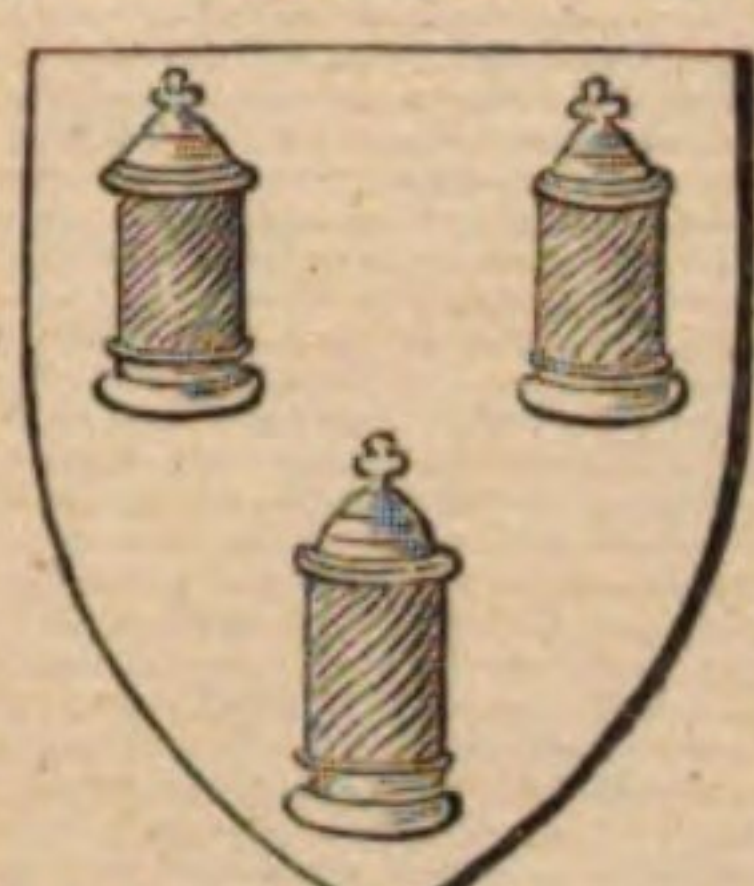
Ramsay Abbey.



Bromholm Priory.



Pentney Priory.



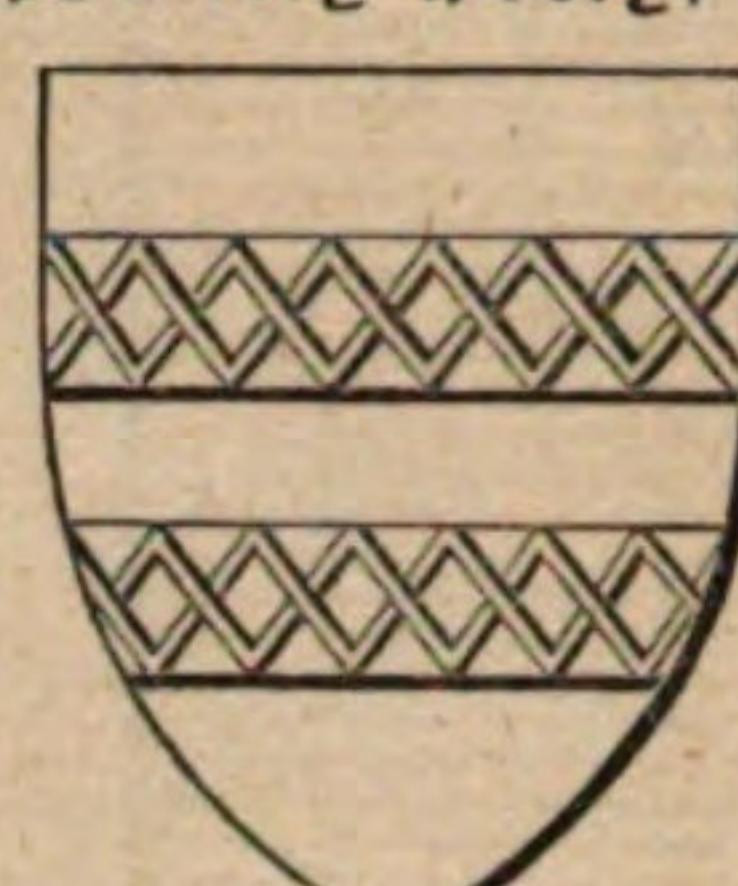
Bury Abbey.



Burton-Lazars Hospital.



Saltrey Abbey.



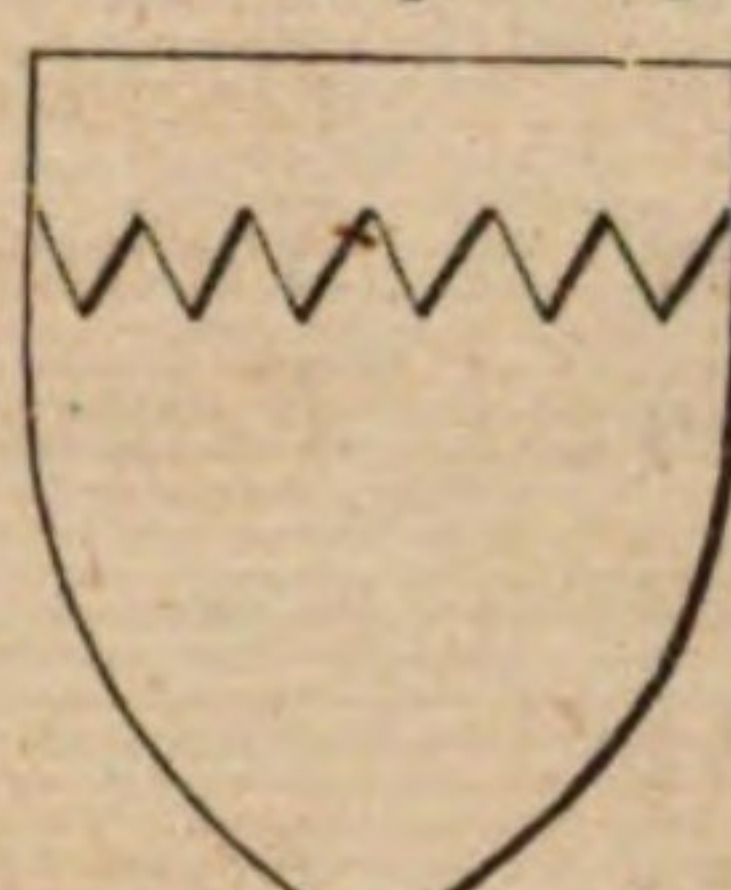
Bromholm Priory.



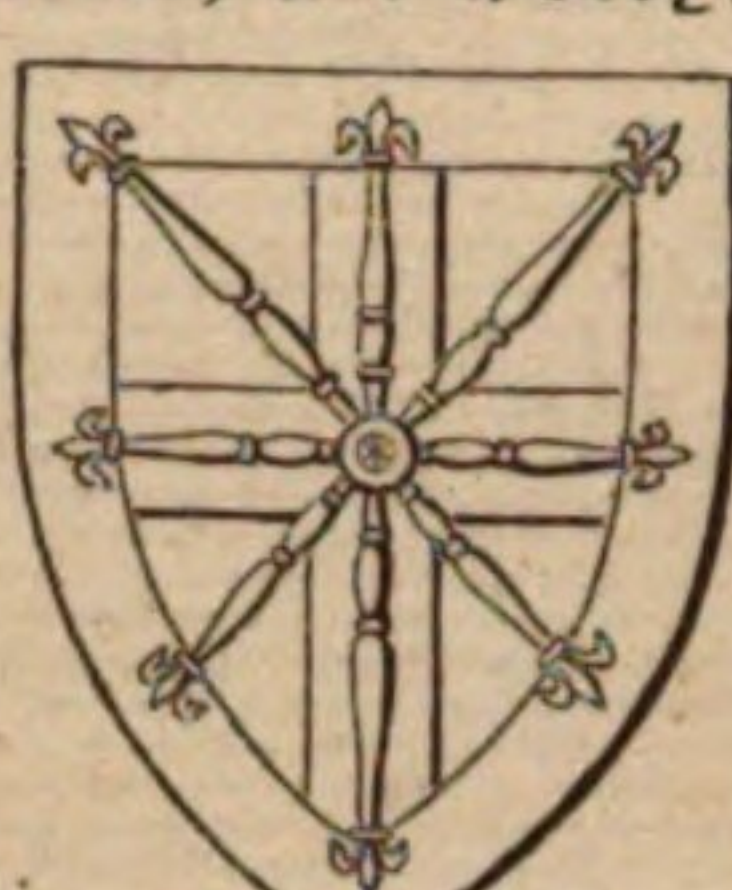
Chetford Monks Priory.



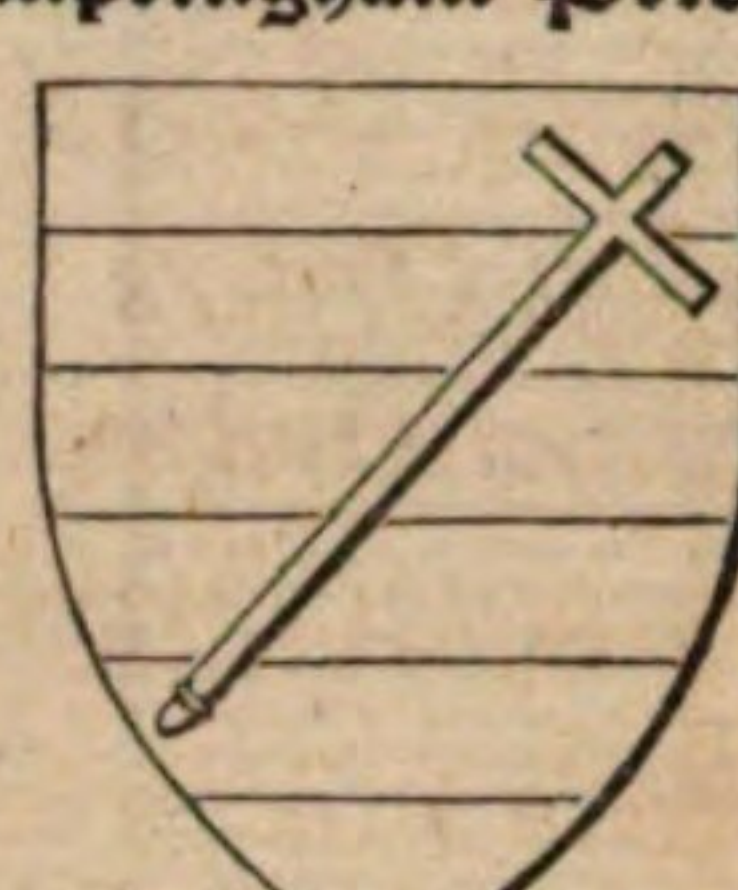
Butley Priory.



Colchester Abbey.



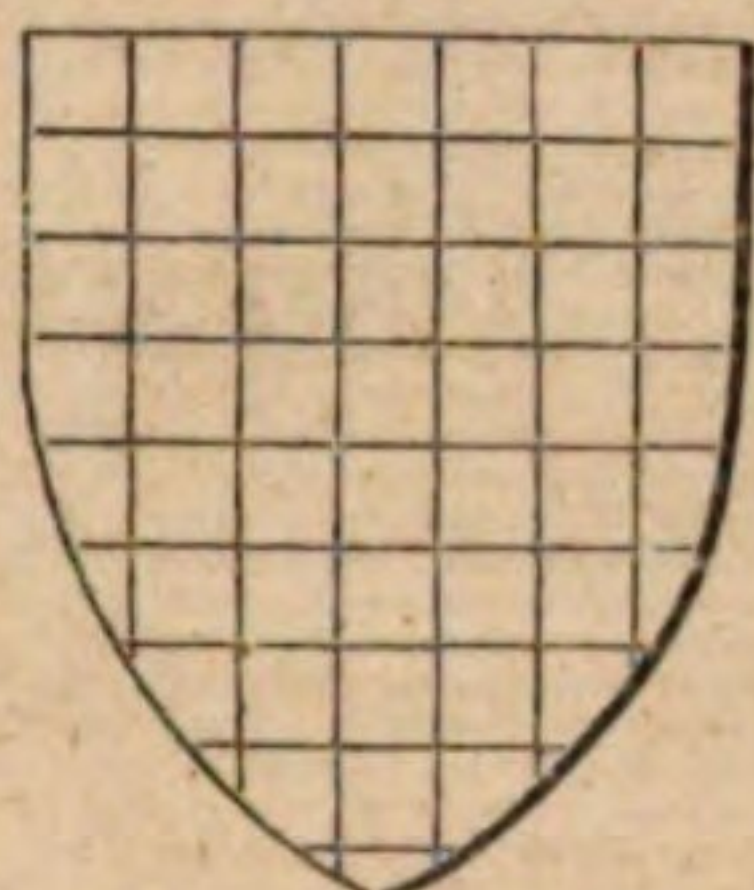
Sempringham Priory.



Bromholm Priory.



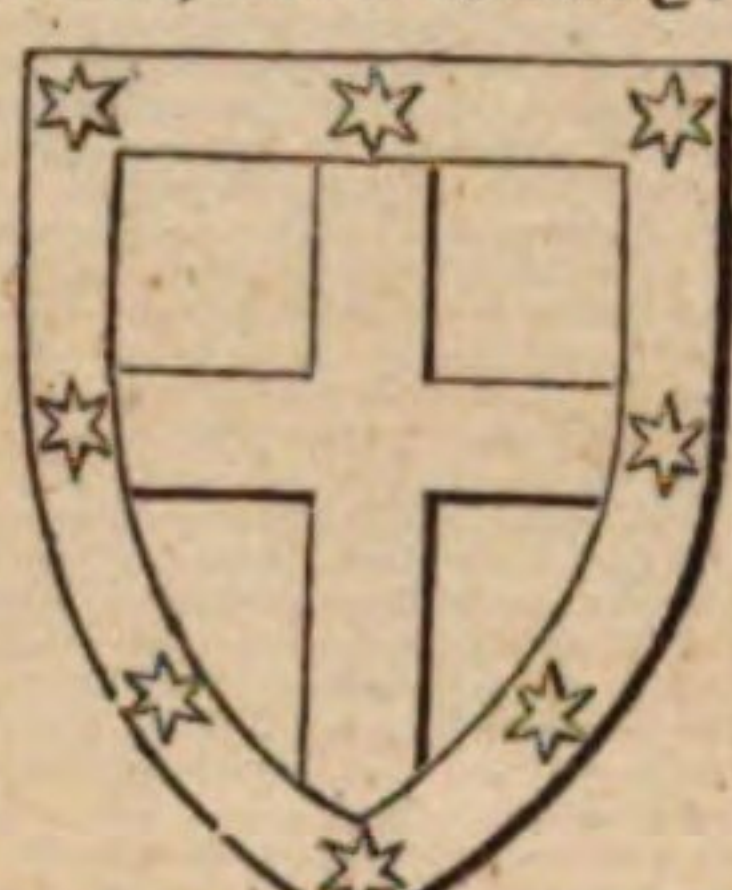
Chetford Canons Priory.



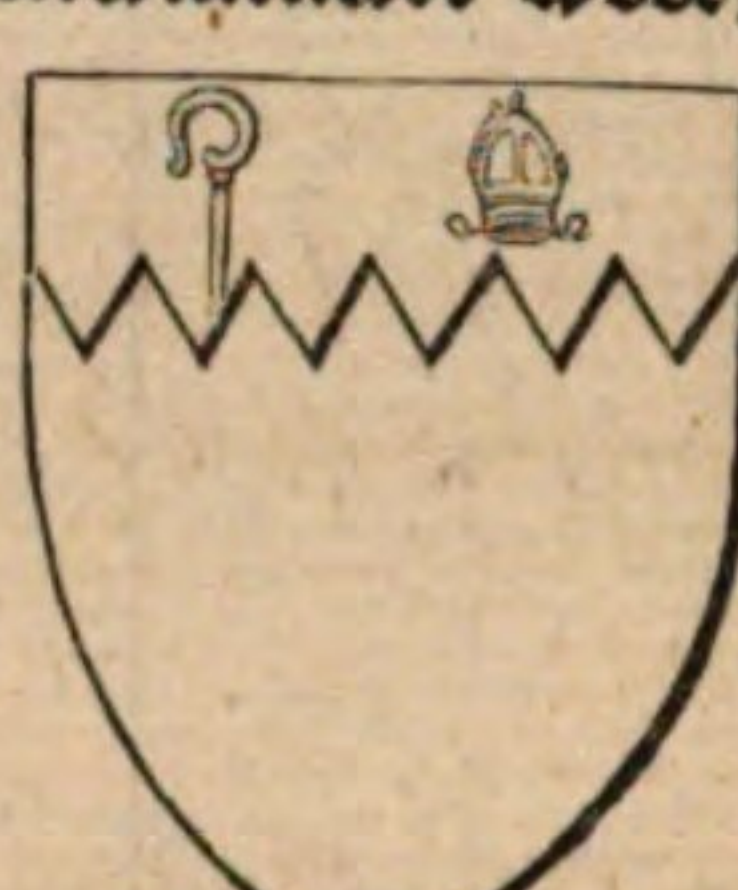
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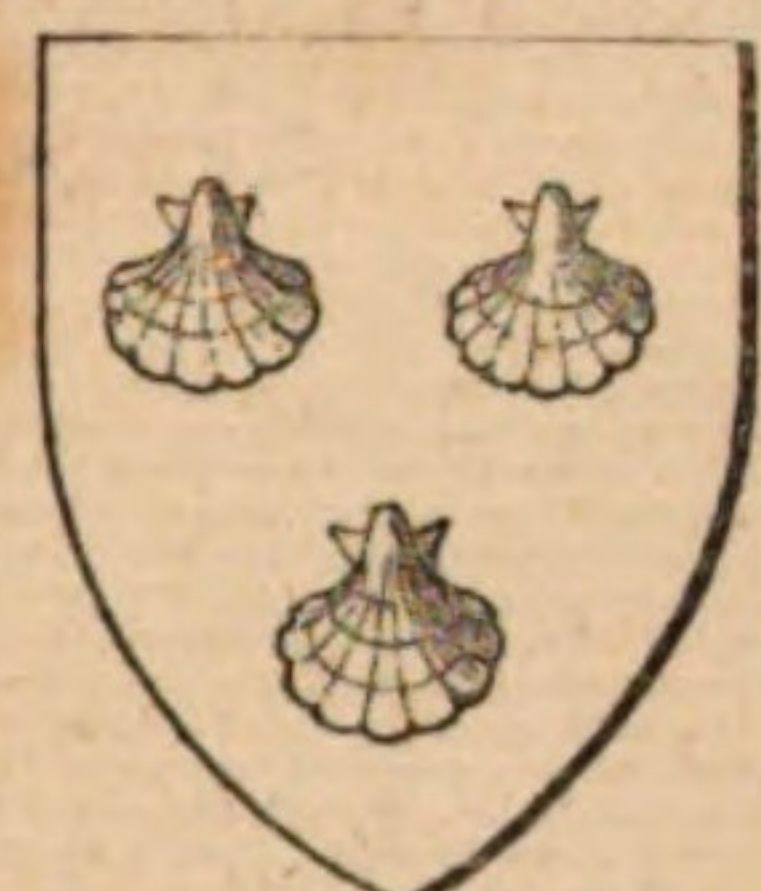
Colchester Abbey.



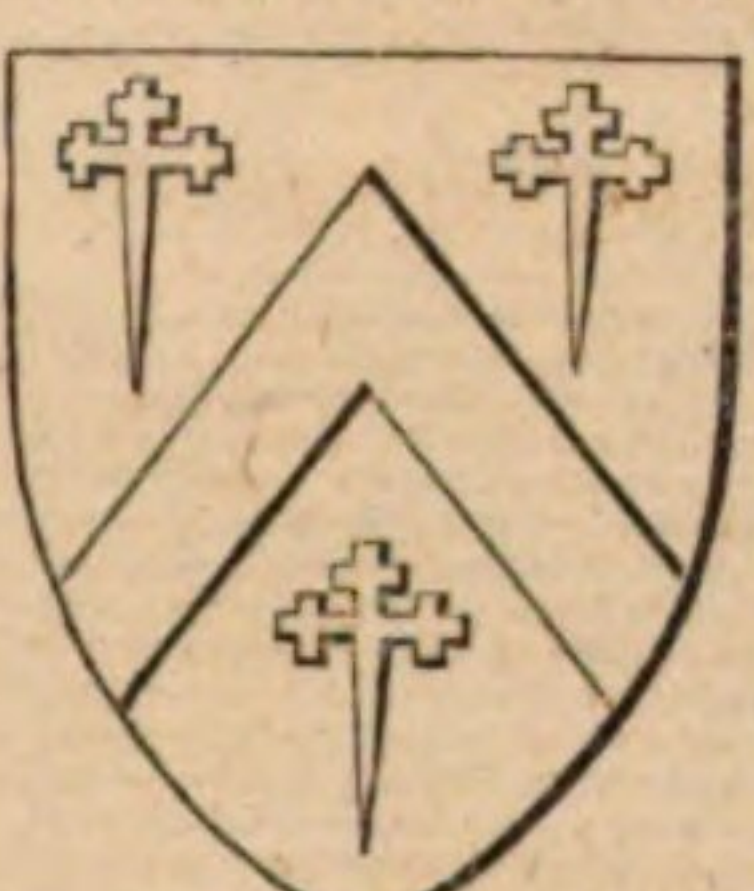
Westminster Abbey.



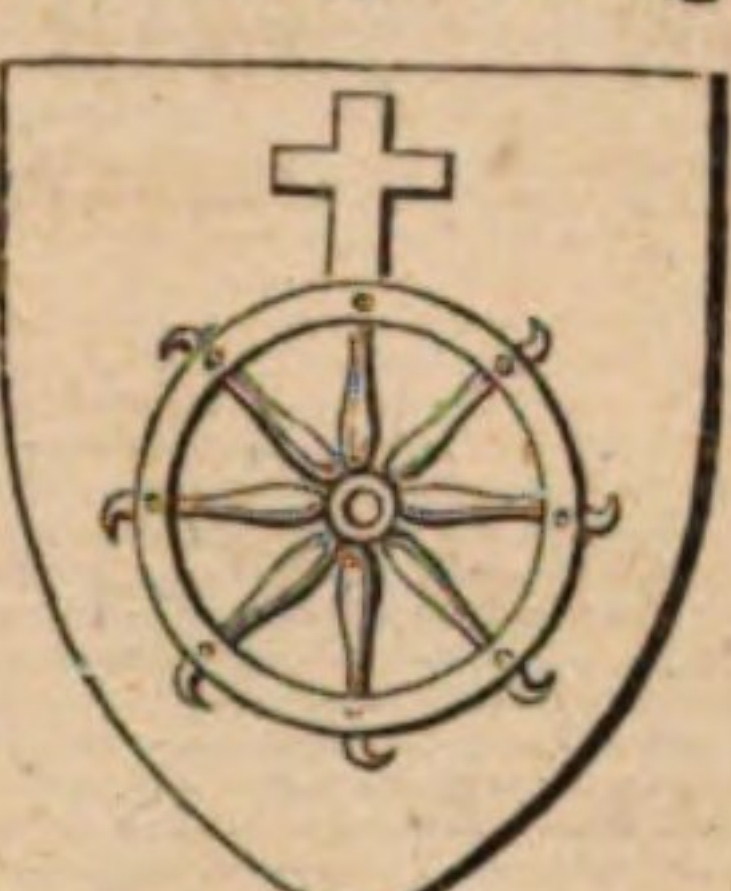
Buckenham Priory.



Thompton College.



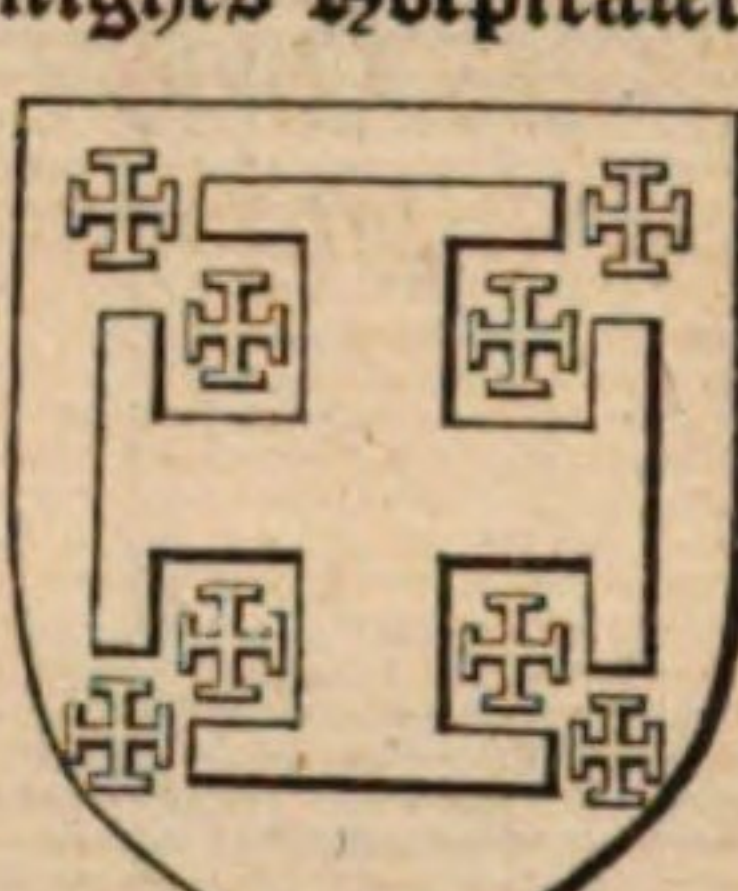
Flixton Punnery.



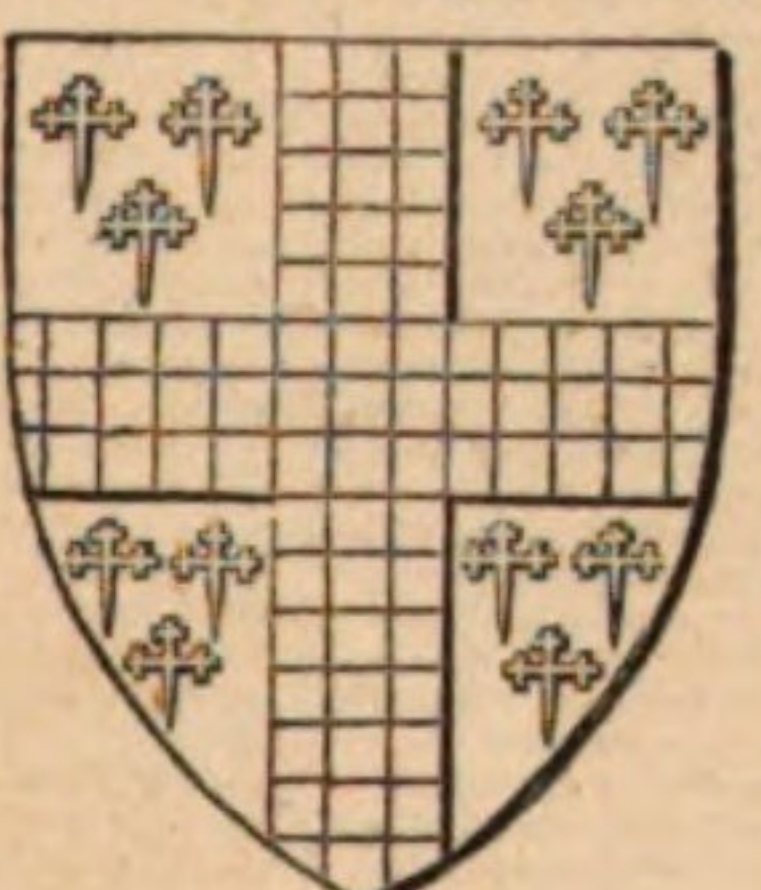
Conches Abbey.



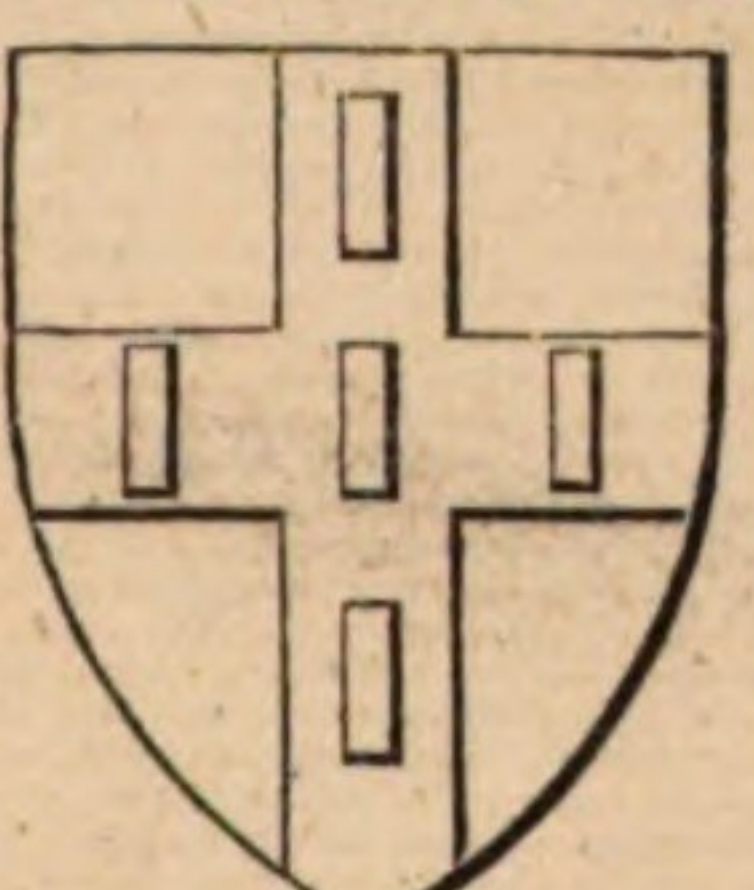
Knights Hospitalers.



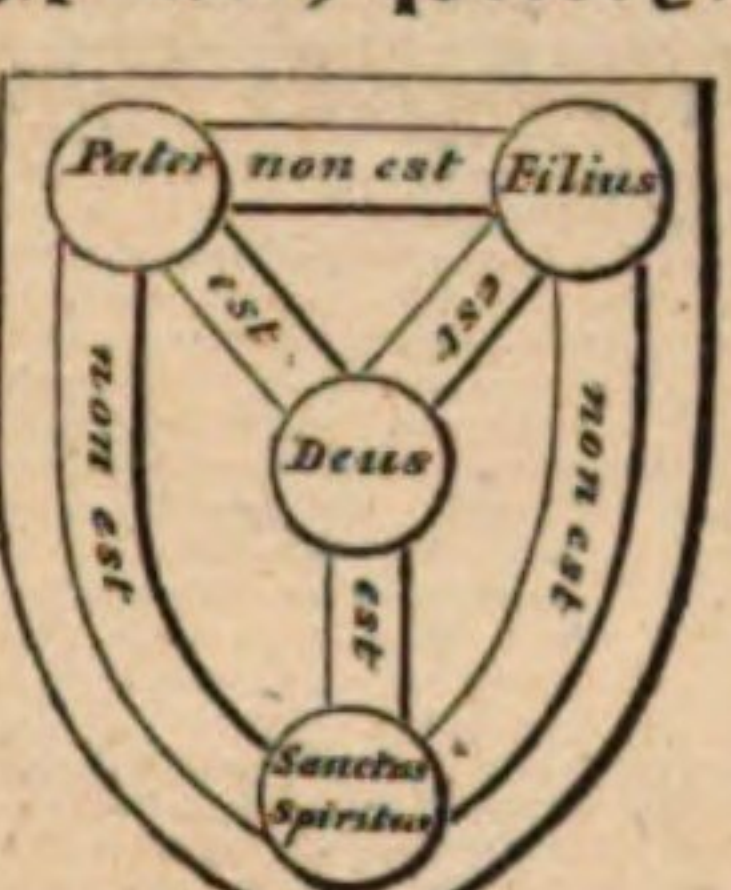
Castleacre Priory.



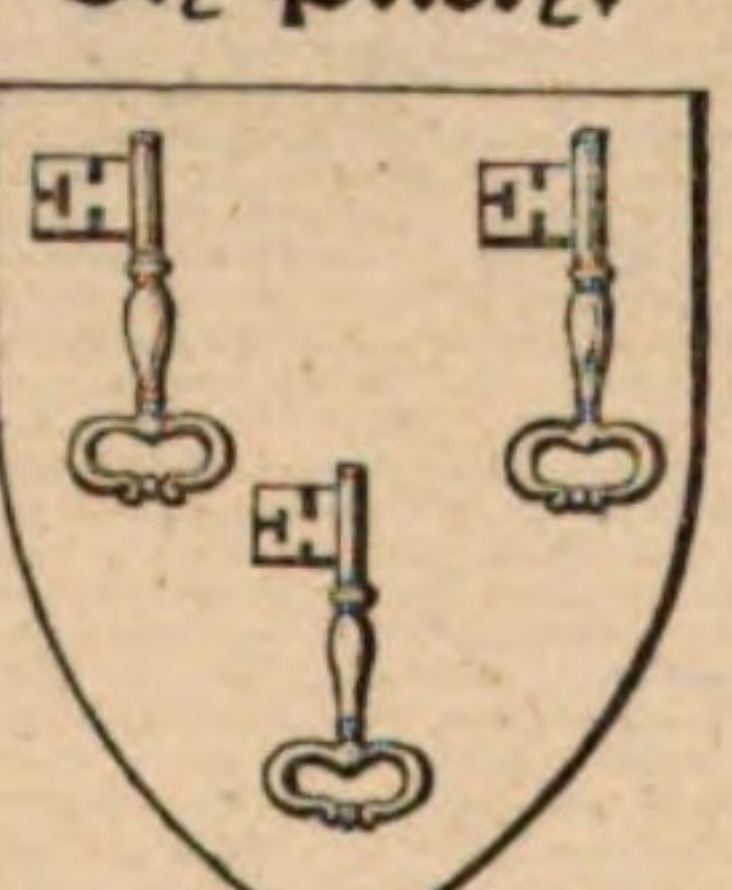
Walsingham Priory.



Ipswich Priory.



Ely Priory.



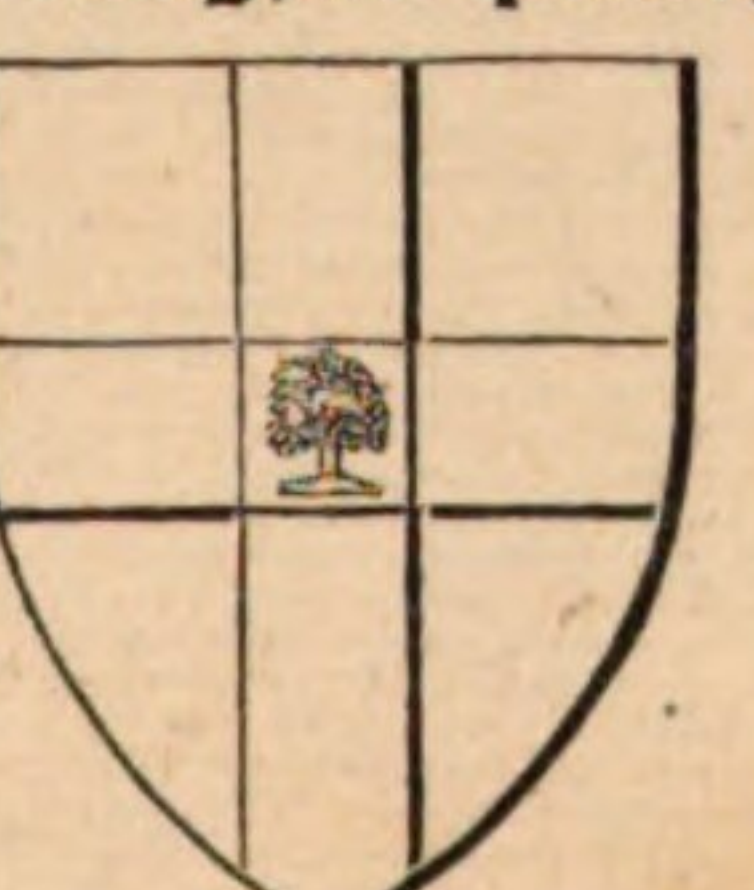
Knights Templars.



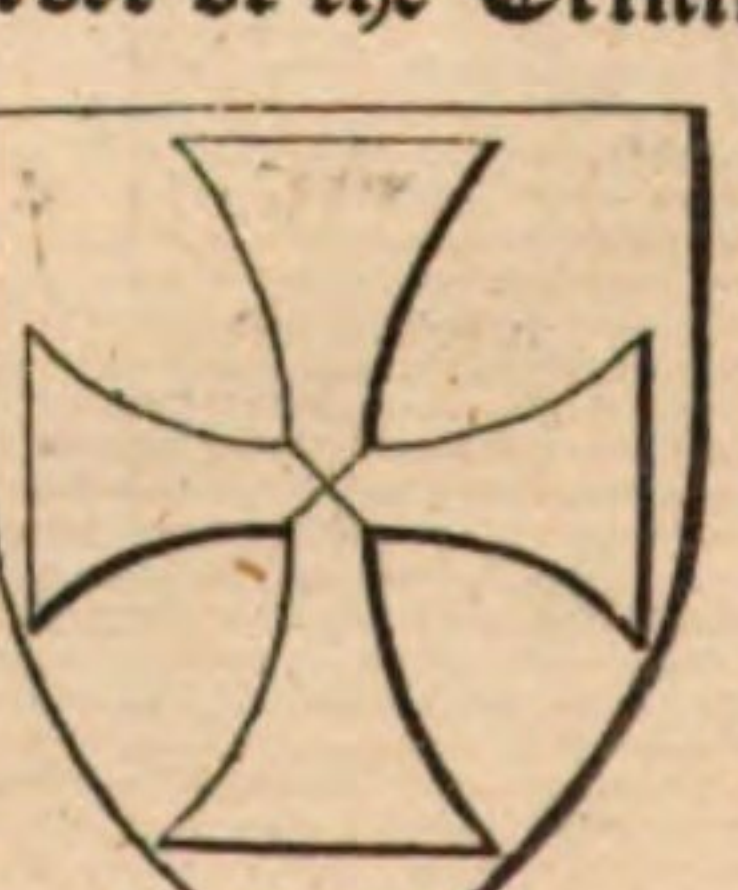
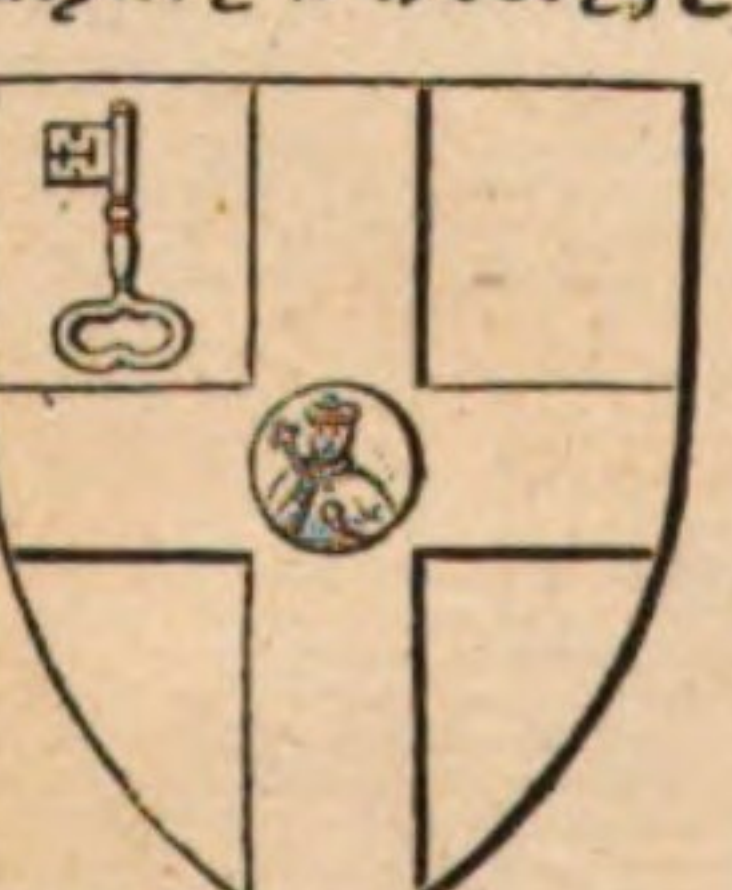
Dereham Abbey.



Walsingham Priory.



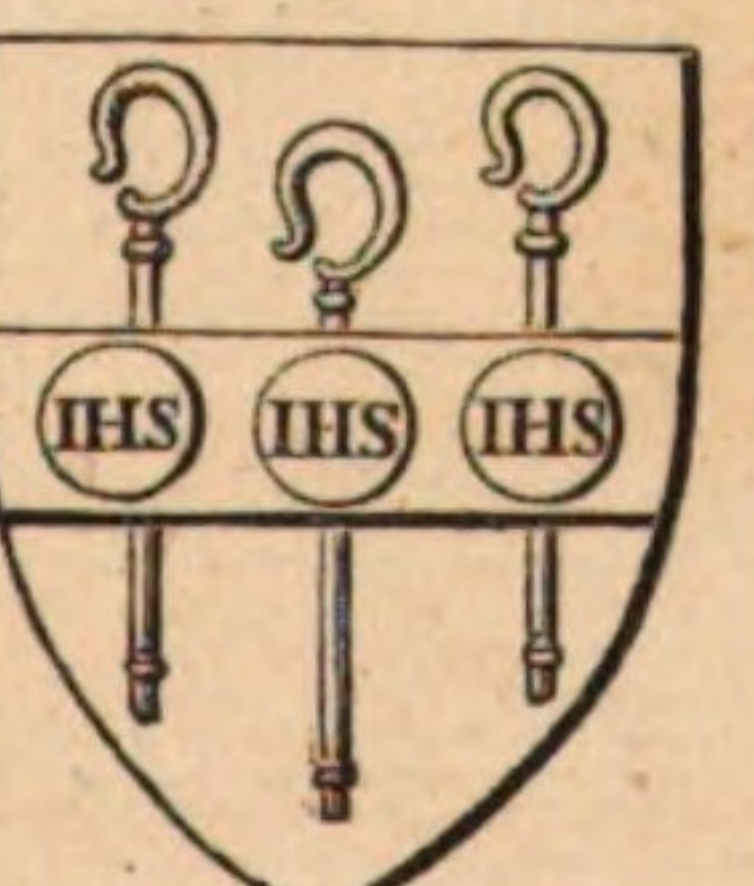
Mettingham College, St. Mary's Abbey, York. Order of the Trinity.



Lynn Priory.



Wendling Abbey.



St. Olyth's Abbey.



Index Monasticus.

NORFOLK.

MONASTIC ORDERS.

Benedictine Monks.

Instituted A.D. 516.—Came into England A.D. 596.

ALDEBY. PRIORY, Cell to Norwich.



Arms of Norwich Priory.—*Argent*, a cross *sable*.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Clavering, the deanery of Broke, the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and the barony or honour of Rhye, Rhia, or Rye.

FOUNDERS.—Agnes de Belfo, Bellofago, or Beaufoe, afterwards the wife of Hubert de Rye, *temp.* Hen. I. gave the church of St. Mary and the manor of Aldeby to the cathedral monastery at Norwich, whereupon Bishop Herbert, who Tanner appears to think was a co-founder, placed here a prior and three or four Benedictine monks, as a cell to that house. Henry de Rye, son of the said Hubert and Agnes, further endowed it with lands and appropriate tithes in the reign of Henry I., and it continued subordinate to Norwich till the Dissolution. The prior of this cell, as appears from an injunction dated at Norwich A.D. 1355, was to take the confessions of the nuns of Bungay.

BENEFACTORS.—Besides those above mentioned, Hubert de Rye, *temp.* Hen. I. Bishop Herbert, *temp.* Hen. I.
Richard, son of the foundress. Richard Bond, 1389.

DEDICATION.—The monks evidently officiated in the parochial church of St. Mary, which was appropriated by Bishop Herbert to the priory, for we meet with no account of a conventual church. Their cell was dedicated to St. Mary.

CONVENT.—A prior and three black monks at the time of the foundation; there were probably more afterwards, as at the Dissolution all the monks, except two, are said to be desirous of being discharged.

VALUED with Norwich priory.
In 1534 the spiritualties were returned at . . . £11 8 10
and the temporalities at 14 0 6½

GRANTEES.—This priory, and the impropriate rectory thereunto belonging, were made part of the endowment of the dean and prebendaries of Norwich by Henry VIII. in

1538, and were confirmed by King Edward VI. The priory manor was about that time leased to the family of Baspole.

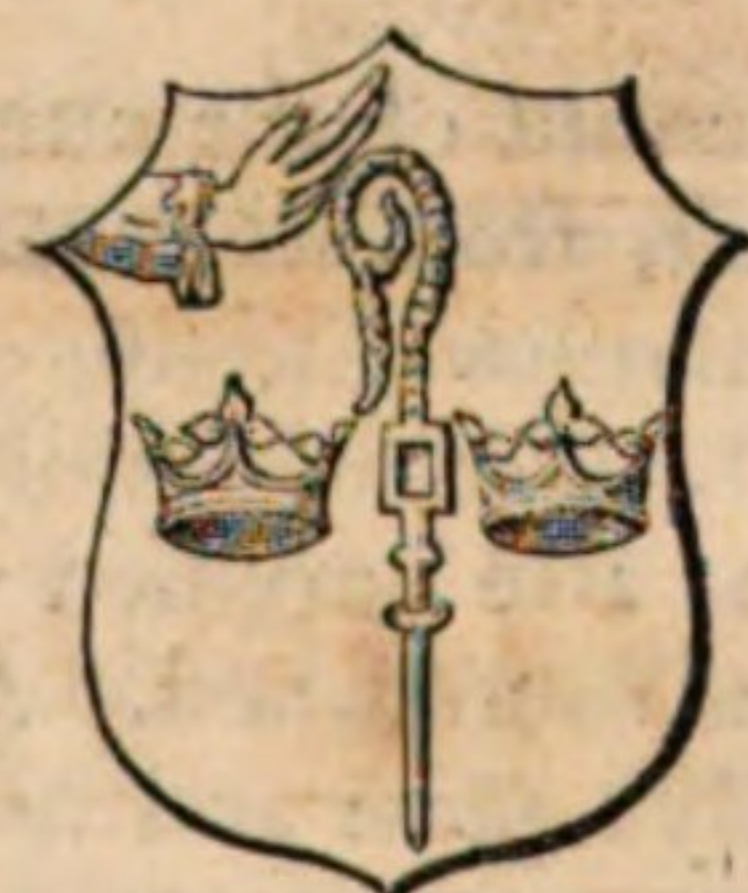
PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The dean and chapter of Norwich.

ST. BENNET'S AT HULME, or Cow-Holm. MITRED ABBEY.



ARMS.—"Sable, a pastoral staff, enfilleted, inter 2 crowns *or*."—Hearne in Leland's *Collectanea*. "Sable, a pastoral staff *argent*, picked below and reflexed above, betwixt two crowns *or*; pointing at England and Norway, the two kingdoms of Canutus: the aforesaid staff was infulated, that is, adorned with an holy lace or label^a, carelessly hanging down or cast across, such with which their mitres used formerly to be fastened."—Fuller's *Church History*, book vi. 223. "Sable, a crosier in pale *or*, garnished with a pallium crossing the staff *argent*, between two ducal coronets of the second."—Edmondson.

I have not yet seen any coat of arms exactly corresponding with this description: in those I have met with, a hand is added, issuing, as Mr. Blomefield says, "from a cloud, sometimes from the dexter chief corner and sometimes from the sinister." An example of each is here given. The first is taken from an ancient wood carving in the bishop's palace at Norwich, said to have been brought from St. Bennet's abbey: the second from an ancient painting on glass, supposed to have been also brought from Hulme.



SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Tunstede, the deanery of Waxton, or Waxham, the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and the parish of Horning.

FOUNDERS.—In a solitary spot, in the midst of the marshes, and at the junction of the Bure and Thurne rivers, a society of Saxon monks or recluses had established themselves, un-

^a They were not always filletted: an instance to the contrary occurs upon a large stone, recently in the Duke's Palace Yard in Norwich.

der the government of one Suneman, as early as the year 800. They erected in this place a church to the honour and memory of their patron St. Benedict; but in the general devastation of this country by the Danes A.D. 870, the whole fraternity, together with their chapel, were destroyed.

In the next century, a holy man named Wolfric gathered seven companions hither, and rebuilt the chapel and houses; and a society of eremites, or religious persons, continued here for sixty years, until King Canute, before the year 1020, founded an abbey of Benedictine monks upon the site of the ancient monastery.

The occasion of the founding of St. Bennet's abbey is thus related by Cromton. "Now at that time there lived in those parts a chief officer of the king, (Canute,) named Maynard. This man bore a hatred to Wolfric and his companions, and calumniously accused them of many crimes to King Canutus, being then at Horning: which so inflamed his fury against them, that he himself with a servant or two attending him went disguised to see them, being resolved to putt them all to death in case the said Maynard had truly accused them. All this being known in spirit to Wolfric, he with his companions went to meet the king, and being come to him, he sayd, 'God save your majesty, King Canutus.' To whom the king replied, 'How doe you know mee to be the king?' Wolfric answered, 'Three dayes since an angell of God told mee that the king would at this time come hither, and richly endow this place.' When the king heard this, he perceived that they had been maliciously and falsely accused: he invited them all therefore to his mansion at Horning, which together with the manors of Ludham and Netesherd he bestowed on them for a perpetuall possession. Of which donation he gave them afterward a charter, confirmed at a general assembly at Winchester, towards which assembly the said Maynard riding, by the way broke his neck. Thus King Canutus founded the monastery of St. Benedict of Holm, into which monks were introduced by the devout abbot Wolfric^a." This relation, though somewhat too marvellous to be offered as historical evidence, I give here, principally because it has been overlooked or omitted by others.

From the time of its foundation, the revenues of this abbey rapidly increased: in addition to the extensive endowments assigned to it by its royal founder, its privileges were further extended by Edward the Confessor, and by succeeding monarchs; and the nobility, during the long succession of five hundred years, devoted a portion of their wealth in augmentation of the revenues of this institution. As one of the parliamentary barons, its abbot exercised his privilege of sitting in the house of lords. He possessed the lordships of the hundreds of East and West Flegg, and Tunstede; and previous to any exchange with the see, this monastery had the patronage, advowsons, or interests in 34 churches, 51 lordships and manors, and lands, tithes, and services, in 111 parishes, in Norfolk.

DEDICATION.—The conventual church was dedicated to St. Benedict^b; there were also the Trinity chapel, St. Mary's chapel, St. James's hospital, and St. Bennet's altar.

This abbey church contained two saints: St. Wolfey, the first hermit at Hulme, and St. Margaret, who was killed at Hoveton St. John's in 1170, and was buried under the high altar of the monastery, amongst the relics.

Abbot Conrade in 1127 was confessor to King Henry I.

CONVENT.—I have met with no account of the number of monks who inhabited this abbey; but, from its revenues and magnitude, they were evidently numerous. Canute colonized Bury abbey, on its foundation A.D. 1020, with thirteen monks from hence: and Rumburgh was also supplied with monks from hence, when that priory was established. After the exchange with the see there were only a prior and twelve monks maintained at Hulme.

SEAL.—Circular, an inch and half in diameter: the device is St. Benedict sitting on a throne, holding a book in his right hand and his pastoral staff in his left.—Blomefield.

The legend

✠ SIGILLVM : ECCLESIE : SCI : BENEDICTI : DE : HVLMO.

^a The Church History of Brittany, by R. F. S. Cressy, a Benedictine monk. 1668.

This is probably the same seal as the first described in the new edition of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. Another seal attached to an instrument printed by Rymer, represents St. Bennet under a canopy, with this legend circumscribed

SIGILLVM DOMINI ----- ECCLESIE SCI BENEDICTI DE HVLMO.

At the bottom of the seal are the abbey arms.

BENEFACTORS.

Wilfric, a Saxon.	Robert de Turteville, temp. R.
Lefwald, a Saxon.	Steph.
Wulfricus, a Saxon.	Robert de Valoines, about 1135.
Streth, a Saxon.	Ralph de Criketot and Isabel his wife, temp. R. Steph.
Saxi, a Saxon nobleman.	Sir Oliver de Ingham, 1183.
Grimhölme, a Saxon, before 1020.	Sir William de Sparham, 1196.
Agelwin, a Saxon nobleman, temp. Edw. Confessor.	Robert de Vaux, before 1202.
King Edward the Confessor, after 1041.	Sir Peter de Hautboys, 1238.
Edric, a Dane.	Sir William de Stalham, 1249.
Earl Alfric Modercoppe, temp. Edw. Confessor.	Adam Fitz Walter, 1249.
Rallp Stalra, temp. ejusd.	Sir Reginald le Gros, 1250.
Ralph Gauder, or Waher, earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, buried here, 1075.	William 5th Earl Warren, 1272.
King Stephen, after 1135.	Sir William de Redeham, 1281.
	Roger de Valoines, —
	Sir John Fastolf, 1304.
	Sir Henry de Hastings.
	Sir John Jermy, knight, 1487.

Members of the Fraternity.

John duke of Lancaster, 1306.	Lady Joan de Hastings, countess of Huntingdon, 1348.
Sir John de Bardolph, 1339.	Sir Ralph de Benhale, 1354.
Sir Hugh le Peverel, 1344.	Sir Richard de Ilney, 1354.
Lady Maud de Cayley, 1344.	Sir John de Ufford, 1354.
Lady Mary, countess Marshal, no date.	Sir James de Audeley, 1362.
Sir Ralph Bigod, 1347.	Sir Miles Stapleton.

Benefactors buried here.

Grynolf, a Dane and alderman.	Sir William Fastolf, son of Sir John.
Duke Edward.	Sir Richard Newton.
Sir John de Vaux.	Sir Edmund Holkeham, knt.
Sir John Bacon.	Oliver Holcomb, 1444.
Lady Joan de Brews.	
William de Ormesby, chief justice of England.	

The arms of the following families or persons, who were benefactors, were over the arch of the principal gate: De la Pole earl of Suffolk, Beauchamp earl of Warwick, the earl of Clare, Valence earl of Pembroke, the earl of Arundel, Erpingham, Hastings, &c.

On some old wainscot taken out of this abbey and now in a parlour of the manor-house of Bacon's in Ludham, are carved many coats of arms, the families to which they belong being doubtless benefactors to this abbey. They are those of Godsalve, Morley, Bury abbey, Paston, Wyndham, the arms of Germany, of England, of France, St. Bennet's abbey, and Edward the Confessor. On the same wainscot are carved the following names:

OVGERVS — TERREVS — NEMES — GIVS — ROWLAND — GILMERVS — GAVFREVS — BERADDVS — AMBRIVS.

A room in the episcopal palace at Norwich is ornamented with some wainscot of similar workmanship, which was also brought from St. Bennet's abbey. It contains the arms of England, of St. Bennet's abbey, Fastolph, Inglose, Vere, &c. —MS. Collection relative to Tunstede Hundred.

Of these arms, the only remaining shield is that of St. Bennet's abbey. Upon the pannels of the apartment are carved the heads, in profile, of various heroes and personages recorded in sacred and profane history. Their names are inscribed upon shields in the pannels over their heads, in a character much used in the sixteenth century; from which, and from the mythological personages introduced, I conclude this carving was executed about the period of the dissolution of the abbey.

VALUATIONS.

Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 76 parishes)	£326	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1524, (clear value)	583	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dugdale, the same.			
Speed, (gross value)	677	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto Valor Eccl.	677	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

^b The honour of Christ and St. Benedict.—Weever, 543.

Alms distributed annually, for the souls of Bishop

Walter and Edmund Holkeham £5 18 8

The principal register of St. Bennet's abbey, now preserved in the Cottonian library, contains a list of 1185 royal, papal, and other charters, grants, bulls, and muniments belonging to this monastery, and referring to 99 parishes.

GRANTEES.—By virtue of a private act of parliament in 1535, the revenues of this abbey were exchanged for those of the old estates of the see; the abbey was united to the bishopric, and the bishops of Norwich became from that time, and still remain, *abbots of Hulme*^a.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The bishop of Norwich and sundry lessees.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Eccl. Cœnobialis S^ti Benedicti de Hulmo, in agro Norfolciensi. Dugdale *Monast.* vol. i. 282.

Two views of St. Bennet's Abbey at Holm. *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. i. 13, 14.

East view of the Abbey Gateway. *Miscellaneous Etchings* by J. S. Cotman, 1812.

Remains of St. Bennet's Abbey. *Excursions*, 1818. Engraved by Greig from L. Francia.

East view of the Gateway, a private plate etched by Mrs. Dawson Turner. 1811.

BINHAM, Binneham. PRIORY, Cell to St. Albans.



Arms of St. Albans.—*Azure*, a saltire *or*. In the uppermost south chancel window of Horning church is, or recently was, a shield of these arms painted in the glass. *MS. Collection for the Hundred of Tunstede*.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of North Greenhoe, the deanery of Walsingham, and the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDERS.—According to Dr. Tanner, Peter de Valoines, nephew to King William the Conqueror, and Albreda his wife, early in the reign of King Henry I., or between the years 1093 and 1106, gave the church of St. Mary and the manor of Binham to the abbey of St. Albans, to the intent that here might be settled a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the monastery of Cluni in France. This was one of the manors given to the founder by his uncle, who bestowed upon him eighteen lordships in Suffolk, twenty in Norfolk, and thirty-one in other counties. Roger de Valoines, son of the founders, augmented and confirmed the revenues of this house, and King Henry I. granted a fair, to continue four days. In the beginning of the reign of King John it was besieged and reduced to great distress by Robert Lord Fitzwalter, who claimed the patronage of the priory, and attempted to reinstate Thomas the prior, who had been deposed by the abbot of St. Albans; but the siege was raised by the forces of King John.

The endowment, previous to the Dissolution, comprised four churches, six manors, and interests in about thirty-seven parishes.

DEDICATION.—The priory, to St. Mary.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross, and in it were six gilds, and the lights of St. Mary, Tripudii de Westgate, Tripudii de Market's hede, the five joys of the Blessed Virgin, and of the Holy Trinity.

BENEFACTORS.

King Henry I. Sir Turrold de Dalling, *temp.*
Sir William de Rudham, *temp.* Hen. I.
Hen. I. William de Albany, earl of Arun-

del, and Maud his wife, *temp.*

Hen. I. Robert de Valoines.

Peter lord Valoines.

Roger de Valoines, son of Peter.

John le Strange, about 1103.

Reginald de Warren, *temp.* R. Steph.

William de Hindringham, 1198.

Sir Ralph de Dalling, 1203.

William de Dalling.

Sir Nicholas de Berningham, 1237.

Christiana de Maundeville, countess of Essex, before 1239.

Sir Peter Braunche, 1239.

Sir Robert de Kelling, 1246.

Bartholomew de Creek.

William, son of Sir Thomas de Waborne, *temp.* Hen. II.

Roger, son of Roger de Valoines.

John Rushburgh, 1512.

Sir Robert de Horkesley, 1276.

Sir Nicholas Braunche, 1320.

Ralph de Candos.

Reginald de Bacon, 1261.

Amongst the Harleian MSS. is an original letter, No. 664 art. 29, of Sir Richard Rich, one of the visitors, to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, advertising him that before his return he intends "to suppress Bynham, which pretendyth his selfe to be a selle to seynt Albony's; as also Beeiton, (Beeston?) which pretend themselffez to be Fryers: which ys not true."

CONVENT.—In 1320 here were a prior and thirteen monks, but in 1538 a prior and only six monks are mentioned.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Taxatio Eccl.</i> 1291, (in 21 parishes in Norf.)	£103	7	5¼
Dugdale, 1524	140	5	4
Speed	160	1	0

GRANTEE.—Thomas Paston, esquire, A.D. 1542.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—J. T. Clarke, esq.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of the Priory Church, west end. S. Buck, 1738.

The same. Booth's *History of Norfolk*, 1799, Armstrong del.

View of the North Side of the Nave, *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1810. Mackenzie del.

Plate of the West Front. *Miscellaneous Etchings* by J. S. Cotman. Pl. XIII.

Architectural Details. *Ibid.*

Exterior View. Pl. I. Plan and North Side of the Nave, Pl. III. *Britton's Architectural Antiquities*, vol. iii. p. 72.

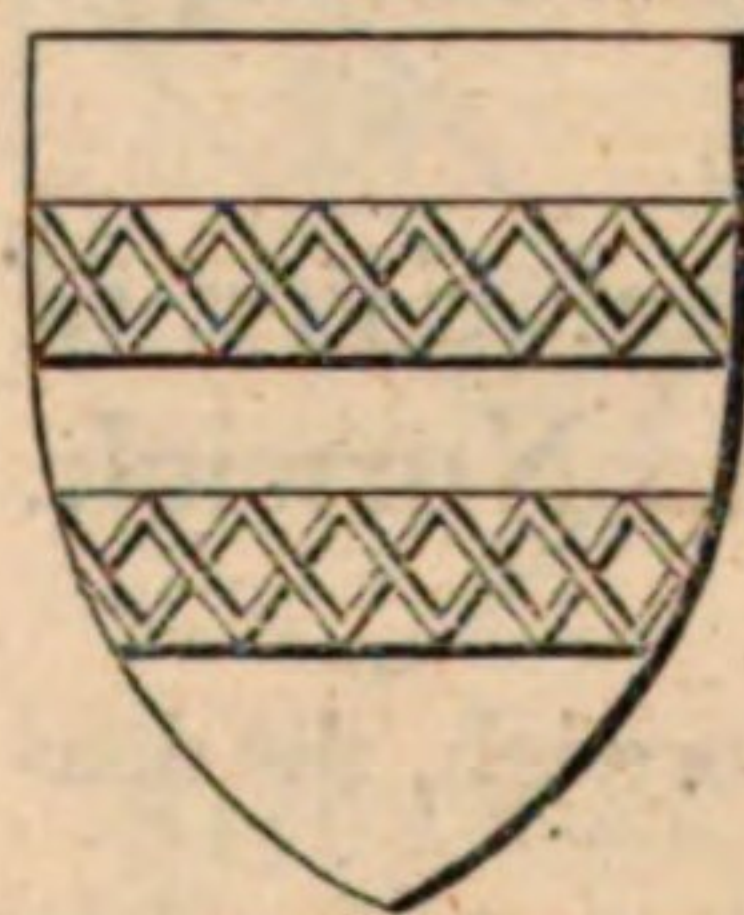
Remains of the Priory. *Excursions*, 1819. Engraved by Greig from Cotman.

The Font. Private plate by Mrs. Hooker.

Specimens of Norman Architecture at Binham. Mr. Wilkins in *Archæologia*, vol. xii.

A N.W. View, engraved by Mr. Cotman for his intended work on Norfolk Antiquities.

COSSEY, Costesseye, Cotesia. Alien Priory Lands.



Arms of Saltrey or Sawtree Abbey.—*Azure*, two bars *gules*, fretty *or*.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Hingham, the hundred of Forehoe, and the honour of Richmond.

FOUNDATION.—Alan de Rohan, son of Alan, viscount of Rohan, A.D. 1184, founded the abbey of Bon Repos, or De Bona Requie, in the parish of Mur, in Brittany, and with the consent of Constance his wife, daughter of Conan earl of Brittany, gave towards its endowment the advowsons of the churches of Cossey, Honingham, Bawburgh, and the mediety of Barford, with 10*l.* per ann. rent out of Cossey manor, which gifts were confirmed by King Henry III. in 1226.

Soon after 1234 the abbot of Bon Repos leased for ever

Abbot of St. Benedict's de Hulm."—New edition of *Mon. Angl.* vol. iii. p. 65.

^a Bishop Montague, *tempore Caroli primi*, used to subscribe his leases.

^b Richard by divine permission Lord Bishop of Norwich and Lord

these advowsons, churches, revenues, &c. to the abbot of Sawtree in Huntingdonshire, for 80*l.* per ann. reserving only the 10*l.* per ann.

VALUATION.

Taxatio Eccles. (in Costeseye) A.D. 1291 . . . £10 0 0

GRANTEES.—This rent was seized by the crown in the French wars as alien priory lands, and was granted to Michael de la Pole earl of Suffolk, about the year 1384; and in 1547 Queen Mary gave it with the manor to Sir Henry Jernegan.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Sir George Jerningham, bart.

The advowson of the church was granted by the abbot of Saltrey or Sawtree, to the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, with a house and sixty acres of land, before A.D. 1280.

It continued to be annexed to St. Giles's hospital after the Dissolution, and the corporation of the city of Norwich now hold it, and present as patrons of the impropriate church now called a donative.

DOCKING, Dochinge. ALIEN PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Smithdon, in the barony and honour of Rhye, the deanery of Heacham, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

FOUNDER.—"In the charter of the endowment of Eton college, mention is made of the alien priory of Dokkyng in Norfolk. If there ever were any foreign monks residing here, in all probability they were of the abbey de Iberio, or Yvry, in the diocese of Evreux in Normandy, to which the parish church of this place was appropriated^a by Goel de Ibreyo, in about A.D. 1299^b. It was endowed with tithes in Heacham, Southmere, and Titchwell, and with the rectories of Docking and Southmere^c.

DEDICATION of the church, to St. Mary.

BENEFACTOR.—John lord Lovell occurs.

SUPPRESSED in the year 1415 by the parliament of Leicester.

GRANTEES.—At first Joan the queen dowager of England. The provost and fellows of Eton college, 1440.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The master and fellows of Eton college.

ELMHAM, NORTH; Elmenham. SITE of the EPISCOPAL SEE, and Cell to Norwich.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Brisley, the hundred of Launditch.

FOUNDATION.—At the time of the conversion of the East Angles this town was granted by King Sigebert to Felix the first bishop, previous to the year 647. In 673, when the diocese was divided, this place became the residence of the bishops of North Elmham, and so remained until Bishop Herfast removed the see to Thetford A.D. 1075, but the bishops of Norwich continued occasionally to reside in their palace here.

After the foundation of the priory of Norwich by Bishop Herbert, he is said to have new built the church of St. Mary here in the reign of King William Rufus, and from this time

it is called one of the six cells to that monastery, and was annually visited by the prior of Norwich, at which times the bishops held a chapter in the church.

VALUATION.—In 1534 the spiritualties were returned to be of the value of £13 8*s.* 9*d.*

PRESENT OWNER.—Richard Milles, esq. is the present lord and patron of the vicarage.

HORSHAM ST. FAITH'S. ALIEN PRIORY, afterwards denizen.



Arms of Conches Abbey.—*Or*, an arm *gules* issuing out of the sinister chief; in the right hand proper a rose of the second^d.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Taverham, the deanery of Taverham, and the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDERS.—Robert Fitz-Walter de Cadomo, or Caen, lord of Horsford, and Sybilla his wife, daughter of Ralph de Cheyney, gave this priory, A.D. 1105, to the abbey de Conches^e in Normandy. The foundation deed was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1163, and the revenues were subsequently considerably augmented by the bounty of the lords of Horsham and Horsford. This priory was made denizen, and discharged from all subjection to the abbey of Conches, in the time of King Richard II. A.D. 1390. It was at first attempted to be founded at Horsford, at a place called Kirkescroft, but was soon after removed to Horsham. The endowment comprised lands, manors, &c. in sixty parishes in Norfolk, and the advowsons and impropriations of eleven churches. It had revenues in seventy-seven parishes in Norwich and Norfolk in 1291.

DEDICATION.—St. Vedast, or St. Faith, the virgin and martyr.

In the priory were the gilds of the Holy Rood and St. John the Baptist.

BENEFACTORS.

John and William Fitz-Walter, sons of the founder.	Sir Alexander de Vaux, knt. about 1234.
Stephen, son of Sir Roger de Cressey.	Sir Hugh de Cressey, 1249.
Richard le Chaum, 1227.	Roger de Gyney, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.
William, son of Ralph de Hauvile, 1227.	William, son of Roger, <i>temp. ejusd.</i>
John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich.	Robert lord of Horsford, 1279.
	Sir Henry Inglose, 1451.
	John Dyrlyngton.
	Thomas Felmingham, gent. 1528.

CONVENT.—Two monks from Conches, originally placed here. The prior and three monks subscribed to the king's supremacy A.D. 1534. The prior and six monks resigned.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Taxatio Eccles.</i> A.D. 1291, (in 77 parishes)	£78 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> A.D. 1534	162 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dugdale, the same.	
Speed	193 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

GRANTEES.—The site and revenues of the priory, with the rectory and advowson of Horsford, were granted, A.D. 1543, to Sir Richard Southwell and Edward Elrington, esq.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Lord viscount Ranelagh.

SEAL.—An impression of the seal of the priory in 1326

^a Tanner.

^b *History of the Alien Priories*, vol. i. p. 71.

^c Minster Lovell in Oxfordshire was also a cell to this foreign abbey.

^d Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, edit. 1656, p. 603.

^e In the diocese of Evreux, founded in 1050, for Benedictine monks of the congregation of St. Maur. *History of the Alien Priories*, vol. i. 77.

is oblong, of green wax, with the image of St. Faith seated under an arch and crowned: near her head was a dove, and at the base of the seal was the prior on his knees.

LYNN, Lenne, Lynn Episcopi, afterwards Lynn Regis. PRIORY CELL.



ARMS. On the authority of Blomefield, the priory arms were the same as those now borne by the town of Lynn:—*Az.* 3 dragons' heads transfixing with 3 cross crosslets fitched *or.* "3 congor-eels' heads erased and erect."—Edmondson.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, the deanery of Lynn, the archdeaconry of Norwich, and the parish of St. Margaret.

FOUNDER.—Bishop Herbert de Losing about the year 1100, or in the time of William Rufus, according to Parkin, built the conventual church, and founded the priory as a cell to his newly erected monastery of Norwich, endowing it with the tithes and ecclesiastical dues of the whole town of Lynn, and with various lands, churches, and revenues in the neighbourhood. The priory was placed on the south side of the conventual, now the parochial, church of St. Margaret.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary Magdalen, *St. Margaret*, and all the maiden saints. Here was a celebrated cross in the churchyard, at which offerings were made.

BENEFACTORS.

Bishop Turbus, <i>temp.</i> Hen. II.	John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, 1204.
Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, <i>temp.</i> Hen. II.	William de Lisewis, Hen. II. William de Lewis, Hen. III.

CONVENT.—A prior and three monks were at first placed here by Bishop Herbert. In 1448 a prior, cellarer, pittance, and a camerarius, are mentioned.

VALUED with Norwich.

In 1440 the offerings to the images in this church amounted to 52s. 3d., and in 1447 to 30s. 4½d. In 1534 the spiritualties were returned at 38l. 14s. 4d.

GRANTEES.—The dean and chapter of Norwich A.D. 1537, as part of their new endowment. The site of the prior's house was consecrated and laid into the churchyard of St. Margaret in the beginning of the seventeenth century.—Spelman.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The dean and chapter of Norwich.

SEAL.—Represented St. Margaret.

St. Margaret was the tutelary saint and patroness of Lynn: the corporation seal exhibits the effigy of St. Margaret, standing in a triumphal manner, wounding a dragon with a cross, and trampling upon it with her feet. The inscription is

SVB MARGARETA. TERITVR. DRACO. STAT. CRVCE. LÆTA.

A brass matrix of a seal, having a similar device, was found near Oxburgh about the year 1792, with this inscription:

✠ SAVRCTA * MARGERETA.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—West Front of the Priory Church. *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1809, engraved by Le Keux from Mackenzie. The West End of ditto. Richards's *History of Lynn*, 1812. View of the Church. H. Bell. Another view, by H. Bell, engraved for J. Bowles, 1741. An inside view, in wood.

The West Front. J. S. Cotman. 1815.
Brasses in the church for Adam de Walsoken and Robert Braunch, supposed to be the finest in England. Cotman.
The same for . . . Gough.
The same for Walter Coney, Burgess. 1479. Gough's *Sepul. Mon.*, vol. ii. p. 268.

LESINGHAM. ALIEN PRIORY, Cell to Okeburn.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Happing, the deanery of Waxton, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

FOUNDER.—On the authority of Mr. Blomefield, the lordship of this town was given by Gerard de Gurnay^a in the time of William the Conqueror, or William Rufus, to the abbey of Benedictine monks at Bec, in Normandy^b, which abbey subjected it to their cell at Okeburn in Wiltshire, the chief of all the houses in England belonging to that foreign monastery. The priory of Lesingham was seized with the alien lands during the wars with France: by the parliament of Leicester, second of Henry V. it was dissolved among other alien priories, and remained in the crown for some time, being leased to the famous knight Sir Thomas Erpingham^c, and afterwards to Edmund Clere, esq.; but King Henry VI. confirmed it by his charter to King's college in Cambridge, in 1444, and King Edward IV. in 1461 re-confirmed it to that college, and granted additional privileges.

BENEFACTOR.—Sir Thomas de Lessingham.

DEDICATION of the church, which was in the patronage of the prior of Okeburn, to all the saints.

VALUATIONS.

Tax. Eccles. 1291, (in 8 parishes in Norfolk) £44 5 0½

GRANTEES.—The master and fellows of King's college, Cambridge, A.D. 1444.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—King's college, Cambridge, and sundry lessees.

The rectory remains in the patronage of King's college.

MODENEY IN HILGAY, (Hidlingeia) Modmeneye. ALIEN PRIORY.



ARMS of Ramsey Abbey.—*Or*, on a bend *azure* 3 rams' heads coupéd *argent* attired of the first.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Clackclose, the deanery of Fincham, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

"In the parish of Hilgay, about a mile S.W. of the church, and near the river Ouse, was the priory of Modeney, now called Modeney-hall, which was a cell to Ramsey abbey."—Parkin.

VALUATIONS.—In the *Tax. Eccles.* (in Helgay) £3 18

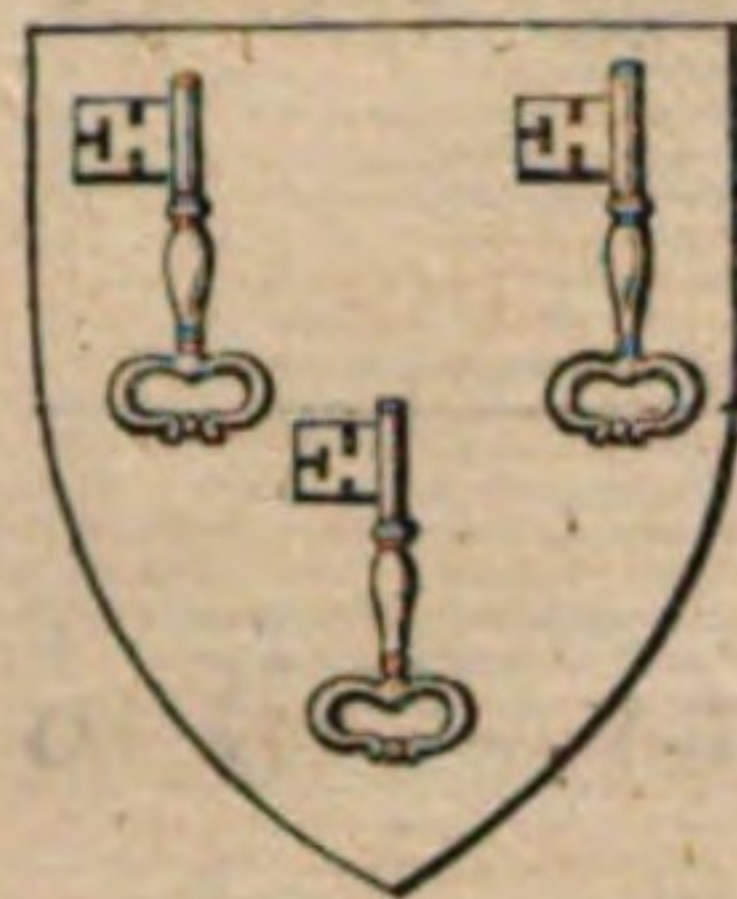
GRANTEE.—On the Dissolution it was granted, with all its appurtenances, to Robert Hogan, esq., A.D. 1543.

PRESENT OWNER.—William Jones, esq.

^a Sir Thomas de Lesingham, founder, MS. Ashmol. King William the Conqueror. MS. Le Neve.

^b Founded A.D. 1034, in the diocese of Rouen, by the venerable Helluin.—*History of Alien Priories*, vol. i. p. 24. ^c Tanner.

MOLYCOURT, Mullicourt, Mulicurt, or de Bello Loco in Outwell. PRIORY.



ARMS of the priory of Ely.—Or, three keys
azure two and one, the wards in chief.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Clackclose, the deanery of Fincham, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION.—This is said to be a small Saxon monastery of the Benedictine order, the precise date and founder of which are unknown. It was endowed with several lands, rents, and services, in the counties of Norfolk and Cambridge; but on account of the inundations of the river, it is represented as too poor to support more than one monk *temp.* Henry VI. A.D. 1445. The king, therefore, in this year licensed the prior and convent to place themselves under the protection of the priory of Ely, and A.D. 1449, Walter Lyhart, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to that monastery.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary de Bello Loco.

BENEFACTORS.—The Bishop of Ely, A.D. 1385, on account of the poverty of this priory and chapel, granted forty days pardon to all who would become benefactors.

VALUATIONS.

Taxatio Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 3 parishes) . £9 2 8
Valued with Ely at the Dissolution.

CONVENT.—A prior and two or three monks.

GRANTEES.—The dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Ely.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—Dean and chapter of Ely, and sundry lessees.

NORWICH. NORD-WIC. CATHEDRAL PRIORY.



ARMS are the same as are now borne by
the dean of Norwich.—Argent, a cross
sable.

SITUATION.—In the deanery of Norwich, the archdeaconry of Norwich, the precinct of the cathedral monastery, and the liberty or peculiar jurisdiction of the prior of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—Among the monks whom Ingulph found in his church at Crowland, in the year 1076, were fourteen from Christchurch in Norwich. It is remarkable, that this is the only instance in which any religious house is mentioned in Norwich, previous to Bishop Herbert's time. In the Confessor's survey, not less than twenty-five parochial churches occur, and in 1086, in the Conqueror's survey, the burgesses and others were found to be patrons of fifty-four churches and chapels, most of which were parochial^a. At that time

the abbots of Hulme, of Bury, and of Ely, had possessions in the city, but nothing is said relating to any monasteries^b.

William the Conqueror gave to Bishop Herfast ten houses and fourteen mansions, as recorded in the Survey, for the palace or principal seat of the bishopric; but it was not until the year 1094 that Herbert de Losinga, prior of Fiscamp in Normandy, abbot of Ramsey, bishop of Thetford, and afterwards of Norwich, fixed his episcopal see here, having in the preceding year made a pilgrimage to Rome to obtain the pope's sanction thereto. The bishop soon after commenced his favourite plan of building a magnificent cathedral and monastery here, and the design was sufficiently advanced in 1101 to admit of his placing sixty monks in the newly erected priory. To this design Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk, Hubert baron de Rye, and most of the barons of the diocese, lent their powerful assistance and contributed largely towards its endowments: and the whole being now completed the bishop ratified the foundation deed, and obtained the king's confirmation of all the revenues, benefactions, and liberties of the cathedral church and monastery. Subordinate to this priory were the cells of Lynn, Yarmouth, North Elmham, Hoxne, St. Leonard's on Mousehold, and Aldby; all of which were either founded or endowed by Bishop Herbert. At the time of the Norwich taxation, A.D. 1291, the priory had revenues in 152 parishes. Previous to the dissolution of this priory and the exchange with the see, it possessed the patronage, advowsons, or other interests, in about 61 churches in Norfolk, besides 25 manors and lordships, and lands, rents, services, &c. in about 206 parishes in the county^c. In 1329 King Edward III. with some of his court, remained several days at this monastery; after this the king and queen frequently came here, and in 1340 the king, the queen, and the court resided a month at the priory, being generally lodged at the prior's country seat at Trowse Newton Hall.

DEDICATION.—The Holy Trinity.

There were besides ten or more chapels dedicated to different saints.

BENEFACTORS.

Elwyn the priest, 1094.
King William Rufus, 1094.
Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, 1100.
Lady Gunnora, his sister, before 1100.
King Henry I. 1101.
Alan, ancestor of the earls of Arundel, Hen. I.
Ralph Fitz-Godric, Hen. I.
Bishop Eborard, before 1145.
John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich, about 1190.
Sir Nigell de Riffley, knight, about 1190.
Agnes de Belfo, or Beaufo.
Ralph, son of Alan earl of Richmond.
Sir Robert de Worstede, beginning of Henry III.
Sir Alexander de Vaus, knight, 1234.
The abbot of Bona Requie, 1235.
Sir John de Catteston, 1246.
Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1257.
Bishop Roger de Skerning, before 1272.
John lord Fitz-John, 1274.
Sir Walter Fitz-Bernard, knight, before 1276.
Robert, son of Sir Robt. de Scales, 1280.
Sir Walter de Norwich, knt. 1315.

Bishop Salmon, about 1320.
Sir Thomas Tilney, 1327.
Margaret, wife of Sir William de Kerdeston, 1328.
Sir John de Mutford, 1329.
William de Bello-campo or Beauchamp, Edward III.
Bishop Percy, about 1369.
John de Berney, 1374.
Walter de Berney, 1379.
Bishop John de Wakering, about 1420.
Sir Thomas Erpingham, 1428.
Bishop Alnwyk, 1430.
Eliz. widow of Sir John de Rotherenhale, knight, 1440.
Sir William Yelverton, justice.
John Paston, and Agnes his widow, 1444.
John Heydon of Baconsthorp, esq. 1430.
Sir William Boleyn, knt. 1483.
Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.
John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, 1483.
Lady Margaret, wife of Sir Ralph Shelton, knight, 1499.
Sir James Hobart, 1507.
Sir Henry Heydon, knight, 1509.
Sir Thomas Windham, 1521.
Sir Edmund Wethyn, 1528.
William Paston, chief justice.

The chapter before Bishop Herbert's time was composed of secular canons, and not monks.

^a In a town which contained such a multitude of churches and chapels, as early as the Conqueror's time, it is somewhat singular, that so few traces of ancient architecture are discoverable in the present parochial churches. A doorway on the north side of St. Etheldred's church is one of the most ancient specimens now remaining in the city.

^b It is scarcely probable that a populous town, the metropolis of

East Anglia, should have remained without religious houses till Herbert founded his cathedral priory.

^c Previous to any exchanges of the possessions of the see, there belonged to the bishopric, exclusive of those enumerated above, 15 palaces, the advowsons, presentations, &c. of 92 churches, 56 manors and lordships, and interests in about 139 parishes.

CONVENT^a.—Original institution, a prior, sub-prior, and sixty monks. Fifty-three monks in the time of Henry VI. Forty-seven monks in 1499.
Norwich was one of the nine cathedral priories whose abbots were bishops, and whose monks ranked as canons.

VALUATIONS.

Tax. Eccles. temporalities, A.D. 1291	£ 423 8 6½
spiritualties	509 10 0
Norfolk, in 152 parishes	} . . . Total 932 18 6½
Suffolk, in 13 parishes	
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534, (clear value)	874 14 6¼
Speed, A.D. 1534, (gross value)	1061 14 3½
Nasmith, (Dugdale) the same.	
Taxatio 30 Hen. VIII. (gross value)	1061 17 4¾
(clear value)	895 14 6¼
Stevens	895 14 6
Valor in 1568 (Blomefield) reduced to	798 6 3

Amount of oblations received at the image of the Holy Trinity, and divers others in the cathedral, and at the image of St. Leonard in the chapelry of St. Leonard by Norwich, per return in 1534 £ 3 13 8½
Fixed charities in 1534. Distributions to the poor on certain days £ 89 7 5
Amount of charities, by the return 30 Hen. VIII. 40 5 9½

GRANTEES.—After the Dissolution it was refounded, and in 1555 was incorporated under the title of “The dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided Trinity of Norwich, of the foundation of King Edward VI.^b”

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The dean and chapter of Norwich, and sundry lessees.

SEALS.
Chapter Seal^c.—Circular, about three inches in diameter; the effigy of Bishop Herbert standing in the entrance to his cathedral, having at his feet this inscription:

HERBERTVS. FVNDATOR.

The legend

✠ SIGILLVM : ECCLESIE : SANCTE : TRINITATIS : NORWICI :

The reverse.—The front of a church or monastery: at the lower part are two figures standing in niches, representing, probably, the angel appearing to our Lady, with this inscription beneath their feet:

AVE · MARIA.

^a The establishment of the convent, before the Dissolution, consisted of the following persons, officers, &c.

The lord prior.	Carpenter.
The sub-prior.	Porter of the cellar.
Sixty monks.	Porter of the fish-house.
Sacrist.	Caterer.
Sub-sacrist.	Woodherds.
Cellerer or bursar.	Gardener's men.
Sub-cellerer or butler.	The monks' servants, (more than 60.)
Camerarius or chamberlain.	Janitor or porter.
Almoner.	Keeper of the sanctuary.
Refectorer.	Granarii, keepers of the garners.
Pittancier.	Gardeners.
Chaplains.	Tokener.
Precentor or chantor.	Hostilarii or grooms.
Sub-chorister.	Stallarius.
Infirmarer.	Provendarius.
Choristers.	The swanherd.
Keeper of the shrines.	Carcerarius or gaoler.
Lay Officers.	Grangearii or grangers.
Prior's butler.	Servants of the larder.
Cellerer's butler.	Servants of the kitchen.
Clerk of the infirmary.	Carters.
Miller.	Scullions.
Cooper.	&c. &c.
Maltster.	

^b According to the foundation or constitution of the cathedral church, after the Dissolution, the establishment consisted of the following persons:

One dean.	Six minor canons.
Six prebendaries.	One deacon, reader of the gospel.

Above them appears the image of our Saviour.
The legend round the seal is,
EST:MICHI:RVMER:IDEM:TRIBVS:VNI:LAVS:HONOR:IDEM:
ET:BENEDICO:GREGI:FAMVLATVR:QVI:MICHI:REGI:

On the edge of the seal,
ANNO:DOMINI:MILLESIMO:DVCENTESIMO:QVINQVAGE-
SIMO:OCTAVO:FACTVM:EST:LOC:SIGILLVM:
This is still used as the official seal of the dean and chapter.

The Prior's Seal.—Circular, a plain cross upon a shield, being the priory arms, with this inscription round it:
✠ Signetū : prioris : eccē : cath' : Norwyc :

The Sacrist's Seal.—Oval, the sacrist, in his monk's habit, holding the model of a church in one hand and a key in the other. The legend
✠ S^r : SACRISTE : ECCLESIE : SCē : TRINITATIS : NORWYC :

The Cellerer's Seal.—Oval, the device a cellerer's hand holding up a key, and thus circumscribed:
SIGILL : CELERAR : ECCLIE : NORVIC.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Norwicensis Eccl. Cath. facies australis. Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. 408.
The same: occidentalis, Hulsbergh sculpt. vol. i. 409.
Erpingham Gate. Hulsbergh sculpt.
The Cathedral Church. Harris fec.
Plates of ditto. Carter. 1787.
North-east view of ditto. Kirkpatrick pinxt. Harris eng. 1742.
North and South Views of the Cathedral, 2 plates. King.
Three plates of parts of the Priory. J. A. Repton in the *Archæologia*.
Seven plates of Views, Plans, Details, &c. of the Cloisters in Norwich. Britton's *Arch. Antiquities*, vol. iii.
The Bishop's Palace Gate. *Beauties of England and Wales*. 1812.
Distant view of the Cathedral. Ditto. 1812. Dayes del.
Twenty-five Views and Plates of the Cathedral and Priory, in Britton's *History of the Cathedral*. 1816.
View of the Erpingham Gate. J. S. Cotman. 1817.
View of St. Ethelbert's Gate. Ditto.
View of the Palace Gate. Ditto.
East View of Norwich Cathedral. *Excursions*, 1818.
St. Ethelbert's Gate. *Excursions*. 1818. Deeble eng.
The Erpingham Gate. Ditto.
Plate of the Priory Seal in Dr. Stukeley's *Itinerary*.
Ichnography of the Cathedral and Plate of Seals. Blomefield, 1741.
Two plates.
Stone Screen between the South Transept and Aisle. Bell's *Antiq. of Norfolk*.
Four Plates: the West Front, Erpingham Gate, the Font, and Ichnography of the Cathedral. Britton's *Guide*. 1819.

One deacon, reader of the epistle.	One beadle of the poor men.
Eight lay clerks. All of which are to be “expert in singing, and apt and fit with voice and art to serve in the quire.”	One high steward.
One organist.	One under-steward of courts.
Eight choristers.	One chapter clerk.
One precentor.	Two cooks.
Six poor men, or bedesmen.	One porter.
One sacrist.	One butler.
Two vergers.	One catour.
Two sub-sacrists.	One bailiff of the liberties.
	One auditor of the accompts.
	One keeper of the ferry.
	One coroner.

The minor canons, gospeller, episteller, organists, lay clerks, and choristers for some time after the Dissolution dined together at a common table, in a collegiate manner, and were served by the sextons, butler, and cator, according to the statutes of the foundation: but this has long been discontinued.

^c The plate of seals, with which Mr. Blomefield has illustrated his *History of Norwich*, vol. ii. p. 534, is the original plate, No. 10, in Dr. Stukeley's *Itinerary*, inscribed, “*Ex autographo penes Maiorem et Cōmunitat' Villa Lenne Regis in Com. Norff.*” This inscription, with the name of the engraver, is erased in Mr. Blomefield's plate, and two small seals are added. Dr. Stukeley says in his preface, “This plate the learned and curious Mr. Le Neve, Norroy king at arms, lent me out of his good will to promote the work. The seal is remarkable for having letters upon the edge, like our milled money.”—*Itinerarium Curiosum*.

The head of Spelman given in Blomefield's *Norfolk* is the worn out plate, No. 15, of Dr. Stukeley's *Itinerary*, which had previously appeared in Spelman's *Aspilogia*.

View of the Choir, 20 inches by 18, in aqua tinta, by John Sanders, 1782.

The same, in Sir Thomas Brown's Posthumous Works. 1712.

Entrance to the Bishop's Palace. Bell's *Antiq. of Norfolk*. 1807.

St. Ethelbert's Gate. Fayerman.

Specimens of Norman Architecture in Norwich Cathedral. Mr. Wilkins in *Archæologia*, vol. xii.

View of the Porch of the Charnel House Chapel. Dixon. 1810.

Two Etchings of the Dormitory. Private Plates. Rev. Archdeacon Gooch.

Five Etchings of *Misereres*. Private Plates by Miss M. A. Turner.

Drawn by C. Edwards.

Sir Thomas Erpingham's Tomb. Private Plate by Mr. C. Edwards.

S.E. View of the Cathedral. Stacy's *Norwich Guide*. 1819.

S.W. View of Ditto. Crouse and Booth's *History of Norwich*. 1768.

The Erpingham Gate Ditto.

Two Plates. S.E. and N.E. Views of Norwich. S. and N. Buck. 1741.

S.W. View of the Cathedral. Drawn by John Buckler, engraved by Lewis. 24 inches by 18.

Reduced Etchings of the same by Ladbroke, for Browne's *Account of the Cathedral*.

Wood-cut of the Erpingham Gate. Britton's *Catalogue Raisonné*. 1817.

Niche, with Effigy of Bishop Herbert, in basso relievo, on the outside of the North Transept of Norwich Cathedral. Carter's *Ancient Architecture of England*, p. 30, pl. 35, fig. E 2.

Entrance to Norwich Cathedral. Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Painting and Sculpture*. 1780.

Basso Relievos at Norwich. Ditto.

View of St. Ethelbert's Gateway. Carter's *Ancient Architecture of England*. 1795. Part 2. pl. viii.

View of the Lavatory in the West Cloister of the Cathedral. Ditto. Part 2. pl. xxiii.

In Browne's *Repertorium*, 17 Plates of the Cathedral, Tombs, &c. 1712.

Views of the Cathedral and the Erpingham Gate. Kirkpatrick's *History of Norwich*. 1768. Two Plates.

View of the South side of the Cathedral. Green and Jukes. 1779.

In the hall of the deanery, late the priory, in Norwich, is a full length portrait of William Castleton, the last prior.

a magnificent house on the site, but the rebels destroyed it in 1549. The estates of the earl being forfeited to the crown, Queen Elizabeth, in 1562, granted it, with the Duke's palace in Norwich, to Thomas duke of Norfolk.

PRESENT OWNER of the site is Mr. Henry Suffield.

NORWICH. St. Catherine's on Monk's-hold, or Monk's-wold. St. Catherine *de Monte*. CELL.

SITUATION.—In the liberty of the city of Norwich, the deanery of Norwich, the archdeaconry of Norwich, the hamlet of Pokethorp, the parish of St. James, and the ward of Fybridge.

FOUNDATION.—This was originally a parochial church or chapel, called St. Catherine *de Monte*, founded about the time of the Conquest, upon Mousehold or Monk's-wold Heath. Adjoining to the chapel was a cell of Benedictine monks from the priory at Norwich, for the maintenance of whom were appropriated the churches of Lakenham and Armeringhall, and various rents, tithes, and lands^a. In 1410, it was annexed to St. James's parish, and became no longer parochial: it was much frequented by pilgrims, who made their offerings at the chapel of St. William.

BENEFACTORS.—In 1230, Nigel de Hapesburgh founded herein a chantry for his own and his ancestors' souls, and enlarged its revenues. There were other small benefactions.

DEDICATION.—Originally St. Catherine.

After the middle of the twelfth century, re-consecrated to the honour of St. William of Norwich, a child who was crucified, it is said, by the Jews in 1187, and was enshrined in the cathedral A.D. 1150.

DEMOLISHED and desecrated at the Dissolution, and appears to have been then granted to the dean and chapter of Norwich, as they leased the site in 1550.

NORWICH. ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY, on Mousehold, or Monk's-hold.

SITUATION.—Within the liberty of the city of Norwich, in the deanery of Norwich, the archdeaconry of Norwich, the parish of St. James, the ward of Fybridge, and the manor of Pokethorp.

FOUNDATION.—This was a monastery, built by Bishop Herbert de Losing, in which several monks were placed, previous to the completion of the cathedral priory. It stood on the hill, since called Surrey-hill, which was then part of Thorp wood, according to Blomefield, and was a cell to the great monastery at Norwich, which appointed the prior here. The monks of this priory performed daily service in the adjacent chapel of St. Michael on the Mount, now vulgarly called Kett's castle, which was founded by Bishop Herbert about A.D. 1100. This, and St. Leonard's priory, were destroyed by the rebels.

DEDICATION.—The priory and conventual church were dedicated to the honour of God and St. Leonard; the church was famous for an image of Henry VI. besides those of the Holy Virgin, the Holy Cross, and St. Anthony.

CONVENT.—Was supplied from the priory of the Holy Trinity in the city. It generally contained a prior and seven or eight monks.

VALUED with Norwich.

GRANTEE.—At the Dissolution this cell was in the hands of the crown, which granted it to Thomas duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1538, whose son, Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, built

SPORLE. ALIEN PRIORY.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of South Greenhoe, the deanery of Cranwich, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk, in the liberty and jurisdiction of the Duke of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION.—Of this we have no certain account: it is probable, Mr. Blomefield thinks, that Henry earl of Anjou, afterwards King Henry II., was the founder. It was a cell to the abbey of St. Florence at Saumers, in the diocese of Angers, in the province of Anjou, in France^b, and appears to have been in the hands of the crown during the wars with that nation in 1345, 1378, 1384, &c. The churches of Sporle and Palgrave, and the tithes of Sporle and Palgrave parva, were appropriated to it.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary the Virgin.

VALUATION.

Taxatio Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 4 parishes) . £0 8 6

DISSOLVED.—In the parliament of Leicester, A.D. 1415.

GRANTEES.—Joan queen dowager of England for her life, and afterwards given by King Henry VI. A.D. 1440, to Eton college, and confirmed by King Edw. IV. in 1461.

PRESENT OWNER.—Eton college. Mrs. Cushing part of the site.

^a The charters of John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, mention that the churches of Lakenham and Armeringhall were held "*de Monachis S. Caterinae de Monte*."

^b Founded by the Emperor Charlemagne, and rebuilt by Lewis le Debonnaire and Charles the Bald.—*History of Alien Priories*, vol. ii. 78.

TOFTE MONKS, *Toftes Monachorum* ALIEN PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Clavering, the deanery of Brooke, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION.—The principal manor of Tofte was granted by King Henry I. to Robert de Bellomont, earl of Melent in Normandy, and of Leicester in England, who gave it to the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Prætelis, or Preaux^a, in Normandy. It is probable that a few monks from that monastery were sent over to their cell here, which was further endowed with lands and privileges, and with two parts of the appropriation of the church of Tofte. In 1269 this priory received a considerable addition to its endowments, by the pious munificence of Humphry de Worlingham. Here was a custos or proctor, who took care of the estate, and accounted for the revenues to the abbot of Preaux.

DEDICATION of the appropriated church, to St. Margaret.

VALUATION.

In the *Tax. Eccles.* A.D. 1291 (in 3 parishes) £44 17 4½

GRANTEES.—Being one of the alien priories, it was suppressed by the parliament of Leicester A.D. 1415. Granted for life to Sir Thomas Erpingham in 1418: afterwards granted to the Carthusians at Witham in Somersetshire, for a short time, and then to Eton college in 1431; and finally by Edward IV. to King's college Cambridge in 1461.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The provost and fellows of King's college in Cambridge, who are lords of the manor and patrons of the rectory.

ILLUSTRATION.—View of the Tower of Tofte Church. Cotman's *Architectural Antiquities*. 1814.

WYNWALOY, Wynwold, *Wynhold Capella* in Wereham. ALIEN PRIORY.



Arms of West Dereham.—Az. 3 bucks' heads cabossed *or*, the lower head pierced with a crosier in pale.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Clackclose, the deanery of Fincham, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION.—A monastery of considerable antiquity, said to be founded by one of the earls of Clare before the reign of King John: the patronage belonged to the Clares, and in the time of Henry III. the prior held sixty acres of land here, of the gift of the earls of Clare and Gloucester. It was a cell to the abbey of Mounstrol or Musterol, in the diocese of Amiens, in France, until that abbey sold it in 1321 to Hugh Scarlet, who again sold it to Elizabeth de Burgo. In A.D. 1336 the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, sister of Gilbert earl of Clare, obtained a license to assign lands and rents here and in the adjoining parishes, to West Dereham abbey, to find a chaplain in the chapel of Winewaloe to celebrate

divine service for the souls of the said Elizabeth and Gilbert for ever.

BENEFACTORS.

The earls of Clare. Edm. Mortimer e. of March, 1371.
Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, 1336. John Davy, 1392.

DEDICATION.—St. Winwaloch, Guenolo, or Wynwaloe, "a British saint who flourished about A.D. 550," and whose body was enshrined in the abbey of Mounstrol^b.

VALUATION.

Taxatio Ecclesiastica (in 3 parishes) 1291 . . . £7 2 8
Valued with West Dereham at the Dissolution.

GRANTEES.—Thomas Guybon and William Mynn, esquires, A.D. 1556.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The trustees of — Woodward, esq.

WRETHAM, WEST; Wrotham, Weret- ham, Wertham. Alien Priory Lands.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Rockland, and the hundred of Shropham.

FOUNDATION.—Roger de Tonei or Toney, grandson to Roger de Tonei standard bearer to William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, gave the advowson of the church of St. Laurence and the manor of West Wretham, with the mill, moors, and all that he possessed in this township, to the abbey of St. Peter at Castellion or Conches in Normandy, previously to the year 1162. It was held as part of the possessions of Wotton Wawen in Warwickshire, which was a cell to the abbey of Conches. In 1267 Robert le Taylur and Aveline his wife granted seventy acres more to this abbey, and in 1279 additional privileges were granted by Ralph son of Roger.

VALUATION.

Taxatio Eccles. A.D. 1291 (in 3 parishes) . . . £9 14 11

DISSOLVED by the parliament of Leicester in 1414, after having been repeatedly seized during the wars with France as alien priory lands.

GRANTEES.—Sir Rowland Lenthall, knt., for life, in 1415. In 1443, the provost and fellows of King's college in Cambridge^c.

WYMONDHAM, Windham. ABBEY.



Arms of St. Albans.—*Azure*, a saltire *or*.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Forehoe, the honour and barony of Rhye, the deanery of Hingham, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

^a In the diocese of Lisieux, founded about A.D. 1040 by Hanfridus de Vetulis, father to Robert de Bellomont above mentioned.—*Hist. of Alien Priories*, vol. i. p. 97.

^b The Rev. Continuator of Blomefield's *Essay* says that Wynwaloe was an abbot who was afterwards canonized, his anniversary being held on the third of March. This being the season of cold and

boisterous weather probably gave rise to the following old rhyme, which is frequently quoted in the neighbourhood of St. Wynwaloe's priory:

First comes David, next comes Chad;
Then comes Whinwall, as if he were mad.

^c *History of Alien Priories*, vol. ii. p. 148.

FOUNDATION.—About the year 1107^a, William de Albini, or Albany, Pincerna, earl of Arundel, and Maud his wife, daughter of Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, founded this monastery and richly endowed it with lands, churches, tithes, and rents, all of which were confirmed, and additional privileges annexed, by King Henry I. It was at first a priory subordinate to the abbey of St. Albans, to which the prior of Wymondham was to pay a mark of silver annually in token of subjection; but in 1448 it was erected into an independent abbey. The church was originally in the joint use of the monks and of the inhabitants of Wymondham, the former entering it from their monastery, the latter from the common street; and thus it remained till after 1250, when it was agreed to divide the church, the monks taking the east, and the parishioners the west part; and this parochial part is almost the only portion of the building which now remains. The endowment comprised about 9 manors, the advowsons or impropriation of 10 churches, and lands, rents, and tithes in about 45 parishes in Norfolk. At the Dissolution, the manor of Wymondham, 118 acres of arable land, 30 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture in the occupation of the abbot, were returned to be of 62*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* annual value^b.

BENEFACTORS.

William de Cruciona or Curson, <i>temp.</i> Hen. I.	Sir Richard Curson, knight, 1249.
Maud Bigod, wife of the founder.	Sir Robert Tharum, knight, 1249.
King Henry I. before 1135.	Ralph de Buckenham, 1256.
King Stephen, after 1135.	Radulphus de Dunstable.
Geoffrey de Sharnborne, aft. 1154.	King Edward I. 1283.
William le Ventre, lord of Burnham, Hen. II.	Thomas, son of Sir Osbert de Cailly of Buckenham castle, knt., 1314.
William de Albany second earl of Arundel, son of the founder, and founder of Buckenham priory, before 1176.	Reginald de Montcorbin.
William de Albany his third son, about 1193.	Sir John Clifton of Buckenham castle, knight, 1447.
Ralph de Verli, Rich. I.	Sir Andrew Ogard, knight, and Margaret Clifton his wife, 1454.
William de Albany, fourth earl of Arundel, before 1224.	Joan, daughter of John Lovell.
John de Merlai, or Morley, 1229.	Isolda Arderne.
Hugh de Albany, earl of Arundel and Sussex, before 1242.	Sir William Knevet, knight, of Buckenham castle, about 1491.
	Sir William Knevet, son of ditto, knight, of Buckenham castle, 1528.

The obits of eighteen benefactors were annually observed in the abbey church.

DEDICATION.—To the honour of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Alban. Here were also the chapels of Our Lady, St. Margaret, and St. Andrew.

CONVENT.—Soon after the foundation, here were a prior and 12 monks, in the time of Henry I. The abbot and 10 monks subscribed to the king's supremacy A.D. 1534.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291	{ Norfolk (in 43 parishes) £ 152 16 1¼
	{ Suffolk (at Flixton) . . . 0 5 1
	153 1 2¼
<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , 1534	211 16 6¼
Dugdale, the same.	
<i>MS. Val. Norw. Reg.</i>	211 16 8
Speed and Weever	72 5 4

GRANTEES.—Thomas Howard earl of Surrey, 1545. It was afterwards again in the hands of the crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1564 to Sir Walter Haddon.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The abbey estates being subdivided and sold, are now in the hands of sundry persons.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—S.E. View of the Abbey Church and Ruins. S. and N. Buck, 1738.

View of the Ruins of Wymondham abbey. Armstrong 1778, in Booth's *Norfolk*.

East View. J. S. Cotman, 1814. *Architec. Antiq.*

S.E. View. *Excursions*, 1819.

^a Roger Bigod, one of the witnesses of the foundation charter, died in 1107: therefore Dr. Tanner fixes the date of the foundation earlier than Blomefield, or Dugdale, by several years. The first prior, according to Blomefield, was installed in 1130.

WELLE, or Well-hall in Gayton. ALIEN PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, the deanery of Lynn, and the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDER.—William de Eschoies, Shoies, Socris, or Streis, in the time of William the Conqueror, after the year 1081, gave the lordship of Welle to the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, in Normandy^c: and accordingly that abbey had a cell here, to which King William Rufus, Henry II. and Richard I. added many privileges.

In 1339, this being part of the possessions of a foreign monastery, it was seized by the crown, and was granted in 1373 to Sir Hugh Fastolph for his life; in 1381 to Sir John Devereux and Mary his wife; and in 1415 to the renowned John Wodehouse, to be held by the service of a rose.

BENEFACTORS.

Hugh de Nojun, lord of Wyken, 1221.	William, the 5th earl of Warren and Surrey, 1250.
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VALUATION.

Taxatio Eccles. (in 4 parishes) 1291 . . . £ 28 12 9

GRANTEES.—Being again in the hands of the crown, it was given, A.D. 1468, to St. Stephen's college at Westminster, and, on the dissolution of that college, to Osbert Mundeford and Thomas Gaudy, A.D. 1548.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Mrs. Susanna Sharrock.

YARMOUTH. Gernemuta Magna. CELL to Norwich.



Arms of Norwich Priory.—*Argent*, a cross *sable*.

SITUATION.—In the liberty of the burgh of Great Yarmouth, the deanery of Flegg, and the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDER.—Herbert de Losing bishop of Norwich, and previously abbot of Ramsey, in consequence of an injunction to found certain religious houses, of which the cathedral priory of Norwich was the principal, is said, by Spelman and Manship, to have erected or refounded a chapel, which appears to have been dedicated to St. Bennet, upon the sands or denes here, in which was placed a chaplain to pray for the souls of persons frequenting this coast. This chapel seems to have been afterwards neglected, when Bishop Herbert founded the church and priory of St. Nicholas in Yarmouth, A.D. 1123, according to Swinden and others; but it must have been earlier, as this bishop died in 1119. The founder appropriated it as a cell to Norwich priory of the Holy Trinity, and the service was performed by a deacon and three chaplains, appointed by the prior.

BENEFACTORS.

Jeffrey Wyth, 1302.	Margaret de Beverle, 1369.
Simon de Halle, bailiff, 1349.	Roger de Haddesco, prior of St. Olave's, 1370.
Richard Fastolfe, 1356.	John de Stalham, bailiff, 1374.
Stephen de Stalham, 1362.	

^b *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, *temp.* Hen. VIII. p. 322.

^c In the diocese of Bayeux, founded A.D. 1064 by William duke of Normandy, who was buried there in 1093.—*History of the Alien Priorities*, vol. i. p. 129.

Jeffrey de Drayton, burgess, 1374. thenhale, knt., and daughter of Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Ro- Sir Philip Braunche, knt. 1440. And many small benefactions to the church.

DEDICATED A.D. 1251 to St. Nicholas, the patron of fishermen. There were also 17 chapels in this church, a vast many lights burning before altars and images, and 16 or more gilds.

CONVENT.—At first a prior and 3 or 4 monks. Afterwards a prior and 8 monks, 3 parish chaplains and 1 deacon.

VALUED with Norwich priory.

In 1534 the spiritualties were returned to be of the value of 31*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

GRANTEES.—The dean and chapter of Norwich, in 1538, who leased the priory and parsonage to Robert Sowel, in 1551, for 80 years, and in 1607 to William Gostlyng, gent.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The dean and chapter of Norwich and sundry lessees.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of part of the Interior of the Priory. Cotman, 1812.

View of the Priory Church. *Excursions*, 1818.

The same, West End. Cotman's *Archit. Antiq.* pl. 49.

Benedictine Nuns.

Instituted A.D. 516.—Came into England about 630.

¶ The earliest nunnery in England was that of Folkstone, which was founded in 630 by Eadbald king of Kent, his daughter Eanswitha being the first abbess.

BLACKBOROUGH. NUNNERY.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, in the deanery of Lynn, the archdeaconry of Norwich, and the parish of Middleton, at a place called Shiplade.

FOUNDER.—Sir Roger de Scales and Muriel his wife founded a small priory here for religious persons of both sexes in the time of King Stephen or Henry II.; but Robert de Scales, son of the founder, settled it upon nuns of the Benedictine order before the year 1200. The founder endowed it with various revenues and estates, which were further augmented, by the family of Scales and other benefactors, with the churches of Islington, Rainham St. Martin, Beacham Parva, and Middleton^a, in Norfolk, of Pansworth in Cambridgeshire, and Wetherden in Suffolk, and with lands, manors, and tithes, in 15 parishes.

BENEFACTORS.

Robert de Scales, before 1200.	————— Le Syre.
Emma de Bellofago, or Beaufoe, Hen. III.	King Henry III. 1343.
William de Bycham Parva, Hen. III.	Robert lord Scales, about 1346.
Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1256.	Roger lord Scales, 1385.
Sir Robert de Scales, about 1257.	Robert lord Scales, son of Roger, 1400.
Lady Isabella de Scales, Edw. I.	Bishop Goldwell, 1497.

DEDICATION.—To the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Catherine. Here were altars of St. Mary Magdalen and St. John the Baptist, and an image of St. John the Evangelist.

CONVENT.—A prioress and 10 nuns. Annual stipend to a chaplain for officiating in the church of this nunnery 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*^b

VALUATIONS.

<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , 1534	£ 42 6 7½
Dugdale, the same.	
Speed	76 3 9½

GRANTEES.—Thomas Thirlby bishop of Norwich and his successors A.D. 1550. Bishop Scambler leased it to Queen Elizabeth for 29 years^c.

PRESENT OWNER.—The bishop of Norwich.

CARROW, Kairo, Carhowe. NUNNERY.

SITUATION.—Within the liberty of the city of Norwich, in the deanery of Norwich, the archdeaconry of Norwich, and the parish of Carrow.

FOUNDATION.—At this place was an ancient nunnery or hospital, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, on which King Stephen bestowed all his uncultivated lands in Norwich field, and all the meadows between Ber Street, or Southgate, and Trowse-bridge.

Being thus endowed, Seyna and Leftelina, two sisters of this community, began the foundation of a new monastery, A.D. 1146, and King Stephen founded the conventual church of St. Mary, and made the whole parish an exempt jurisdiction belonging to the prioress. King John in 1199 further increased the privileges of this house, and many persons by their benefactions enlarged its revenues, all of which were confirmed by King Henry III. in 1228. The endowment, previous to the Dissolution, comprised the manors of Carrow, Crostwick, and Wroxham, the impropriation or advowsons of 15 churches, and lands, rents, tithes, and interests in about 82^d parishes in Norwich and Norfolk.

BENEFACTORS.

Lady Maud le Strange, after 1198.	Lady Amabill de Ufford, 1290.
Lady Margaret de Cheney, wife of Sir Hugh de Cressy, temp. Hen. II.	Lady Agnes de Carlton, 1325.
Sir Ralph le Strange, Hen. II.	The Lady Maud de Moulton, Edw. III.
Robert de Riflai, 1198.	Sir John Howard, 1385.
Lady Agnes de Munchensi, 1224.	John, son of Robert de Stanford.
Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1256.	Lady Alice Waryn, 1430.
Roger Bigod, earl marshal, before 1264.	Lady Margaret Bygod, 1444.
William de Montechensi.	Robert Blickling, esq. 1452.
Reginald de Warren and Alice his wife, before 1273.	Walter Lyhert, bishop of Norwich, 1472.
William de Warren, son of Reginald, 1273.	John Barnard, esq. 1474.
Sir Richard de Boyland, knight, before 1290.	Margaret Bedingfeld, 1474.
	Lady Catherine Segrime, 1491.
	Richard Segrime, clk. her brother, 1494.
	Bishop Goldwell, 1497.

DEDICATION.—The monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John; the conventual church to the Blessed Virgin; the chapel of St. John Baptist joined to its south side, and that of St. Catherine to its north side. Here was

^a In the 9th of James I. the presentation to the benefice of this church, being then in the hands of Sir Henry Spelman, was settled by him, together with an annual stipend, as the endowment of a Saxon lecture in Cambridge. Whelock, the editor of Bede, was the first who

had the appointment, and held the vicarage till his death.—Parkin.

^b *Valor Eccles.* p. 396.

^c Spelman's *History of Sacrilege*, p. 257.

^d In 75 parishes in 1291.

also an anchorage close by, and in the church was the altar of St. James, and the image of St. Barbara.

CONVENT.—In the time of King Stephen here were a prioress and nine Benedictine nuns. In 1472 the anchorite and 3 chaplains at Carrow abbey are mentioned. At the Dissolution there were a prioress and 12 sisters here.

VALUATIONS.

VALUATIONS.					
Tax. Eccles. 1291	{	Norfolk, in 75 parishes	£ 68	15	1
		Suffolk, in 2 parishes	0	7	0
		Total	69	2	1
Valor Ecclesiasticus 1534			64	16	6½
Dugdale			64	16	6
Speed			84	12	1¾

GRANTEES.—Sir John Shelton, knight, in 1538. It continued in the family of the Sheltons for several generations.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Philip Meadows Martineau, esquire.

SEALS.—The great *Common Seal* was oval, three inches long, representing the Virgin holding our Saviour, the prioress kneeling before her, in her proper habit, with a label from her mouth:

AVE : D : MAT :

Over her head a star and crescent, and a hand pointing at them from a cloud: the star, says Mr. Blomefield, denotes our Saviour's epiphany, and the crescent, the increase of his gospel. The legend is

✠ SIGILLVM : SANCTE : MARIE : DE : KAROWE .

The *Small Seal* of the priory, oval, pointed; represents the prioress on her knees before the Virgin and Christ, with this legend around it

✠ S : PRIORISSE : ET : CONVENTVS : DE : KARHOWE .

Seal of the Prioress.—Small, circular;—a crucifix, over which are the sun, moon, and stars darkened: on one side is the prioress standing, with her hands lifted up in prayer; and on the other side is the confessor of the house in a similar attitude. No inscription around this seal.

Seal of the exempt spiritual jurisdiction of the Priory.—Oval, pointed, representing the Virgin crowned, sitting upon a throne beneath a canopy, holding our Saviour in one hand, and a sceptre in the other. The inscription is

S : PRIORESSE : S : MARIE : ECCLE : DE : KARHOWE .

EAST DEREHAM, Derham. SAXON NUNNERY destroyed.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Mitford, the deanery of Hingham, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION.—Anna king of the East Angles founded a nunnery here, for Withburga, his natural daughter, who was the superior of a community of virgins who were established at this place previous to the year 645. This house

^a *St. Withburga.*—It is related by Capgrave, that “this saint, A.D. 660, with her innocent family of virgins, her attendants, being solicitous only to feed their minds with spiritual delicacies, fell into want of necessary sustenance. Whereupon the Holy Virgin, careful of her companions, addressed her prayers to her heavenly master, whose care extends itself even to the foules of the aire, beseeching him to provide for his handmaids, who only attended on his service. After such prayers she fell into a slumber, in which she saw, standing by her, the Queen of Virgins, adorned with inexpressible beauty and majesty, who bid her still putt her confidence in God, and not to trouble herself for the morrow. “Send,” sayd she, “two of the mayd servants, every morning to the bridge which passes over the neighbouring river, for there will meet them two milch does, which will afford sufficient nourishment for this small family.” According to this command, the next

being totally destroyed by the Danes, the conventual church was made parochial in the year 798. About two hundred years after, in 974, the monks of Ely formed the design of carrying off the body of the princess to their own monastery; which having effected, the body, which had remained in the earth uncorrupted, was enshrined at Ely, before the men of Dereham could take any steps for the recovery of so precious a relic.

In after times a society or gild of St. Withburga was formed here, whose house was granted to Thomas Woodhouse of Waxham, esq. at the Dissolution.

In the conventual church a spring is said to have arisen and passed through the tomb of St. Withburga^a; this spring, which is covered with a curious arch, now exists in the churchyard. Another spring at some distance from the former is called St. Withburga's Well.

Now the parochial church.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Engraving of an ancient Doorway of the Church at East Dereham.—King's *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. iv. Pl. XXVIII. Fig. 11.

“The church itself has been almost entirely rebuilt; and there are only a few ancient remains. But this doorway appears to have been part of the original structure mentioned by Dugdale to have existed in the time of King Edgar.

“Another ancient remain, showing the high antiquity of this church, was the baptistery at the west end, which in 1752 was converted into a cold bath.”—*Mun. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 162, 163.

View of St. Edmund's Chapel in East Dereham Church.—*Antiq. and Topog. Cabinet*, vol. iii. Engr. by Storer. Mrs. Lathbury del. 1808.

Archway over the grave where once lay the body of St. Withburga, in the Churchyard at East Dereham.—Carter's *Ancient Architecture of England*, pl. 13. 1795.

HORSTEAD, Horstede. ALIEN PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Taverham, and the hundred of Taverham.

FOUNDATION.—The manor and advowson of the church of Horstede were given by King William Rufus to the Nunnery of the Holy Trinity of Caen, in Normandy^b, which was founded by his mother Maud, queen consort of King William the Conqueror.

King Henry I. confirmed his brother's gift.

VALUATION.

Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 7 parishes Norf.) £ 25 9 5¼ being the value of the possessions of the abbess de Cadamo or Caen, lying in 7 parishes in Norfolk.

DISSOLVED among the other alien priories in the second year of Henry V.

GRANTEES.—Sir Thomas Erpingham, knight, for his life, about 1415.

In 1431 King Henry VI. granted it to complete the foundation of his college of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, now called King's college in Cambridge.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The manor and patronage of the church continue part of the endowment of King's college in Cambridge.

morning she sent her two mayds, to whom two does offered themselves, from which they drew a sufficient quantity of milk for their sustenance.

The effect of the divine providence towards his servants continued a long time, till at last the devill, full of envy and rage, incited the like passions into the mind of a rude barbarous man, of principall authority in the same village; who, deriding so great a miracle, and agitated with a malicious spitefull indignation, with arrows killed the said beasts. But he that despised miracles, perished with a miracle; for presently after, being smitten with the jaundice, he consumed away and miserably dyed.”—Cressy's *Church History*, p. 385.

^b In the diocese of Bayeux, founded A.D. 1064. The foundress was buried there, and her monument still remains.—*History of the Alien Priories*, vol. i. p. 130.

LYNG or Ling. NUNNERY.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Sparham, and the hundred of Eynsford, in the barony or honour of Rhye.

FOUNDATION.—Little is known of this ancient nunnery further than its being mentioned in 1176, when most of the nuns appear to have been removed to Thetford, (except perhaps a few who remained in the old house, as they are noticed in 1249,) and they placed a prior^a or chaplain in the chapel here, adjoining to their nunnery.

DEDICATION of the nuns' chapel was to St. Edmund.

The prioress of Thetford, by the king's license, alienated the chapel and lands belonging to the late nunnery here, to the parson of Ling, A.D. 1438, reserving a clear annual pension of four marks a year to the nunnery of Thetford, which continued to be paid until the Dissolution.

THETFORD. DEODFORD. Tetford, Teford, Theford. *Sitomagus* of the Romans. NUNNERY.

SITUATED within the limits of the county of Suffolk, but in the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich, in the deanery of Thetford, the lordship or dominion of Thetford, and the parish of St. Mary, but exempt from the jurisdiction of the burgh.

FOUNDATION.—This priory was originally founded by Uvius the first abbot of Bury, in the time of King Canute, and after A.D. 1020, to commemorate the great battle that was fought between St. Edmund and the Danes in this neighbourhood. The founder placed herein a few Benedictine monks^b, and from this time it remained a cell to Bury abbey for more than one hundred and fifty years. In 1176, Hugh de Norwold, abbot of Bury, removed the nuns from Ling to this monastery, which continued a Benedictine nun-

nery until the Dissolution. The church of St. George, in which the monks had hitherto officiated, was now made conventual, and the revenues, which at first were very inconsiderable, from this period received many additions.

DEDICATION.—St. George.

BENEFACTORS.

The abbot and convent of Bury, 1214.	John Austin, 1416.
Maud, countess of Norfolk and Warren, before 1247.	Thomas Walter, 1419.
Sir Peter de Melding, knt., 1286.	Peter Payn of Banham, 1429.
Sir John Plaiz, 1385.	William Berdewell, 1455.
Nicholas Wychingham, 1400.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.
	Bishop Goldwell, 1497.
	William Fyshere, burgess, 1499.

CONVENT.—In 1418 the convent consisted of a prioress, sub-prioress, third prioress, refectress, infirmaress, and five nuns. About the Dissolution there were a prioress and ten nuns.

VALUATION.—Not taxed in 1291.

<i>Valor Eccles.</i> A.D. 1534, (about 25 parishes)	£ 40 11 2½
Dugdale, the same.	
Speed	50 9 8

GRANTEES.—Sir Richard Fulmerston of Ipswich, in 1540; afterwards held by the Clere family.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Sir Robert John Buxton, bart.

SEAL.—An imperfect engraving is given by Blomefield. Oval, pointed, 2½ inches long: St. George, the patron saint of the monastery, with his cross in a shield on his right side, killing the dragon. The legend is only partly visible.

Sigillum Conuentu =====

The seal of Uvius, the founder, is described under the head of Bury abbey.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View in Grose. 1777.

View of the Nunnery. Martin's *Thetford*, Pl. II. p. 110.

Coffins found in the Nunnery Church. Ditto, Pl. III. p. 110.

Drawings of the Seals. Blomefield's *Norf.* vol. i. p. 744.

View in the Nunnery Church. *Excursions*. 1818. Cotman del.

Crypt in ditto. Ditto.

Cistercian or White Monks.

Instituted A.D. 1098.—Introduced into England A.D. 1128.

FIELD DALLING, or Mountgrace. *Dallinga*. ALIEN PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of North Greenhoe, the deanery of Holt, the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—Maud de Harscolye or Harscove, in the reign of King Henry II. gave to the abbey of Savigny in Normandy^c a manor in Field Dalling, whereupon some monks from that abbey settled here in a cell or priory. In 1265 a portion of tithe was confirmed to the priory of Field Dalling by Simon de Walton, bishop of Norwich.

^a He appears to have been called "the prior of St. Edmund's chapel" as late as A.D. 1438, and was appointed by the prioress of Thetford nunnery.—Blomefield's *Norf.* vol. i. p. 431; and Parkin, iv. 407.

^b Or canons, Blomefield. Regular canons, Tanner. That there were monks, and in all probability monks of the Benedictine order, in Thetford at an early period, is evident from what Ingulph says,

VALUATION.

Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 4 parishes) . £ 24 14 1¼

CONVENT.—A prior and several monks from Savigny.

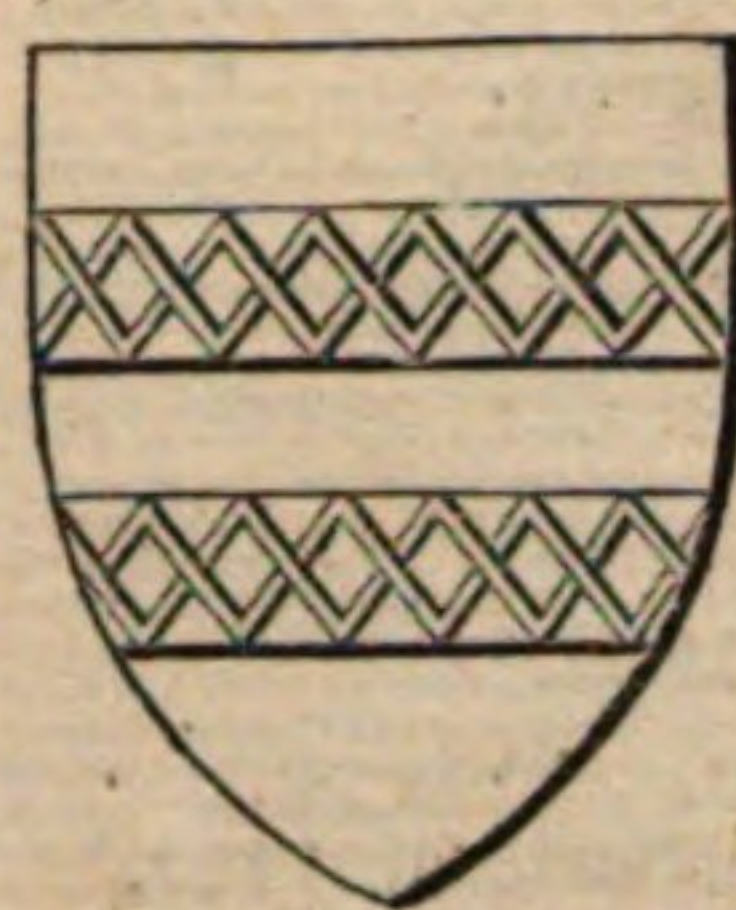
SUPPRESSED in 1415 by the parliament of Leicester; after which it was given, first to Epworth priory, then to Spital on the Street, Lincolnshire, then to the Carthusians near Coventry, by King Richard II. and afterwards to Mountgrace priory in Yorkshire.

GRANTEES.—Martyng Hastyns and James Borne, A.D. 1555.

that amongst the monks which he found at Croyland abbey in 1076 were 15 from Thetford. It would seem, therefore, most probable that they were from this monastery of St. George, which was founded about 50 years before, under the patronage of the Benedictine abbey of Bury.

^c In the diocese of Avranches, founded A.D. 1112.—*History of the Alien Priories*, vol. i. p. 151.

SWAFFHAM. Prior's Thorns. CELL.



Arms of Saltrey or Sawtree Abbey.—*Azure*, two bars *gules*, fretty *or*.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of South Greenhoe, the deanery of Cranwick, the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the parish of Swaffham, and the manor of Sawtree, within the liberty and jurisdiction of the duke of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION.—In the reign of Henry II. the abbot of

Sawtree or Saltrey, in Huntingdonshire, held a manor and lands here, of the gift of Warine de Bassingbourn and Alan of Swaffham. In the house belonging to their manor, since called Prior's or Friar's Thorns, the monks of Sawtree placed two or three of their fraternity, principally it appears for the reception of the pilgrims who passed by this way to Walsingham; and as part of the possessions of this abbey it continued subordinate to it until the Dissolution.

VALUATION.

Taxatio Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 6 parishes in Norfolk) £ 17 9 8

GRANTEE.—Sir Rich. Williams, alias Cromwell, in 1537.

PRESENT OWNERS.—This house and estate, after passing through various hands, came to the Fountains, and Brigg Price Fountaine, esquire, is now the possessor.

Cistercian or White Nuns.

Instituted A.D. 1098.—Introduced into England 1128.

MARHAM BARBARA. ABBEY.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Clackclose, the deanery of Fincham, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

FOUNDRESS.—Isabella, widow of Hugh de Albany, earl of Arundel and Sussex, and daughter of William, the fifth earl of Warren and Surrey, and of Maud his wife, daughter of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1249.

In the year 1252 this nunnery was made subordinate to the abbey of Waverley, the principal house of the order in England, and King Henry III. confirmed all the grants of the foundress about the same time. To the abbey of Marham were appropriated the churches of Carlton Forehoe, Stow Bedon, Didlington, Hackford, and Rockland St. Peter; but this house, on the whole, was very meanly endowed.

BENEFACTORS.

Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1251.	ther to the foundress, 1273.
Walter de Fonte, Hen. III.	John, 7th earl of Warren and
Geoffrey de Fonte, <i>temp. eod.</i>	Surrey, 1301.
William de Bekeswell, <i>temp. eod.</i>	Robert de la Vel.
The prior and convent of West-	Bishop Bateman, 1349.
acre, 1273.	Sir John Plaiz, 1385.
Sir Andrew de Hengham, 1276.	Herbert de Besthorpe.
King Edward I. and Queen Elea-	Thomas de Dunham.
nor of Castile, 1291.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.
John Plantagenet, sixth earl of	Bishop Goldwell, 1497.
Warren and Surrey, and bro-	

DEDICATION.—The Virgin Mary, St. Barbara, and St. Edmund the King and Confessor.

CONVENT.—In the year 1516 there appear to be an abbess and ten nuns, and a chaplain to perform service in the monastery. At the Dissolution an abbess and eight nuns.

VALUATIONS.—This house, like most of the nunneries in the diocese, was excused the payment of tenths, and is therefore omitted in the Norwich taxation A.D. 1291.

Valor Eccles. A.D. 1534 £ 33 13 5

Dugdale, the same.

Nasmith 39 11 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Speed 42 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

GRANTEES.—Marham abbey was dissolved in 1535; and in the year 1546 was sold by the king to Sir Nicholas Hare, knight, and John Hare^a, citizen of London. The impropriate rectory of Marham, which had been united to Westacre priory, was given in 1623, by Sir Ralph Hare, to St. John's college in Cambridge^b.

PRESENT OWNER.—Sir Thomas Hare, bart.

SEAL.—Oblong: a lady abbess in her proper habit, standing in an antique arch curiously wrought, and holding in her dexter hand a crosier staff, and in her sinister hand, before her breast, something resembling an open book. On each side of the arch is a shield checqué *or* and *azure*, the paternal arms of the foundress, (the Warrens earls of Surrey) and under these shields a lily.

The legend partly defaced.

✠ SIGILLVM . ABBAT. -----

Blomefield, iv. 131.

^a Robert Hare.—Tanner. Apparently through mistake.

^b Spelman's *History of Sacrilege*, p. 275.

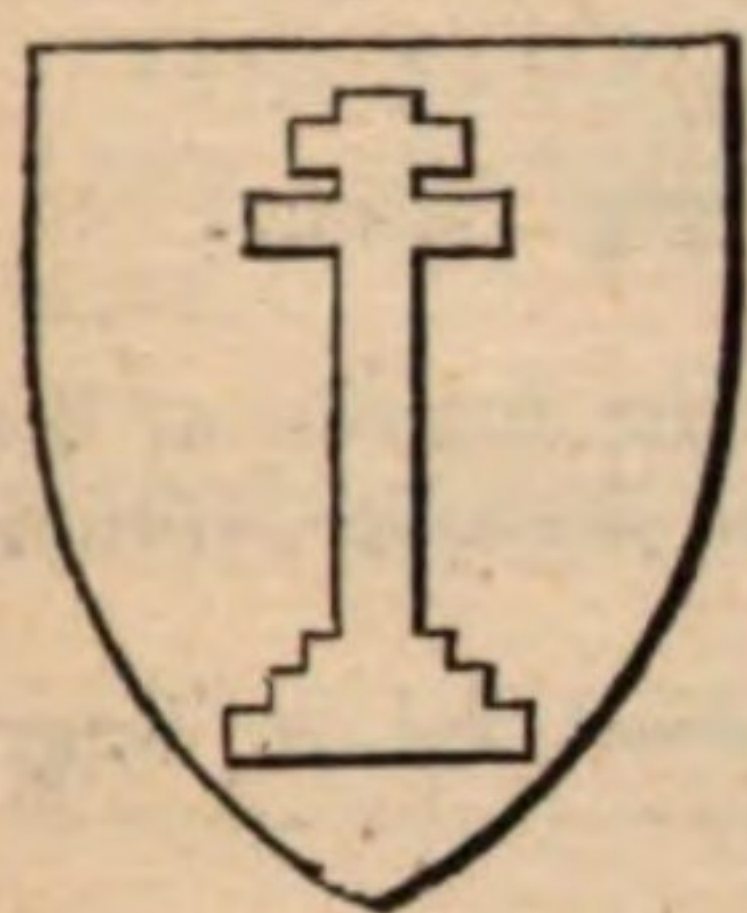
Cluniac Monks.

Instituted A.D. 912.—Introduced into England 1077.

BROMHOLM. CELL to Castleacre.



ARMS, according to Tanner and Edmondson.—*Argent*, a cross voided *sable*, double coticed of the last, all within a border *or*.



Upon the authority of Blomefield.—*Argent*, a cross *gules*, upon a pedestal of three steps, with a greater and less transverse at top.



Upon the authority of Le Neve MS.—*Argent*, a cross *sable*, fimbriated *or*, upon a pedestal of one step, within a border *or*.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Tunstede, the deanery of Waxton, the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and the parish of Bacton^a.

FOUNDER.—William de Glanvill, A.D. 1113; and by him made subordinate to the Cluniac monastery of Castleacre. Bartholomew de Glanville, his son, confirmed his father's grant, and considerably increased the revenues. In 1233 King Henry III., with his court, resided for a time at this priory, and confirmed several additional grants in augmentation of its endowment. This house at an early period was celebrated for a miraculous cross, whose virtues attracted a vast number of devotees, and brought great wealth to the monastery by their oblations. Pope Celestine V., by a bull in his fourth year, absolved this priory from all subjection to that of Castleacre.

At the time of the Norwich taxation in 1291, it had rents in 56 parishes in Norfolk and Norwich.

The endowment, before the Dissolution, comprised the impropriation of 9 churches in Norfolk, and 4 in Suffolk, 10 manors, and possessions, lands and interests in 58 parishes.

BENEFACTORS.

King Henry I. after 1113.
Stephen earl of Morton and Bologne, afterwards King of England, before 1135.
Bartholomew de Glanville, son of the founder, 1169.
Sir Nigel de Ritley, knight, about 1190.
King Henry III. 1223.
Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1256.

Thomas Thirkelby, 1275.
Sir John de Veile, knt., and Letitia his wife, 1276.
John de Heringflete, 1284.
Reginald de Dunham, 1298.
King Edward II. 1312.
Walter Thurston, 1360.
Sir John Plaiz, 1385.
John Crispyng, esquire, 1423.
Sir John Fastolf, 1459.

Richard de Paston granted a rent charge of twelve pence a year to the convent, "to keep their books in repair."

DEDICATION.—The honour of God, St. Mary, and St. Andrew. St. Sepulchre, according to Speed. In the priory church was the gild of the Holy Cross, and a celebrated cross called the Holy Cross of Bromholm. The oblations at this cross were returned in the *Valor Eccles.* 1534, at 5*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* p. 344.

CONVENT.—In 1466 here were a prior and 10 monks: originally 7 or 8 monks from Castleacre.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291	{	Norfolk, in 56 parishes	£ 74 17 7
		Suffolk, in 16 parishes	34 18 4
			109 15 11
<i>Valor Eccles.</i> A.D. 1534	:	.	100 5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dugdale, the same.			
Speed	.	.	144 19 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

GRANTEE.—Sir Thomas Wodehouse, of Waxham, A.D. 1545, had a grant of the site of this priory, with the manor, lands, appropriated rectory, and patronage of the vicarage.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The Honourable Colonel John Wodehouse, M.P.

SEAL.—Round and large, about 3 inches diameter; of red wax, the impress being the west end of the priory church. Under an arch, in the centre, is St. Andrew seated, a glory round his head, his right hand elevated and holding a cross. In an arch over this, the bust of the Virgin, with the child Jesus in her arms.

The legend

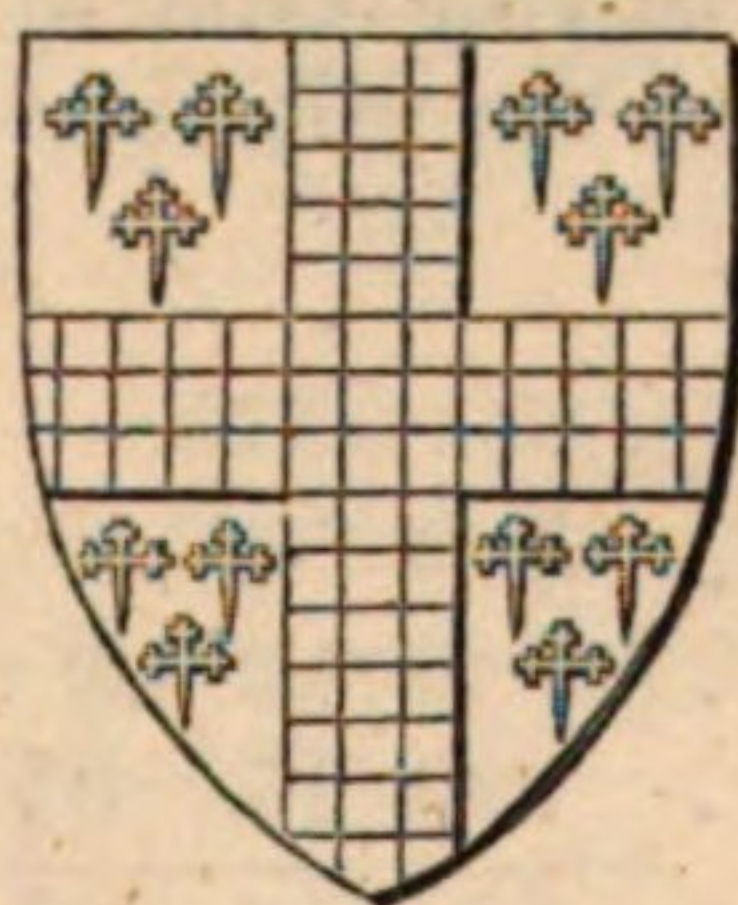
✠ SIGILLVM . PRIORIS . ET . CONVENT⁷ . SCJ . ANDREE . DE . BROMHOLD .

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of Bromholme Ruins, S. and N. Buck. 1738.

Copy of the same in Booth's *History of Norfolk*. 1779. Armstrong del.

S. View of the Tower. J. S. Cotman. 1812.

CASTLEACRE OR ESTACRE. Hacra. PRIORY and CHURCH.



ARMS.—*Argent*, a cross componé, *or* and *azure*, between 12 cross croselets fitché *sable*. The cross chequé relates to the arms of the founder earl Warren.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, the deanery of Lynn, and the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—William the Conqueror having presented to William the first earl of Warrenne in Normandy, and of Surrey in England, 139 lordships in Norfolk, and 18 in Suffolk, that earl selected this as his chief residence, and

^a Speed and Weever confound this monastery with that of Bromhill in Weeting, and place a house of Benedictines here, but without apparent authority.

erected his castle of Acre^a upon the site, as it is said, of some more ancient earthworks. He also commenced the foundation of the priory here^b in the year 1085, making it a cell to the Cluniac monastery of Lewes in Sussex, which he had previously founded. The endowments bestowed upon the priory of Castleacre were confirmed by Bishop Herbert de Losing, and were enlarged by the second earl Warren and his descendants, and by a very great number of benefactors.

In A.D. 1373 it was made *indigena*, and no longer continued a cell to Lewes abbey. To Castleacre priory were annexed the several smaller houses or cells of Mendham, Bromholm, Slevesholm, and Normansburgh in South Rainham.

In 1140 there appear to have been 27 churches appropriated to this monastery, and confirmed by Bishop Eborard: many others were afterwards annexed to it, and in 1283 the prior was found to hold 490 acres of land, besides divers other lands in this town held by 36 tenants. The original conventual church being found to be too small and inconvenient, William the second earl Warren gave lands to build a new and noble church, which was consecrated by Bishop Turbus, and the remains of which form the finest and most interesting ruin in the county.

Previous to the Dissolution this house possessed 11 manors, the rectories or the patronage of about 33 churches in Norfolk, 8 churches in other counties, and lands, tithes, and rents in upwards of 142 parishes in Norfolk.

DEDICATION.—To God, St. Mary, and the holy apostles St. Peter and St. Paul.

BENEFACTORS.

Robert de Vallibus or Vaux, <i>temp.</i>	Ralph de Warren, <i>temp.</i> R. Johan.
Will. Rufi.	Sir Ralph de Pavilly, <i>temp.</i> Ric. I.
Roger de Toney, <i>temp. eod.</i>	William, son of Roger de Huntingfield, 1218.
Robert, lord of Massingham, <i>temp. eod.</i>	Sir Walter de Grancourt, 1219.
William, second earl Warren and Surrey, before 1135.	Sir Frederic de Capravill, abt 1227.
Hugh de Wanci, <i>temp.</i> Hen. I.	Hugh de Vaux, 1240.
Isabel countess of Warren, <i>temp. eod.</i>	Sir Eudo de Harsyke, abt. 1240.
Jeffrey de Faverches, <i>temp. eod.</i>	Sir Alexander Harsyke or Arsic.
Peter de Cranwich, lord of Cranwich, <i>temp. eod.</i>	William de Stuteville, lord of Gressenhall, 1244.
Philip de Candois, <i>temp.</i> R. Steph.	Sir Osbert de Stradset, about 1250.
William de Huntingfield, <i>temp. eod.</i>	Sir John de Loden, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.
William, third earl Warren and Surrey, before 1146.	William, 5th earl of Warren and Surrey, 1262.
Hardewin Bacon, after 1154.	William de Lisewis, before 1265.
Hubert de Montechensi, aft. 1154.	Roger de Cressy, <i>temp. eod.</i>
King Henry II.	Robert de Mortimer, <i>temp. eod.</i>
Sir Maurice de Barsham, 1171.	John le Strange.
John Hautyn, lord of Herringby, 1196.	William Bardolf.
Hameline Plantagenet, 4th earl of Warren and Surrey, before 1199.	Sir Hugh de Polstede, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.
Sir Ralph de Beaufoe.	Sir Richard le Rus.
Sir Robert de la Haye.	Ralph de Paveley, after 1272.
	John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, 1283.
	John Plantagenet, sixth earl of Warren and Surrey, 1315.

CONVENT.—In the foundation deed they are called “the Cluniac monks of St. Pancras at Lewes, serving God at Acre.” The deed of surrender was signed by the prior and 10 monks A.D. 1537.

VALUATIONS.

Tax. Eccles. 1291	{	Suffolk, in 2 parishes . . .	£ 0 4 4
		Lincoln diocese . . .	3 10 0
		Norfolk, in 78 parishes . . .	130 17 8½
			134 12 0½
Valor Eccles. A.D. 1534			306 11 4¾
Dugdale, the same.			
Stevens			296 11 4¾
Speed			324 17 5¾

^a In this castle of Acre was a chapel, in which were monks previous to the death of the first earl Warren, A.D. 1089.

^b The family of De Warren contributed to the establishment of several religious houses. William the first earl of Warren founded Castleacre priory, Heacham cell, the priory of Lewes, and the hospital of St. Nicholas in Lewes. William the second earl Warren founded the cells of Widkirk in Yorkshire and Sandtoft in Lincolnshire. Wil-

The oblations to the arm of St. Philip in this monastery were returned in 1534 at 10s.

GRANTEE.—Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1547; and it afterwards came to Sir Edward Coke by purchase, with the castle and impropriation.—Spelman's *Hist. of Sacrilege*, p. 255.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Thomas Wm. Coke, esq. M.P.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—East View of the Priory. Buck. 1738.
Two Views, East and West. Millicent pinxt. Kirkhall engr.
S.W. View. Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. ii. 1771.
East View. *Ibid.* vol. ii. 1772.
View in Booth's *History of Norfolk*. 1780. Armstrong del.
Castleacre Priory. Hearne and Byrne. 1778.
Remains of the West Front. *Beauties of England and Wales*. 1802.
E. Dayes pinxt.
The same. J. S. Cotman, Pl. xxiv.
Another View. Ditto, Pl. xxviii.
Three Plates, Remains of the Western Front, Details, and Ground-Plan. Britton's *Arch. Antiquities*, vol. iii.
Two Plates, Views of the Priory. *Excursions*. 1818. Greig and Roberts engr. from Cotman.
West Front. Dugdale's *Mon. Angl.* new edition.
Two Plates, Views of the Abbey. *Antiq. and Topogr. Cabinet*.
Entrance to Ditto. Dixon. 1810.
View of the Prior's House, and another View of the Interior of the Ruins. Engraved by J. S. Cotman for his intended work on Norfolk Antiquities.
West Front of the Priory. *Antiq. and Topogr. Cabinet*, vol. iv. Engr. by Greig from Dayes.
Part of the West Front. *Ibid.* 1808.

GUTHLAC'S STOW IN SWAFFHAM. CELL or CHAPEL to Castleacre.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of South Greenhoe, the deanery of Cranwick, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk, in the liberty and jurisdiction of the duke of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION.—In an ancient hamlet called Stow, or Guthlake's Stow, in Swaffham, Alan, son of Godfrey de Swaffham, granted lands to the monks of Castleacre at the beginning of the reign of King Henry II. This estate receiving, in a short time, considerable additions, the prior and convent were obliged to find a priest to officiate in the chapel of St. Guthlac here, twice in the week.

BENEFACTORS.

Alan earl of Richmond, <i>temp.</i>	coln, <i>temp.</i> Hen. II.
Hen. II.	Alexander de Bassingbourne.
Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Lin-	And several others.

This chapel was standing in 1464.

DEDICATION.—St. Guthlac.

HITCHAM, Heacham, Hecham. CELL to Lewes Abbey.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Smithdon, in the deanery of Heacham, the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and the peculiar jurisdiction of the prior of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—William de Warren, first earl of Surrey,

liam the third earl Warren founded the Canons priory in Thetford, and the cell of Slevesholm in Suffolk. One of the earls Warren founded the Austin Canons priory of Ryegate in Surrey, and St. Logar's hospital at Stamford. John earl Warren founded St. Mary Magdalen hospital at Thetford; and William de Warren, son of Reginald, founded the priory of Black Canons at Wormegay.

in the beginning of the reign of King William Rufus, gave his manor here to his newly founded monastery of St. Pancras at Lewes in Sussex, and there appear to have been some of the monks from that abbey in a cell here.

To this cell were appropriated the rectory, the patronage of the vicarage, and the priory manor here.

BENEFACTORS.

William, second earl Warren and Surrey, after 1039.	Hameline Plantagenet, 4th earl Warren and Surrey, bef. 1207.
Robert de Mortimer, before 1202.	William Tristram, 1306.

DEDICATION.—The appropriated church was dedicated to St. Mary, and was built in the cathedral or conventual manner. The priory of Lewes had a free chapel and a chantry in their house or cell here.

VALUATION.

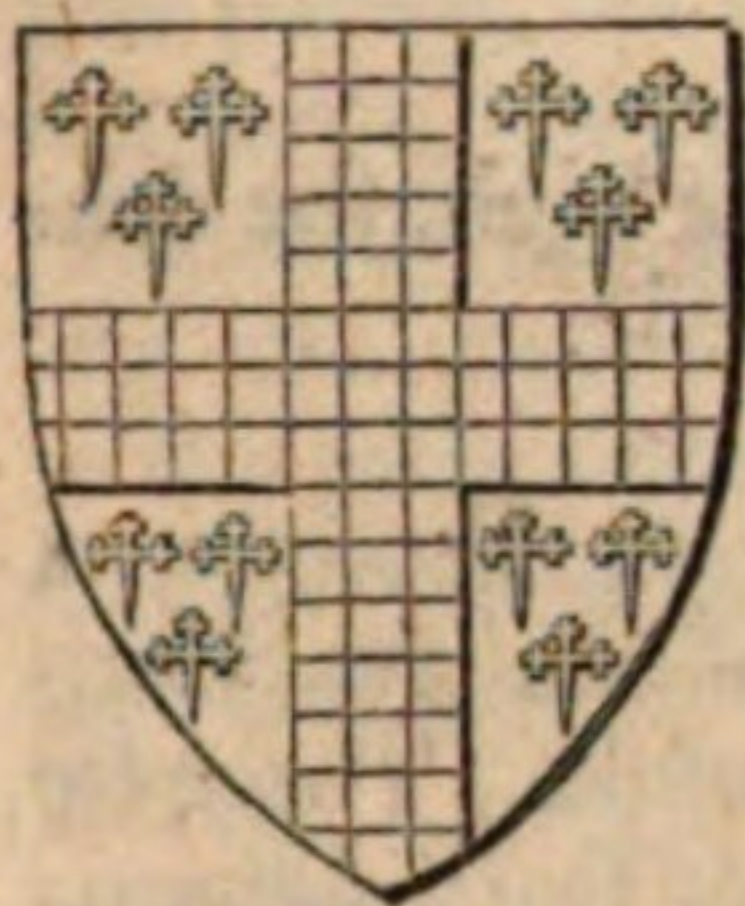
Taxatio Eccles. 1291 £ 75 0 9½

This cell, with other possessions belonging to Lewes priory in Freebridge Marshland, &c., was valued A.D. 1291 in all at 218*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* and consisted of rents, &c. in 27 parishes.

GRANTEE.—Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1537. In 1608 it was conveyed to Sir Hamon L'Estrange, bart.

PRESENT OWNER.—Henry Styleman, esq.

NORMANNESBERGH IN SOUTH RAINHAM. CELL to Castleacre.



Arms of Castleacre.—*Argent*, a cross componé, *or* and *azure*, between 12 cross croselets fitché *sable*.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Gallow, the deanery of Tostrees, the archdeaconry of Norwich, and the parish of Rainham St. Martin, within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

FOUNDATION.—At a place called Normannesberch, or Normansburgh, in this parish, William de Lisewis, in the year 1160, founded a small priory of canons for the health of his own soul, and those of Maud his wife and Godfrey his son. This Godfrey de Lisewis, his son, afterwards gave as a cell to the priory of Castleacre, upon condition that that monastery kept here at least three Cluniac monks. It was endowed with several lands in South Rainham, Brisley, Oxwich, Gateley, and Godwick, with the hermitage of Wiggenhall, a lordship, and the church of South Rainham, and various rents and services.

BENEFACTORS.

Godefridus de Lisewis, son of the founder, Hen. II.	Aveline, dau. of Richard de Oxwic.
Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe and Roger de Scales, 1227.	Roger de Lonvill. Pagan de Longvill.
Richard, son of William de Ingolsthorpe.	Jeffrey de Lonvill.
	Gowline, son of Richard Derebout.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin St. Mary, and St. John the Evangelist.

CONVENT.—A prior and about three monks.

Roger the prior of Reynham, in the time of Henry II. styles himself "*Rogerus, servus servorum Dei, prior humilie de Reynham.*"

VALUATION.

Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 5 par. in Norfolk) £ 6 0 10

Valued at the Dissolution with Castleacre.

GRANTEE.—Thomas duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1538.

It came to Roger Townshend about the year 1564, and was then called the manor of Lewsewiss.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The marquis Townshend's trustees—Lord John Townshend and Robert Blake, esq.

SLEVESHOLM OR SLEWSHAM. CELL to Castleacre. PRIORY or HOSPITAL.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Cranwick, the hundred of Grimshoe, and the parish of Methwold, Methelwolde, Melewde, or Mateldwalde, in a certain island in the moor or fen there, called Slevesholm.

FOUNDER.—William the third earl Warren and Surrey, in the time of King Stephen: by the foundation deed it was to be a cell or subject to the priory of Castleacre, and the prior was always to be a monk elected by, and out of, that monastery.

John, sixth earl Warren, about A.D. 1286, confirmed the charter of his ancestor.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Giles.

CONVENT.—A prior and some Cluniac monks.

VALUATIONS.

Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in Slevesholm) . . . £ 1 10 7½

In 1428, according to Blomefield 1 15 7½

Valued with Castleacre at the Dissolution.

GRANTEE.—Osbert Mundefort of Feltwell, about 1538.

PRESENT OWNER.—Randall Wabe, esq.

THETFORD. MONASTERY, CHURCH, CHANTRY, CHAPEL of St. MARY. CELL to the Abbey of Cluni in France.



ARMS.—Per pale, *or* and *vert*, a lion rampant *gules*.

SITUATION.—In the county of Norfolk, the archdeaconry of Norwich, the hundred of Shropham, the manor of Halwick, and the deanery of Thetford, but exempt from its jurisdiction.

FOUNDATION.—Roger Bigod, earl of the East Angles^a, and Adeliza, or Alice, his wife, with the advice of Bishop Herbert de Losinga, and with the assistance of King Henry I., of Anselm archbishop of Canterbury, and of Lanzo abbot of Lewes, in the year 1104 commenced the foundation of this monastery, making it dependent on the foreign abbey of Cluni. It was at first on the Suffolk side, in the church of the Blessed Virgin, late the episcopal see of the East Angles; but finding that situation too confined and inconvenient, the

^a Roger Bigod had 176 manors in Norfolk, and 117 in Suffolk, presented to him by William the Conqueror, and was steward to King Henry I.

monks, under the patronage of the same nobleman and prior Stephen, began to build a new monastery on the Norfolk side, just without the west part of the burgh, to which they removed A.D. 1114. Being one of the alien priories it was always seized during the wars with France; but at length the earls of Norfolk procured a license from King Edward III. to make it denizen, which was effected A.D. 1375^a. The revenues of this priory were very considerable,—nearly 50 churches, or portions of rectories^b, &c. appropriated to it at different times, besides about 23 manors; many privileges were enjoyed, and it obtained considerable celebrity from the miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin in her chapel here.

At the Dissolution the prior held in his possession a rabbit warren, meadow, and foldage and pasturage for 1500 sheep in Westwic, and a manor and pasturage for 1000 sheep in Rushworth, valued at 50*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Andrew.

BENEFACTORS.

Bishop Herbert de Losing, 1104.	John le Strange, <i>temp.</i> Ric. I.
William de Albini, earl of Arundel, 1107.	Roger Bigod, 3d earl of Norfolk, before 1218.
Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux, <i>temp.</i> Hen. I.	Hugh Bigod, 4th earl of Norfolk, before 1225.
Hubert de Montechensi, Hen. I.	Warine de Montechensi, 1227.
Muriel de Montechensi, Hen. I.	Roger Bigod, 5th earl of Norfolk, and first marshal of England, before 1269.
Ivo de Verdun, Hen. I.	Roger Bigod, 6th and last earl of Norfolk, before 1305.
Ralph Fitz-Walter, and Maud his wife, Hen. I.	Alice his wife, dau. of lord Basset, before 1280.
Richard de Cadamo, Hen. I.	Richard de Huphall, founder of the chantry, 1300.
Prior Stephen of Provence esteemed one of the founders, 1114.	Thomas Wyndham, knt.
Maud Queen of England, Hen. I.	John lord Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, before 1461.
William Bigod, son of the founder, before 1119.	Eleanor his wife, dau. of lord Bouchier.
Reginald de Peytona, lord of Peyton-hall, 1135.	Nicholas Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury, 1486.
Robert de Valoines, 1135.	John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, 1475.
Robert de Scales, and Theobald his son, about 1135.	John Howard, duke of Norfolk, who was killed at Bosworth-field, 1485.
Hugh Bigod, 2d earl of the East Angles and of Norwich, son of the founder, <i>temp.</i> R. Steph.	Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, 1520.
Roger de Cailli, before 1119.	Thomas Howard, his son, duke of Norfolk, before 1537.
King Henry II. before 1177.	Henry Fitz-Roy, his son in law, before 1536.
William 4th earl Warren, before 1177.	
Ralph de Bellofago, or Beaufo, before 1177.	
Reginald le Brun, before 1177.	
Robert de Rheims, <i>temp.</i> Hen. II.	
Thomas de Lincoln, clerk to the French King, 1175.	

The obits of seven persons were annually kept here, returned at 3*l.* 9*s.* The amount of alms annually distributed to the poor 8*l.* 10*s.*

CONVENT.—A prior and 12 monks occupied the priory on its foundation: a prior and 17 monks afterwards: the prior and 13 signed the surrender A.D. 1540. By the Cluniac rule they were to feed 18 poor persons daily, besides pilgrims.

VALUATIONS.

VALUATIONS.									
Tax. Eccles. 1291	{	Norfolk (in 44 parishes)	£	72	9	4			
		Suffolk (in 15 parishes)	.	46	8	9			
		Diocese of London	.	.	1	0	0		
		Diocese of Lincoln	.	.	3	14	4		
				123	12	5			
Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1534	.	.	.	.	.	312	14	4½	
Dugdale	.	.	.	.	.	312	14	4	
Speed	.	.	.	.	.	418	6	3½	

GRANTEE.—Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1540, who intended to re-found herein a noble college of Secular Canons, but was not permitted by King Henry VIII. to proceed in that design.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The right hon. Lord Petre.

COMMON SEAL.—Oval, about three inches long, representing St. Mary, the patron saint, seated on a throne, with the infant Jesus on her lap, and holding up her right hand.

The inscription is

✠ SIGILLVM : PRIORIS : ET : CONVENTVS : MONACHORVM : THETFORDIE :

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Abbey. Engraved by Hollar.

View of Ditto. S. and N. Buck. 1733.

Engraving of the Priory Seal. Blomefield, vol. i. p. 456.

The same. Martin's *Thetford*, p. 157.

View of the Abbey or Priory. *Ibid.* Pl. iv. p. 159.

The Priory. *Ibid.* Pl. v. p. 159.

The Abbey Gate. Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. v.

The same. *Beauties of England and Wales*. 1809. Mackenzie del.

The same. *Excursions*, 1819. Engr. by Greig from Cotman.

View of the Abbey Ruins. *Excursions*, 1818. Greig from Cotman.

Distant View of the same. Ditto. Roberts engr. from Cotman.

WITCHINGHAM, Witcingeham. ALIEN PRIORY.

Arms of New College in the windows of Great Witchingham church.—*Argent*, 2 chevronels *sable*, between 3 roses *gules*, leafed and seeded proper.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Sparham, and the hundred of Eynsford.

FOUNDATION.—William de Schohies, or Escoyes, a Norman adventurer, was rewarded by William the Conqueror with 40 lordships in the county of Norfolk. These he soon after sold to Walter Giffard, second earl of Buckinghamshire, and Longueville in Normandy, who held 28 lordships more in Norfolk, of the gift of King William, and 73 in other counties, and was founder of Nutley abbey in Buckinghamshire and of Chosell preceptory of Lazars in Norfolk. This earl gave his manors in Witchingham and Weston, the churches of All Saints in Weston, St. Mary in Witchingham magna, and St. Faith in Witchingham parva, with various lands, tithes, rents, and services in 12 parishes, to the Cluniac monastery of Longaville in Normandy^c, which his father had founded, previous to his death in 1102.

It was seized, as a priory alien, by King Edward III. during his wars with France.

VALUATION.

Taxatio Eccles. A.D. 1291 (in Norfolk) . . . £ 25 10 11½

SEAL of the prior of Longueville, A.D. 1325.—Oblong, of blue wax, with the impress or figure of the prior in his robes standing upright. The legend

✠ SIGILL : SECRET : SCE : FIDIS : DE : LONGAVILE.

LESSEES.—Sir Gilbert Talbot of Waddeley in Berkshire farmed all the lands of this priory of King Richard II. Sir Ralph Rochford in 1430.

GRANTEES.—The priory estates remained in the crown till the year 1440, when King Henry VI. granted them to New College in Oxford.

^a In the Appendix to the *History of the Alien Priories*, No. iii. p. 161, is the petition of Thetford abbey to be made denizen.

^b The church of South Lopham being granted by William, son of Roger Bigod, previous to the year 1119, to the monks of Thetford, Mr. Blomefield thinks it probable that they had a cell in that town, and that the church was served by the monks dwelling there, who afterwards released all their rights to the lord of Lopham. About the year 1350, Nicholas de Horton, a monk of Thetford, rebuilt the chancel of this church.

^c In the diocese of Rouen, founded in 1084.—*Hist. of Alien Priories*, vol. i. p. 37.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The warden and scholars of St. Mary's college of Winchester in Oxford, commonly called New college, are the present lords of the manors of Witchingham, Longueville, and Weston Longueville, with the members; and are entitled to the impropriate rectories of Great

Witchingham and Weston, and the patronage of the vicarage of Little Witchingham.

LESSEE of the tithes and rights belonging thereto, Peter le Neve Forster, esq.

Nuns of the Order of Fontevrault.

Instituted before A.D. 1100.—Brought into England before 1161.

CRABHOUSE IN WIGGENHALL St.
Mary Magdalen. Wigehale. NUNNERY.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Freebridge Marshland, the deanery of Lynn, and the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—Roger the prior and the convent of Rainham, with the consent of William de Lisewise, lord of the site, and the founder of Normannesburgh priory, about A.D. 1181 granted to Laena or Lena, a nun, daughter of Godric de Lynne, a hermitage in a solitary place or desert in this parish, for the use and occupation of the said Lena and her nuns, they paying 12*d.* per annum in token of their subjection to the priory of Normansburgh. The grant of this site was confirmed by Godfrey, son of William de Lisewise, to the priory of Castleacre as the superior house. It was endowed with a mediety of the impropriate rectory of Wiggenhall St. Peter, and with lands in Wiggenhall, Thorpland, Tilney, Upwell, and Clenchwarton. Sometimes it is called a hermitage.

DEDICATION.—St. John the Evangelist. Or, according

to a grant of Reginald, to God, St. Mary, St. John, and St. Thomas ^a.

BENEFACTORS.	
King Henry II.	Edward Perys, rector of Watlington, 1427.
Reginald, son of Hamon de Thorpeland and his wife Rheda, <i>temp.</i> Hen. II.	William Trussbut, rector of Watlington, 1450.
John, rector of Castre St. Edmund, 1364.	John Wyche of Stow Bardolf, 1456.
Nicholas Beaupre and others, 1387.	John Gelham of Stow Bardolph, 1468.
John Elvered Clerk, 1416.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.
	Bishop Goldwell, 1497.

CONVENT.—A prioress and 6 or 7 nuns.
Stipend to a conventual chaplain for officiating in the church of this nunnery 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1534.—*Val. Ecc.* p. 396.

VALUATIONS.	
<i>Valor Eccles.</i> 1534, (in 13 parishes)	£ 24 19 6
Dugdale the same.	
Speed	31 16 7

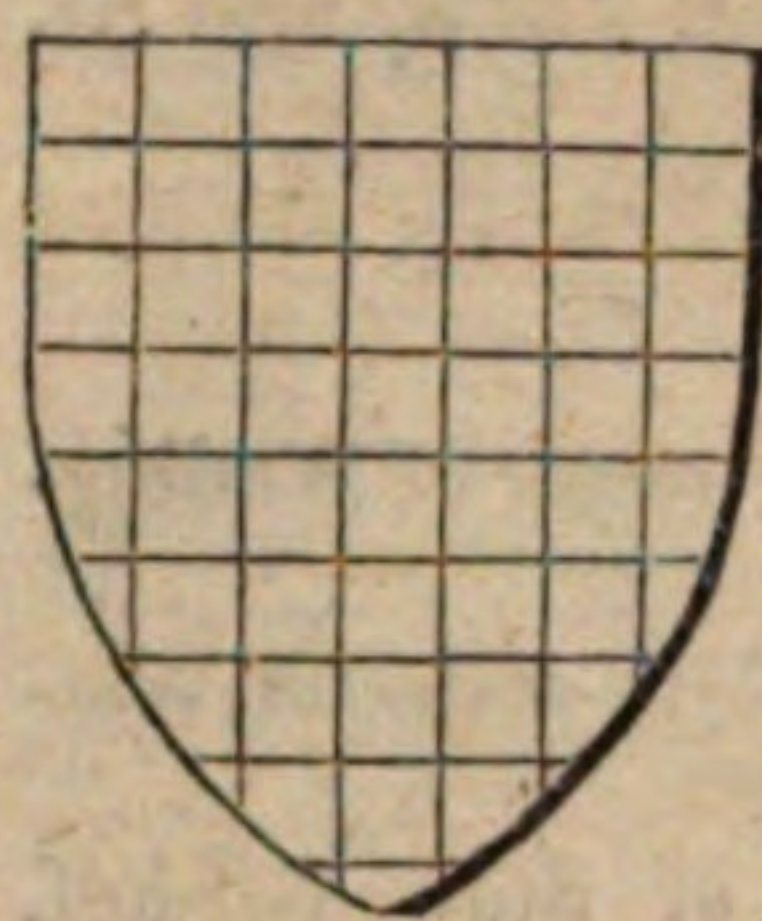
GRANTEE.—Sir John Gage, knt., of Sussex, A.D. 1553.

^a The monasteries of this order were generally dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and the nunneries to the Blessed Virgin.—Bonanni.

CLERICAL ORDERS.

Regular Canons of the Holy Sepulchre,
Or Canons of the Holy Cross.

Instituted about A.D. 1100.—Introduced into England A.D. 1120.

THETFORD. PRIORY, CHURCH, and
CHANTRY.ARMS.—Checky *or* and *azure*, the arms of Warren the founder.

SITUATION.—Within the limits of the county of Suffolk, but in the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich, in the deanery of Thetford, the lordship of Thetford, the hundred of Shropham, and the parish of St. Mary.

FOUNDATION.—King Stephen having given the demesns of the burgh, and the advowsons of all the churches on the Suffolk side, to William de Warren the third earl Warren and Surrey, A.D. 1139, that nobleman immediately founded a monastery and church, endowing them with all that he received from the king, and with various other emoluments and privileges. After completing this foundation, and recommending the protection of his new institution to his brother palmers, he joined in the celebrated crusade against the infidels with the Emperor Conrad and Lewis King of France, and was killed in Palestine in the year 1148. After his death, his only daughter Isabel confirmed the canons in all the possessions bestowed upon them by her father, which were further augmented by the munificence of the succeeding earls Warren.

DEDICATION.—The honour of God, the Holy Sepulchre, and the Holy Cross.

BENEFACTORS.

Ralph and Reginald de Warren, brothers of the founder, 1139.
Hameline Plantagenet, son of the earl of Anjou, 4th earl Warren, and Isabella his wife, daughter of the founder, after 1160.
William, 5th earl Warren, their son and heir, after 1201.

William de Warren, son of Reginald.
Richard de Felbrigge.
Sir Geoffrey de Furneaux, knight, about 1234.
Alice, the wife of Sir Michael de Furneaux, knight, 1250.

King Henry III. 1253 and 1272.
Thomas de Burgo, 1274.
Odo, son of John de Harling.
Sir Simon de Furneaux, 1286.
John Plantagenet, 6th earl Warren and Surrey, 1281.
Sir John de Furneaux, 1318.
King Edward III. after 1327.

John, 7th earl Warren and Surrey, 1329.
Sir William Berdewell the elder, 1400.
Thomas Walter, 1419.
Sir Wm. Berdewell the younger, about 1455.

CONVENT.—The prior and 6 canons subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534.

The prior only signed the surrender A.D. 1538.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291	{	Norfolk, in 14 parishes	£ 12	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		Suffolk, in 5 parishes	. .	3	18	11
		Ely diocese		2	13	4
		London diocese		1	3	4
		Total	20	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , A.D. 1534			39	6	8	
Dugdale, the same.						
Speed			49	18	1	
<i>Valor</i> , 1338, Martin,			62	9	0	

GRANTEE.—Sir Richard Fulmerston, 1540.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The right hon. Lord Petre.

COMMON SEAL elliptical, two inches long. Mr. Blomefield considers it as representing "our Saviour rising from his sepulchre," having his cross in his left hand, and the right hand elevated in the act of benediction; an angel on each side censuring him. The legend

✠ S7 : CAPITVLI : ECCLESIE : SÇI : SEPVLCRI : THETFORD ✠

The other Seal larger, our Saviour standing, with his right hand held up in the act of giving the benediction, in his left a cross pattée: on his right side is a shield of the founder's arms, and on the left a crescent and star, being the usual badge given to those who had served in the Holy Land, as William de Warren did. The inscription is partly defaced.

✠ S7 * I ----- REFORM · AD · CAVS7.

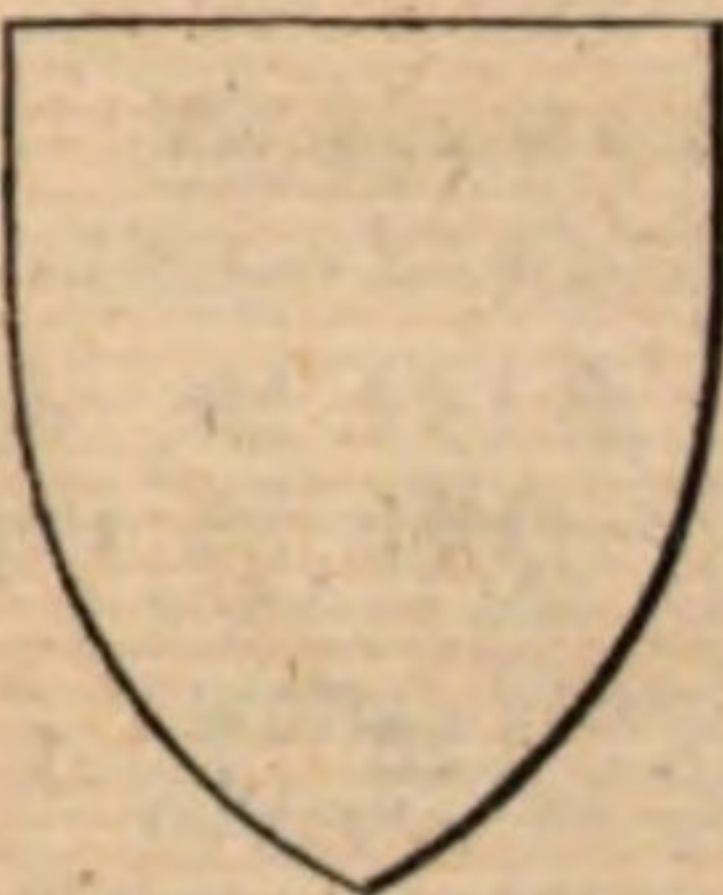
ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of Thetford Priory of Canons, in Martin's *Thetford*, p. 195.

Two Engravings of the Seals, Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 745.

Regular Canons of St. Augustine,
Or Black Canons.

Founded in England about A.D. 1105.

BEESTON NEAR THE SEA, Beston,
Besetune, Beeston Regis. PRIORY.



SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the dea-
nery of Repps, the hundred of North Erpingham, and the
liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

FOUNDRESS.—The Lady Isabel, wife of Sir Roger de
Cressy, and daughter of Hubert Baron de Rhia, or Rhye, to-
wards the end of King John's reign, or the beginning of that of
Henry III. This lady endowed the priory with a manor and
certain lands, services, fisheries, &c., and these revenues were
subsequently augmented with the advowsons of Runton and
Staninghall, the moiety of the advowson of Beeston, and the
lordships of Runton and Ranworth Holtwood. The income
of this house was never, it appears, more than sufficient to
maintain a small number of canons. Being placed by the
foundress in a meadow, near the town, it is often called in
old evidences "*Ecclesia S. Mariæ in prato de Beston juxta
mare.*"

DEDICATION.—The honour of the Blessed Virgin St.
Mary.
Legacies were given to our Lady of Grace, and our Lady
of Pity, in this priory.

BENEFACTORS.
John de Merlai, or Morley. Richard Bond, 1379.
Lucia, abbess of Caen in Nor- The Lady Isabel de Morley, 1466.
mandy, 1267. Robert Wilson.

CONVENT.—The prior and four canons subscribed to the
king's supremacy A.D. 1534.

VALUATIONS.
Tax. Eccles. 1291 { Norfolk, in 14 parishes . £25 5 10¼
Suffolk, in 3 parishes . . 2 11 7½
27 17 5¼
Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1534 43 2 4¼
Dugdale, the same.
Speed 50 6 4¼

GRANTEES.—Sir Edmund Wyndham, and Giles Sea-
foule, esq. A.D. 1545.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Samuel Hoare, esquire.
The tower, side walls, and western gable of the conventual
church are yet remaining.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of the Priory. Booth's *Norfolk*. 1780.
Armstrong del.
Three Plates, Remains of the Priory. Dixon. 1810.
View of part of ditto. J. S. Cotman in *Miscellaneous Etchings*.
Remains of the Priory. *Excursions*, 1818. Roberts engr. from
Cotman.

BROMHILL. Bromwell. WET-INGE.
PRIORY and CONVENTUAL CHURCH.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the dea-
nery of Cranwick, the hundred of Grimshoe, and the parish
of Weeting, or Wetinge.

FOUNDATION.—Sir Hugh de Playz or Plais, who mar-
ried Philippa daughter of Richard de Montefitchet, founded
this priory in or about the reign of King John^a, endowing it
with the manor of Weting, and the family of Plais for several
generations were its patrons and benefactors. King Richard
II. appears to have favoured this priory, and in the 9th year
of his reign gave to it the church of Abingdon in Northamp-
tonshire. In 1528 seven manors belonged to this priory.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Tho-
mas the Martyr archbishop of Canterbury.

BENEFACTORS.
Sir Hugh de Plaiz, son of the John, son of Simon Fulcher, 1292.
founder, 1244. William Beauchamp, 1296.
Richard de Plaiz, son of the foun- Sir Giles de Plaiz, 1302.
der, 1268. Sir Richard de Plaiz, knt., 1349.
Richard de Longden, 1270. William Atte-more, 1356.
Thomas, son of Sir Richard de Sir Richard de Plaiz, knt., before
Ickworth, temp. Hen. III. 1360.
Cecilia, wife of John de Runton Sir John de Plaiz, knt., 1374.
Holme, 1285. King Richard II. 1385.
William, son of John de Runton Margaret de Plaiz, wife of Sir John
Holme, 1288. Howard.
John de Brampton and Alice his Sir John Howard, knt., 1385.
wife, 1292. John Elvered, clerk, 1416.

CONVENT.—In the year 1452 here appear to have been
a prior and only three canons.

VALUATIONS.
Tax. Eccles. 1291 { Norfolk, in 10 parishes . £23 8 2
Suffolk, in 2 parishes . . 2 2 7
25 10 9

SUPPRESSED by bull of Pope Clement, May 1528.

GRANTEES.—This house was given before the general
Dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his
new colleges, A.D. 1528. After his attainder, it was granted,
with all its manors, lands, and rents, to the master and fellows
of Christ's college, Cambridge, by way of exchange, A.D.
1531, which grant was confirmed by King Edward VI.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—Christ's college, Cambridge.
John Julius Angerstein, esq. lessee.

COMMON SEAL, in the year 1331, was oblong, about two
inches long, of green wax, representing the mitre of a bishop,
over it a crescent, and under it a star. The inscription was

✠ SIGILL⁷ · PRIORIS · ET · CONVENTVS · D⁷ · BROMH⁷ ·
Blomef. i. 479. Martin, 108. Tanner, xxxii.
A badly executed wood engraving of this seal is given by
Blomefield and Martin.

^a The beginning of the reign of Henry III.—Tanner.
G

PETERSTONE, Petreston, in Burnham Overy. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Burnham, the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, the hundred of Brothecross, the parish of Burnham St. Clement or Overy, and the hamlet of Peterston:

FOUNDATION.—There is much obscurity respecting the foundation of this house; Bishop Tanner was of opinion that it was established by one of the ancestors of the Cheney family. Here was originally an hospital of St. Nicholas, which perhaps had some connexion with this house. However, previous to the year 1200, here was a priory of Austin canons, which is frequently styled the hospital of St. Peter de Petra, subordinate to the monastery of Walsingham.

It appears that the prior and convent of Walsingham had granted to the masters and brethren of this hospital, or priory, a free chantry in their chapel here.

The monastery appears to have had an interest in three advowsons and about 22 parishes.

DEDICATION.—St. Peter.

BENEFACTORS.

Ralph, son of Silurus, 1250.	Simon Barrett, 1392.
Robert, son of Arnold de Moun- teney, 1269.	William de Westacre, chancellor of Norwich, 1418.
William Bulman and Cecilia his wife, 1318.	

CONVENT.—A prior and canons.

VALUATION.

Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 22 parishes) . . £ 20 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Valued with Walsingham in 1534.

This small priory being fallen into decay, was united to Walsingham priory by a grant of the king, A.D. 1449, which was confirmed by Bishop Walter Ly-hert.

GRANTEE.—At the general Dissolution this endowment came to the crown, and in 1550 was granted in augmentation of the revenues of the bishopric of Norwich. According to Sir Henry Spelman, after passing into several hands, it was sold to lord chief justice Coke.

COKESFORD, Cockesforth, Cokysford, Coxford. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Burnham, the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, the hundred of Gallow, and the parish of East Rudham.

FOUNDATION.—In the church of St. Mary at East Rudham, William de Cheney, Querceto, or Cayneto, founded a priory of regular canons of the order of St. Austin, early in the reign of King Stephen. These canons, about the beginning of King Henry the Third's reign, were removed to the extremity of the parish, eastward, to a place called Cokesford.

John de Cheney was a considerable benefactor, and endowed the new priory with the churches of East and West Rudham, and many lands and possessions, for the soul of his grandfather Ralph de Cheney, &c. about A.D. 1146. The Lady Maud de Toney granted 3 messuages and 100 acres of land, in 1225, to this priory. In 1291 it had rents in 42 parishes in Norfolk and Norwich.

This priory claimed an interest in 11 churches, 5 manors, and 44 parishes.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary. Here was

the chapel of St. Radegund in the priory, in 1463, and a gild dedicated to that saint; and in 1526 a lady anchoress was mentioned here.

BENEFACTORS.

Sir William de Cheney.	Annè Verdun.
Anne Cheney.	Roger de Broom, 1249.
Hervey Belet, or Belet, 1181.	William de Rothing, 1288.
Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, or Haut- boys, 1199.	Geoffrey lord Say, 1294.
Margaret de Cheney, or Cressey ^a , 1217.	Sir Robert de Ufford, 1316.
Nicholas de Barmere, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.	Cecilia his widow, daughter of Robert de Valoines, 1316.
	The Lady Maud de Toney, 1325.
	Robert de Broom, about 1350.

And many other benefactors without dates.

CONVENT.—A prior and nine black canons subscribed to the king's supremacy A.D. 1534.

VALUATIONS.

Tax. Eccles. 1291, (in 42 parishes) . . . £ 144 19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 121 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dugdale, the same.
Speed 153 7 1

GRANTEE.—Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1537. Alienated to Sir Roger Townshend in 1578.

PRESENT OWNERS.—Marquis Townshend's trustees.

NORTH CREEK, Creyk, Kreich, Creich, or Lingerscroft, or St. Mary de Pratis. ABBEY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Burnham, the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, and the hundred of Brothecross.

FOUNDATION.—In a meadow or heath, called Lingerscroft, lying between Creek and Burnham, and containing four hundred acres, Sir Robert de Nereford, governor or constable of Dover castle, founded a church to the honour of the Virgin Mary, A.D. 1206. Previous to this, in the reign of Hen. II., Sir Robert and Alice his wife had founded an hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, for a master, 4 chaplains, and 13 poor lay brethren.

William de Geyst, the first master, soon after, with the consent of the Lady Alice, exchanged the secular for the canonical habit of the order of St. Austin, and was called the prior of St. Mary de Pratis by Creek, and Jeffrey bishop of Ely, nephew to the patroness, consecrated the chapel A.D. 1221. In 1230 the said lady having granted the patronage of the priory to King Henry III. he made it an abbey, and confirmed its privileges. Before the Dissolution there were 2 manors, 5 churches, and lands and revenues in 23 parishes, appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary of Lingerscroft.

CONVENT.—An abbot and canons of St. Augustine.

In the year 1506, the abbot having died without a convent to elect another, this abbey was considered as dissolved.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary. Here were also the chapels of St. Catherine and of St. Nicholas, and the image of St. John the Baptist.

BENEFACTORS.

King Henry III. 1230.	The Lady Alice de Nerford, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.
Sir Eudo de Harsyke and the Lady Alice his wife, before 1240.	Thomas de Gatley, <i>temp. eod.</i>
Sir Ralph de Gatley, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.	John, son of Sir Ralph de Gatley, <i>temp. eod.</i>
Sir John Marshall, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.	

^a This lady was daughter of William de Cheney, founder of Sibton abbey, and cousin to John de Cheney, co-founder of Cuxford priory, grand-daughter of Robert Fitz-Walter, founder of Horsham priory,

married first to Sir Hugh de Cressy, and after to Robert Fitz-Roger, founder of Langley abbey.

Sir John Marshall, *temp.* Hen. III.
 Sir Ralph de Bodham, *temp.* *cod.*
 Sir William de Bodham, before
 1274.
 Godfrey de Lisewis.
 Sir Stephen de Hales, 1391.

Sir Philip Denys, knt., 1391.
 Sir Walter Calthorp, 1358.
 Sir Oliver de Calthorp, 1365.
 Sir William Calthorp, knt., 1494.
 Walter Aslake, 1503.

VALUATION.

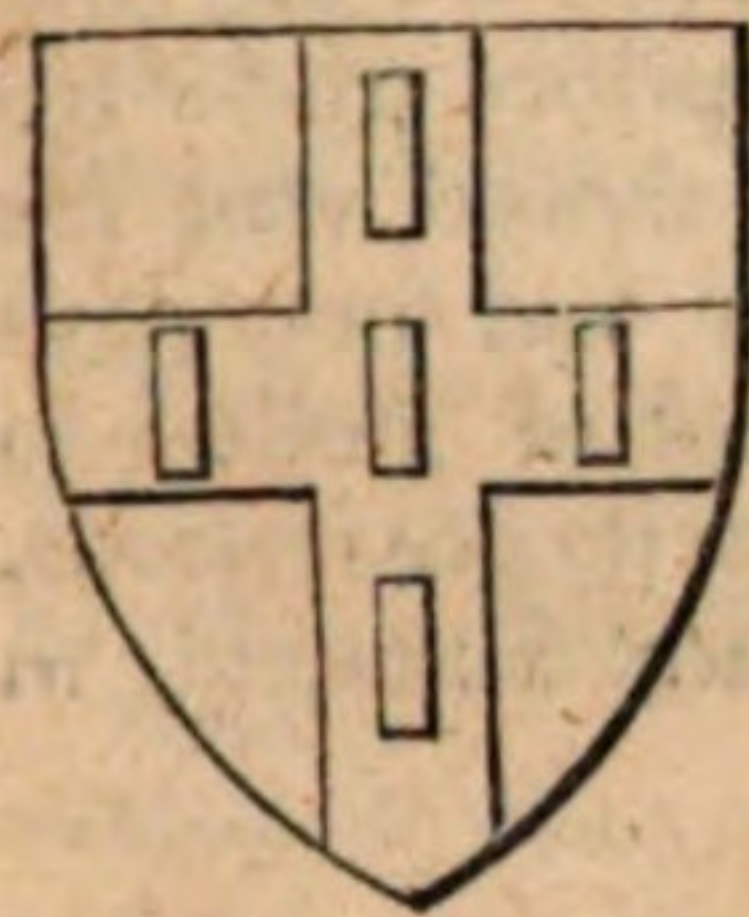
Tax. Eccles. 1291	{	Norfolk, in 24 parishes	£ 39 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
		In Lincoln diocese	20 11 1
			59 17 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

GRANTEES.—The Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII., having in 1506 founded Christ's college at Cambridge, procured a license for settling the lands and revenues of Creek abbey, in augmentation of the endowment of that college.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The master and fellows of Christ's college in Cambridge.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—West View of the Abbey. Messrs. Buck. 1738.
 View of the Abbey. J. S. Cotman. 1810. *Miscellaneous Etchings.*
 General View. The same. 1810.
 Remains of N. Creek Abbey. For the *Excursions*, 1818, engr. by Greig from Cotman.

FLITCHAM, Flitham, Pliceham, Flicewell, Flicceham. PRIORY, Cell to Walsingham.



Arms of Walsingham.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Lynn, and the hundred of Freebridge Lynn. It was often called the Priory of St. Mary *de Fontibus*, at the spring or well.

FOUNDATION.—Sir Robert Aguilon, or Aguylyon, who married Agatha de Beaufoe, is considered by Mr. Blomefield as the founder and patron of this priory in the beginning of the reign of King Henry III. According to other authorities, Damietta de Flitcham, niece to Emma and Agatha de Beaufoe, and widow of Thomas Avenel, was the foundress about 1251. This lady appears only to have given the manor called Snoring, in Flitcham, to Walsingham priory, to which this house was a cell. From the year 1316 the vicars of the parochial church here were presented by the prior and convent of St. Mary *ad Fontes* de Flitcham.

Flitcham priory had rents and interests in about 13 parishes.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

Sir William de Wodehouse of Flitcham, before 1267. tha, and wife of Gilbert de Norfolk.
 Damietta, niece to Agatha de Beaufoe. Thomas Balle and Nicholas Baroun, 1370.
 Emma de Beaufoe, sister of Agatha. Thomas de Flitcham, 1382.
 John Bertram, 1442.

CONVENT.—Sometimes called "*Prior et confratres*," and sometimes also "*Prior et canonici, Ord. Sci Augustini*." In A.D. 1370 here were six canons.

VALUATIONS.

Taxatio Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 8 parishes in Norfolk)			
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534	£ 27 10 7		
Dugdale, the same.	55 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Speed	62 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		

GRANTEES.—Edward Lord Clinton, A.D. 1538. It came again to the crown upon the attainder of Philip earl of Arundel, and King James I. granted the dissolved priory of Flitcham, and all the manors belonging to the same, to the earl of Suffolk, who sold them to lord chief justice Coke. Snoring manor was granted A.D. 1552 to the bishop of Norwich, and so continues.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Thomas Wm. Coke, esq. M.P.

HEMPTON, or Fakenham-dam, Dammesende, Hamatuna. PRIORY and MANOR.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Toftrees, the hundred of Gallow, and the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

FOUNDATION.—This originally was an hospital, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Roger de St. Martin^a lord of Hempton, but was very soon after changed into a priory of black canons of St. Austin. It was situated by the causeway of Fakenham, or near the mill-dam, and was endowed with the rectory of Hempton, the manors of Waterden, Hempton, and Toftes, and with lands in several parishes, two fairs, a mercate, water mill, &c. and liberty of pasturage for sheep in the priory manor.

DEDICATION.—St. Stephen,—Blomefield. To God, our Blessed Lady, and St. Stephen,—Weever. St. Mary and St. Stephen,—Spelman.

BENEFACTORS.

Richard Ward, a canon, co-founder, *temp.* Hen. I. John de Wolterton, 1377.
 John, archdeacon of Worcester, about 1404.
 William de St. Martin, bef. 1275. The earls of Orford.
 Sir John Bardolph, *temp.* Edw. III. Henry Fermor, esq. 1532.

CONVENT.—The prior and three canons subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534.

VALUATIONS.

Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 40 par. in Norf.)			
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534	£ 29 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Dugdale	32 14 8		
Speed	32 15 8		
Weever	39 0 9		
	39 9 0		

GRANTEE.—The site of this priory, with the manor and appropriated rectory, was granted in 1545 to Sir William Farmer and the Lady Catherine his wife, and passed through various hands afterwards^b.

COMMON SEAL in 1449 was of an oblong form, of red wax, having the image of St. Stephen standing in an arch between two tapers, and under this the prior in an arch kneeling. The seal has this legend round it

✕ *Sigillum . Commune . Sancti . Stephani . de . Hempton .*

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The Marquis Townshend's trustees.

^a Roger Ware.—Weever.

^b Sir Henry Spelman traces them through seven owners, who all were unfortunate.—*History of Sacrilege*, 262.

HICKLING, Hikelingg, Hyckelynge. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Waxton, the hundred of Happing, and the honour of Richmond.

FOUNDATION.—Theobald de Valentia, son of Robert Lord Valoins, or Valence^a, in the year 1185 founded this priory, and endowed it with several churches. Shortly after the endowment was further augmented by various benefactors, whose gifts were confirmed by King John A.D. 1203.

This house possessed 8 lordships, and the advowsons, portions, or vicarages of 9 churches.

DEDICATION.—The Virgin Mary, St. Austin, and All Saints.

BENEFACTORS.

Avice, wife of the founder.	King Henry III. 1226.
William, lord Mountchensy, aft. 1199.	Nicholas de Basio, 1308.
King John, 1203.	Adam de Skakilsthorpe, 1370.
Henry de Flegg, 1203.	John de Eccles, 1380.
Robert de Waxtonesham, 1203.	Geoffrey de Somerset, 1380.
	William de Kerdeston, 1380.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> A.D. 1291, (in 32 par. in Norf.)	£ 15 12 9
<i>Valor Eccles.</i> A.D. 1534, (in 35 parishes)	100 18 7½
Dugdale, the same.	
Speed	137 0 1½

CONVENT.—The prior and 3 canons subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534. A prior and 9 or 10 canons before the Dissolution. The prior, cellarer, capital steward, councillor, auditor, and other officers are mentioned in the accounts of the house.

GRANTEE.—This priory was settled by act of parliament, 27 Hen. VIII. on the bishops of Norwich and their successors, in part of the exchange for the old lands of the bishopric^b, but was soon after alienated to Sir William Woodhouse of Waxham, in exchange for Ingham priory, &c.

In 1780, the site and lands of the priory and several appropriated manors belonged to the earl of Orford.

MASSINGHAM MAGNA, or St. Mary, Marsincham, Masincham. PRIORY. Sometimes called the Hospital of St. Mary^c.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Lynn, and the hundred of Freebridge Lynn.

FOUNDATION.—Ascribed to Nicholas le Syre of Massingham, before A.D. 1260.

DEDICATION.—The Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas.

BENEFACTORS.

John Lambeth and others, 1292.	John de Hinton, <i>temp. eod.</i>
Simon Brooke and others, 1305.	Richard Shipdam, <i>temp. eod.</i>
The Prior of Beeston, 1306.	John, son of Robert de Holme and Agnes his wife, 1320.
Henry de Massingham, 1309.	Humphrey de Schipedam, 1329.
Simon Knout, 1313.	Sir Geoffrey de Faverches.
John de Deneby, <i>temp. Edw. II.</i>	

CONVENT.—A prior, 2 canons, and 2 poor men, about the year 1475.

^a Or, according to some accounts, "William de Albany, second earl of Arundel," and founder of Buckenham priory.—Weever.

^b By the act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 45. it is enacted that the bishops of Norwich shall have "united and knytt to the said bisshoppriche for ever, the scyte, circuyte, and procyncte of the late priorie of Hykelyng,

VALUATION.—This house was very meanly endowed.
Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291, (in 6 parishes) . £ 18 2 0
Valued with Westacre at the Dissolution.—*Valor Eccles.* p. 392 24 16 0

GRANTEES.—The buildings being much decayed and the estate wasted, it was united to Westacre priory A.D. 1475. The site with 5 manors and 4 advowsons was granted to Sir Thomas Gresham A.D. 1555. Afterwards it came to the Earl of Orford.

PRESENT OWNER.—The Marquis Cholmondeley.

MOUNTJOY, Monte-Gaudio in Hevering- land, or Heverland. PRIORY and MANOR.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Sparham, the hundred of Eynsford, the barony or honour of Rhye, and the parish of Heveringland, in a place called Thweyt, about a mile south-west of the present church.

FOUNDER.—William de Gyney, or Gisneto, lord of Heverland, at first founded here a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence, which he gave to the prior and convent of Wymondham priory, who were to keep two or three of their monks here. About the reign of Richard I., or King John, he founded this priory for Austin or black canons.

Pope Clement IV. in 1264 favoured this house, granting among other things a license for the prior and convent to hold all their lands exempt from tythes, and the privilege of celebrating divine service in their priory church during any interdicts. Pope Urban V. also took this priory under his protection, and in 1364 granted to all who should visit the church on certain days, a release of a year and forty days penance, and afterwards empowered the prior of Butley to excommunicate all who should withhold any of its possessions. The rectories of Irmingland, Heverland, and Stanfield, in Suffolk, were appropriated to this priory.

DEDICATION.—The Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and St. Lawrence.

BENEFACTORS.

Simon, son of Geoffrey Peche.	William de Whitwell, 1293.
Peter de Nerford, 1220.	Sir Roger de Bilney, 1314.
Sir John de Shelton, knt., 1235.	John Shelton, 1343.
Peter, rector of Irmingland.	Thomas de Burston, 1345.
Thomas de Whitwell, rector of Felthorp.	Pope Martin, 1420.
Roger de Gyney, <i>temp. Hen. III.</i>	Sir Henry Inglose, knt., 1451.
The Prior of St. Faith, 1293.	Pope Sixtus IV. 1472.

CONVENT.—A prior and several canons.

VALUATION.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> A.D. 1291, (in 6 parishes in Norf.)	£ 2 0 7½
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GRANTEES.—This was one of the small houses suppressed by Pope Clement, for the endowment of Cardinal Wolsey's college at Ipswich, A.D. 1528. After his attainder it was seized by William Hales, lord of Heverland, and Queen Elizabeth granted a portion of it, as concealed lands here, to Andrew Palmer, A.D. 1574. In 1583 it was conveyed to Thomas Hyrne, esq. lord of Heveringland.

PRESENT OWNER.—The manor and site of the priory are united to Heveringland-hall, and are the property of William Fellowes, esq.

and all houses, edifienges, and buyldynges therupon," &c. to hold the same "of the Kynges Highnes, his heires and successours, by the yerely rent of xxxij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

^c Blomefield says Cluniac monks, cell to Castleacre.

PENTNEY, Penteneye. PRIORY and MANOR.

SHERINGHAM, Siringham. CELL to Nutley Abbey.



ARMS.—*Gules*, three covered baskets *or*.—Edmondson.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Lynn, and the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, in the isle called Eya, in the manor of Pentney, about a mile west of the parish church.

FOUNDERS.—In the time of William the Conqueror the manor of Pentney was given by him to Roger Bigod, who enfeoffed therein Robert de Vallibus or Vaux. This Robert founded the priory for the souls of Agnes his wife and their children, and endowed it with the advowsons of six churches, the hermitage of Walney, and with lands, liberties, and privileges, which his descendants and other benefactors augmented. Mr. Camden says that “it was formerly the common burying place for the nobility of those parts.”

In the year 1468 the priory of Wormegay was united and consolidated to this house by Walter Lyhart, bishop of Norwich, with the consent of John earl of Northumberland, patron of Wormegay priory.

The endowment, previous to the Dissolution, comprised lands or rents in about 41 parishes, with 11 manors, and an interest in the patronage, &c. of 17 churches.

DEDICATION.—The honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Mary Magdalen.

BENEFACTORS.
Ralph de Hoe, *temp.* Wm. Conq.
Ranulph de Meschines, *temp.* R. Steph.
William de Vaux, son of the founder.
Nicholas de Sharnborne, after 1199.
Rowland le Syre and Helewise his wife, 1231.
Sir Nicholas de Hastings, 1249.
Richard de la Rokele, bef. 1249.
Alice de Kangham, 1249.
Sir John de Vaux, *knt.*, 1256.
Peter de Pelevile, 1274.
Sir William de Roos, lord of Hamlake, and Maud de Vaux, 1311.
Sir John de Thorp, *knt.*, and Alice his wife, 1322.
Petronilla, wife of Sir Will. de Nerford, buried here, 1326.
Sir John de Nerford, her son, 1329.
Margaret Marchal, 1461, and her husband, buried here.

CONVENT.—The prior and 13 canons subscribed to the king’s supremacy A.D. 1534.

VALUATIONS.			
Tax. Eccles. 1291	{	Norfolk, in 34 parishes	£ 67 17 7½
		Suffolk, in Chediston	0 4 2
			68 1 9½
Valor Eccles. A.D. 1534, including Wormegay			170 4 9½
Dugdale, the same.			
Speed, including the cell of Wormegay			215 18 8

GRANTEE.—Thomas Mildmay, esq., auditor of the Exchequer, A.D. 1538. After which it passed through various hands.

SEAL represented St. Mary Magdalen. The legend
SIGILLVM · SCE · MARIE · MAGDALENE · DE · PENTNEIA ·

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—John Lloyd, esq. is lord of the priory manor, and Mr. Gamaliel Carter owner of the site.

ILLUSTRATION.—South View of the Gatehouse. Millicent and Kirkhall.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Repps, the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, and the hundred of North Erpingham.

FOUNDATION.—When Walter Giffard, the second^a earl of Buckingham, and Ermengard his lady, founded the abbey of Nutley in that county, about the year 1162, he appropriated to it the church of this place, which was served by a canon of Nutley. The cell of black canons, subordinate to that abbey, is mentioned in the year 1256 in the Lincoln taxation, under the name of “*Canonici de Schyringham*.” Tanner says that the rents due to Nutley abbey from Middleton near Lynn were made payable at Sheringham.

DEDICATION of the church, to All the Saints.

GRANTEES.—At the Dissolution the appropriate rectory was granted, in 1543, to the dean and chapter of Christ’s college Oxford, but was afterwards revoked, and the crown leased it to Francis Guybon and others.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The rectory is now held of the see of Ely. Nutley priory manor belongs to Mrs. Windham of Cromer.

WABURN, Wabrune, Weybourne, Wabruna. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Holt, and the hundred of Holt.

FOUNDATION.—In the reign of King John^b, Sir Ralph Meyngaryn, or Manwaring, justice of Chester and lord of Waburn, founded the priory here, and made it subordinate to Westacre priory. In 1314 the convent established the right of electing their prior from amongst their own canons, but agreed to pay an annual acknowledgement to the priory of Westacre.

This house was endowed with a manor and rectory in Waburn, the churches of East Beckham and Calkirk, and with lands and revenues in about 30 parishes.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints.

BENEFACTORS.
William de Meynwaryn, 1228.
Anthony Beck, bishop of Norwich, 1338.
William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, 1354.

CONVENT.—A prior and canons.

VALUATIONS.			
Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291 (in 30 parishes)			£ 15 10 1½
Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1534			24 19 6½
Dugdale, the same.			
Speed			28 7 2

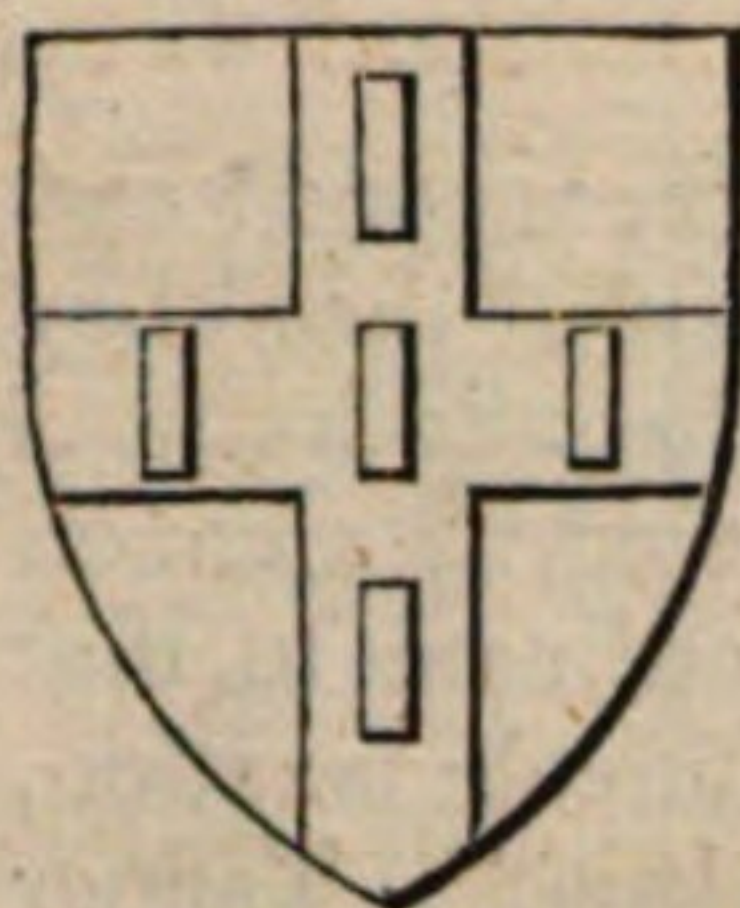
GRANTEE.—Richard Heydon, A.D. 1545.

SEAL.—Oval, of red wax, with the image of a Saint, probably the Virgin Mary, bearing in her left hand a fleur de lis or lily.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The right honourable the earl of Orford is the present lord of the priory manor.

^a Several religious houses were established by the Giffards. Walter the first earl of Buckingham founded the Cluniac monastery of Longaville in Normandy in 1084, Great Blakenham cell in Suffolk *temp.* Will. Ruf., and Newinton Longvile in Buckinghamshire *temp.* Hen. I.
^b In the time of Henry II.—Tanner.

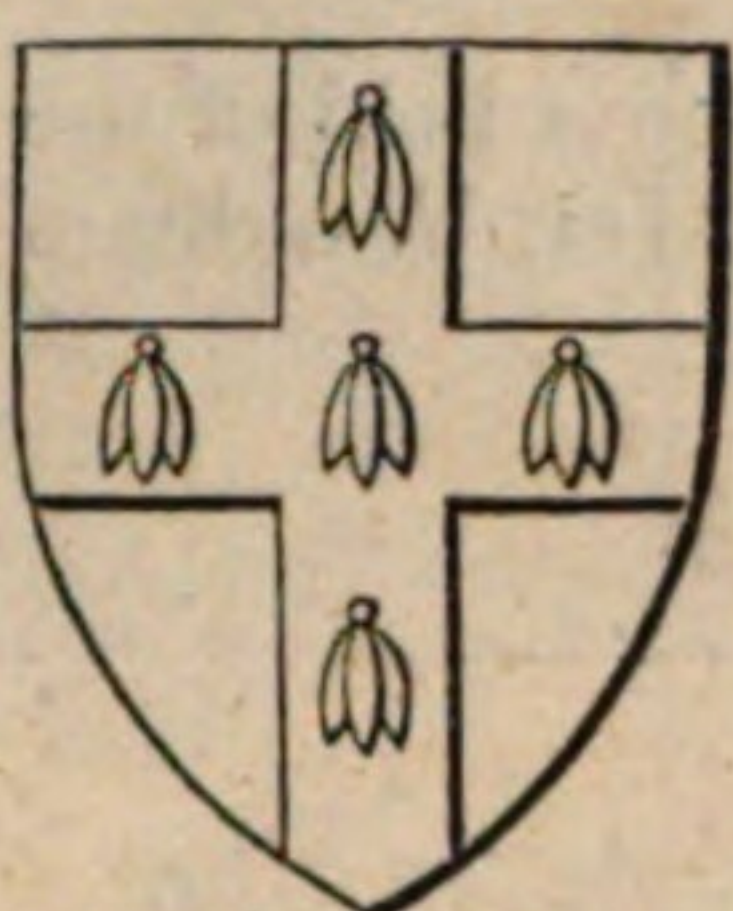
WALSINGHAM PARVA, Galsingham.
PRIORY, CONVENTUAL CHURCH, CHA-
PELS OF OUR LADY AND OF THE AN-
NUNCIATION OF OUR LADY.



ARMS.—*Argent*, on a cross *sable* five billets of the first.



ARMS.—*Argent*, on a cross quarterly pierced *sable* a tree erased, *vert*.



ARMS.—*Argent*, on a cross *sable* five lilies, stalked, of the first.—Tanner.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Walsingham, and the hundred of North Greenhoe.

FOUNDATION.—About the year 1061, the widow of Ricoldie de Faverches or Faverches, of Walsingham Parva, in consequence of an injunction, received in a vision, from the Virgin Mary, founded at this place a small chapel to the honour of that saint, similar to the Sancta Casa at Nazareth. Sir Geoffrey de Faverches, her son, afterwards earl of the Marches, soon after the Conquest endowed it with lands, tithes, rents, and services, and founded a priory of Austin canons, for whose use he gave the abovementioned chapel of Saint Mary, besides a priory church which he erected for them. The gifts of this knight were confirmed by his successors, and by several kings, popes, and bishops; and “the numerous grants to this famous religious house form one of those extensive and dull mazes of ecclesiastical record, through which the historic topographer is constrained to wade.” Considerable wealth was derived by this priory from the oblations made by the numerous pilgrims to the famous image of our Lady of Walsingham. Such was the celebrity of this effigy, that many of the kings and queens of England, and an innumerable multitude of their subjects of all ranks, besides foreigners from every nation in Christendom, crowded to lay their offerings, and make their vows, at its feet.

The chapel which contained this image was a separate building from the church, and was founded in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, having a resident canon constantly within it to receive the offerings. There were many contributors to the priory church; and John Alcock, bishop of Ely, granted forty days pardon to all who before the altar of Sir John Cheney knight, in the priory church, should hear mass &c., for the souls of Sir John and the Lady Agnes his wife.

In the chapel of the Blessed Mary was a chantry priest for the souls of King Edward I. and II. and of Sir John Ovidale knight^a, and another chaplain to pray for the souls of John Marshall and Aline his wife. The stipends of these priests were 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each in 1534^b.

The endowment comprised the patronage of or interests in 13 churches, with 14 manors, and the cells of Flitcham and Peterstone.

DEDICATION.—The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Chapels of St. Mary and St. Laurence.

In the year 1538, the famous image of our Lady of Walsingham was removed to Chelsea, and there publicly burnt.

BENEFACTORS.

Sir Geoff. de Faverches, abt. 1067.	Sir John de Uvedale or Dovedale, 1318.
Roger earl of Clare, <i>temp.</i> Will. I.	Elizabeth de Burgo, countess of Ulster, before 1347.
William le Vewtree, Hen. II.	Edmund, earl of March, Ric. II.
Hubert de Brysworth, K. John.	Sir Robert de Morley, knight, marshal of Ireland, about 1350.
Damietta de Flitcham, K. John.	Sir William de Morley, knight, his son, baron de Rhye and marshal of Ireland, 1360.
Emma de Beaufoe, K. John.	Sir Thomas de Felton.
William de Valentia, half brother to King Henry III.	John Alcock, bishop of Ely.
John de Marshal, lord of Folsham, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.	Mary de Pakenham, 1361.
Randolph, earl of Chester and Lincoln, Henry III.	Sir Stephen de Hales, 1384.
William, 5th earl Warren and Surrey, Henry III.	Sir John Plaiz, knight, 1385.
Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, Hen. III.	Sir Edmund de Raynham, 1405.
William de Longespé, earl of Salisbury, Henry III.	Sir Thos. Erpingham, knt., 1405.
Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, Henry III.	Isabel countess of Warwick, 1439.
Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, Henry III.	Richard duke of York, father of King Edw. IV., <i>temp.</i> Hen. VI.
Isabel, countess of Arundel, after 1242.	Thomas Gourney, esq., 1469.
Sir William de Clare.	Philip de Terra Vasta, or Travers.
Roger de Clare, son of Gilbert.	Sir John Cheney, knight.
Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before 1280.	King Henry VII. 1508.
	King Henry VIII. 1510.
	Queen Catherine his wife, 1513.

CONVENT.—The prior and 21 canons subscribed to the king's supremacy A.D. 1534. Mr. Blomefield mentions that in 1536 the sub-prior and sixteen others were condemned for treason.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291	{	Norfolk, in 86 parishes	£78	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Suffolk (in Bungay)	0	3	6
		Lincoln Diocese	0	2	0
			79	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Val. Eccles.</i> A.D. 1534 (in about 88 parishes)			391	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Dugdale, the same.

Liber Regis (including the oblations) . . . 652 3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Speed 446 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Exclusive of the offerings, which in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* are returned at 260*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* in 1534.

SEAL.—On one side the effigy of the Virgin Mary, seated, with the child Jesus in her arms; on the reverse was represented the front or west end of the priory church.

An impression of a seal of this house, upon white wax, appendant to a grant without date, is now in the possession of Mr. Miller of London. It is circular, about two inches in diameter, representing the side of the conventual church. The inscription is illegible.

GRANTEES.—The site of the priory was sold by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Sydney, gent. governor of the spital at Walsingham, and Agnes his wife, for the small sum of 90*l.* A.D. 1539.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Henry Lee Warner, esq.

ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS.—*Canobii Walsinghamensis quod reliquum est.* Gucht sculpsit. 1720.

East View. S. and N. Buck. 1738.

View of part of the Priory. Booth's *History of Norfolk*, 1779. Drawn by H. Repton.

The Ruins of the Priory at Walsingham. *Vetusta Monumenta*, No. VI. vol. i.

Ruins of the east end of the Priory Church. Britton's *Arch. Antiq.* p. 107, vol. iv.

Two Views in the *Beauties of England and Wales*. Drawn by J. P. Neale. 1811.

Part of the Refectory. Cotman 1812. Pl. XII. *Etchings*.

^a And an annual distribution of 12*s.* 6*d.* to 25 poor persons in Bedingham, for the souls of the same persons.

^b *Valor Eccles.* p. 386.

The Abbey Gate. Ditto.

View of the Priory, in the *Excursions*. 1818. Engr. by Greig from Cotman.

Distant view of the same, engraved by Wallis from Cotman.

East View. Private etching by Miss Palgrave, 1818, from a drawing by Cotman.

Distant View. Vol. i. *Ancient Reliques*. Greig engr. J. Thompson del. 1812.

A curious piece of sculpture, representing the Taking down from the cross, which originally belonged, without doubt, to this monastery, but is now attached to the wall of a house in the town, has been etched by Cotman for a new work illustrative of the Antiquities of Norfolk.

WEYBRIDGE IN ACLE, Weybrigge, at Dam's End, Weyburgh. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Blofield, and the hundred of Walsham. It stood by Acle-dam near the bridge.

FOUNDATION.—ascribed by the Rev. Mr. Parkin to Roger Bygod, earl of Norfolk, *temp.* Edward I.^a Mr. Speed ascribes the foundation to Robert Oliver and others. It is certain, however, that the Earl of Norfolk and his descendants were patrons and benefactors. Margaret countess of Norfolk aliened to this priory a messuage and 92 acres of land, and the advowson of the church of Lingwood.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary^b.

In this priory was the gild of St. Anne.

BENEFACTORS.

The Bigods, earls of Norfolk.	Margaret countess of Norfolk,
The Mowbrays and Howards,	1384.
dukes of Norfolk.	John Berham, 1465.
Bishop Suffield, alias Calthorpe,	Ralph Goodwin, 1513.
1256.	

VALUATIONS.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> A.D. 1291 (in 15 parishes)	£ 8 7 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Valor Eccles.</i> A.D. 1534	7 13 4

Speed, the same.

GRANTEE.—Richard Fulmerston, A.D. 1538, had a grant of the site of this priory, with all the manors and lands belonging to it.

Miles Corbet had it in 1563.

On or near the site of this priory stands a public house, which is still called the Hermitage, and is the property of Sir Edmund Lacon.

CUSTHORPE IN WESTACRE. HOUSE, or CELL, and CHAPEL^c.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Cranwick, the liberty and jurisdiction of the Duke of Norfolk, and the hundred of South Greenhoe, being in that part of Westacre which lies south of the river, and consequently in this hundred.

FOUNDATION.—The village of Culestorpa, Sculatorpa, or Custhorpe, being in all probability given by Sir Ralph de Toney as part of the endowment of Westacre priory, the convent appears to have built here a large chapel, at the north-

east point of which was a CELL or house, in which some canons from Westacre dwelt, and performed the service in the chapel. There was an annual fair held here, on the anniversary of the translation of Thomas à Becket, granted by King Edward IV. in 1479.

DEDICATION.—St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; and it is probable that there was an image or relic of that martyr preserved here, for many persons made pilgrimages to this chapel, and many pilgrims visited it in their way to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham.

VALUED with Westacre.

CONVENT.—A custos or master, and two or three canons his brethren.

It is mentioned in 1506.

GRANTED with Westacre, at the Dissolution, to the Duchess of Richmond, A.D. 1538.

PRESENT OWNER.—Anthony Hamond, esq.

WEST-ACRE, Acra. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Lynn, and the hundred of Freebridge Lynn.

FOUNDER.—William the Conqueror was accompanied to England by his relative Ralph de Toni or Toney, a Norman baron, who was his standard-bearer in the decisive battle of Hastings. For his great services the Conqueror gave to this baron the lordship of Westacre and twenty-one others in Norfolk, with many more in other counties. Upon this manor Ralph de Toney^d, Isabel his wife, and their sons Roger and Ralph, founded the priory of Westacre, *temp.* Will. Ruf., for monks of the order of Cluni^e, but afterwards of Austin Canons, subordinate to the priory of Lewes. The parish church of All Saints was appropriated for that purpose by the founders; and Oliver and Ralph, the two sons of Oliver the priest or rector of it, entered into the order of monks in the monastery here.

To this priory was appropriated the patronage, or portions of the patronage, of 16 churches in Norfolk, besides 13 manors, and lands, rents, or interests in about 82 parishes.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the Saints.

The chapels of St. Thomas and St. Peter^f.

BENEFACTORS.

Osmund de Stuteville, (Speed.)	William earl Warren and Surrey.
William son of Stangrene, (Speed.)	William de Dunham, 1219.
Thos. de Ingaldethorpe, K. John, (Speed.)	William de Sculdham.
Robert de Scales, (Speed.)	Richard de Brandon, 1283.
Turkill the Merchant, (Speed.)	Robert de Walpole, 1285.
Joceline, son of Eudo de Nerford, (Speed.)	Jeffrey Sutton, 1312.
Godfrey de Quatremeth, (Speed.)	William de Wygenhale, 1313.
John Grey of Narburgh, knight, (Speed.)	Guy earl of Warwick, who married Alice de Tony, bef. 1315.
Geoffrey, son of Walter de Marham, about K. John, (Speed.)	Tarquin, earl of Warwick, before 1315.
Simon de Quatremarch, de Roudham, (Speed.)	John Pilgrim and Maud his wife, 1318.
Roger de Repps, and others, 1198.	Lady Maud de Tony, bef. 1319.
	Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, 1369.

The arms of four principal benefactors, *viz.* Tony, Guy earl of Warwick, Beauchamp and Tarquin earls of Warwick, are carved upon the gatehouse now remaining.

^a It was in being, undoubtedly, before this time; for in the will of Bishop Suffield A.D. 1256, there is a legacy of two marks "to the religious house at Weibrigg."

^b St. Margaret.—Speed.

^c This priory is erroneously described by Dr. Tanner as a Benedictine cell in Narford: the mistake evidently arises from Mr. Blomefield's having described the house in the latter parish, and from its not being

in the same hundred as the priory of Westacre.

^d This Ralph was buried, A.D. 1101, with his ancestors, in the abbey of Conches in Normandy.

^e Dr. Tanner doubts whether there were ever Cluniac monks here, and thinks the mistake arises from the priory being reckoned among the cells to Lewes.

^f *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 392.

CONVENT.—The prior and fifteen canons subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534. In 1537 the prior and eight monks signed the surrender, and obtained pensions.

VALUATIONS.

Tax. Eccles. 1291 (Norfolk, in 74 parishes) £ 140 5 7½
Dugdale 260 13 7½

Valor Eccles. 1534, the same.

Speed 308 19 11½

Upon a view of the commissioners appointed at the Dissolution by King Henry VIII. the goods, ornaments, plate, bells, &c. of this monastery were valued at 508*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

COMMON SEAL.—Large, oval, of black wax. Under an arch the Virgin Mary, with the child Jesus in her left hand, seated, and treading on the dragon. On each side of the arch stands a monk or a religious, with hands erect as praying. Over this, on the summit, in an arch, is a representation of the Trinity: the Father in the form of an old man seated, with arms extended, supports the cross, on which is Jesus, and a dove is hovering about the ear of the former. The legend is

✠ SIGILLVM · CAPITVLI · BEATE · MARIE · ET · OMNIVM · SANC-
TORVM · DE · WESTACRE. ✠

The reverse, a small head couped, and this inscription,

✠ MVNDVS · AGIT · MVNDVM · CONTERE · MVNDVS · ERIS. ✠

Above this is a star, below it a crescent. Mr. Parkin supposes it to represent the head of Thomas à Becket.—Vol. iv. 752.

An engraving from an imperfect impression of this seal is given in plate E of Seals in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. i. by which it will be perceived that the head on the reverse is ornamented with a coronet.

GRANTEES.—Mary duchess of Richmond and Somerset, in 1538, for her life. Sir Thomas Gresham, A.D. 1553.

PRESENT OWNER.—Anthony Hamond, esq.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Plate of the seal of the Priory with the counter seal thereof, appendant to the deed of surrender. *Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. i. Pl. E, 60 Pl.

View of the Gateway. *Excursions.* 1818. Engr. by Wallis from J. S. Cotman.

WORMEGAY, Wyrmegeye, Wrongely, Wrongay. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Fincham, and the hundred of Clackclose.

FOUNDER.—William, son of Reginald de Warren, and nephew to William the third earl of Warren and Surrey, in the time of King Richard I.

On account of the great poverty of this priory it was annexed, with all its members and appurtenances, in the year 1468, to the adjoining priory of Pentney, with the consent of John Nevil earl of Northumberland and his countess, patrons of Wormegay.

To this house belonged the patronage of 5 churches, and near its site stood the castle of Wormegay, in which resided the Bardolphs, who were patrons and benefactors to this priory. Besides the appropriated churches, it was endowed with 3 manors, and interests in about 25 parishes.

DEDICATION.—The Virgin Mary, the Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist.

BENEFACTORS.

Roger Curpell, <i>temp.</i> Edw. III.	John de Cantelo, 1338.
The lords Bardolph, Edw. III.	John Davy and others, 1392.
Gilbert Hethill, Edw. III.	Thomas Beaufort, earl of Dorset,
John de Houlton, 1335.	1416.

CONVENT.—The prior and a few canons.

VALUATION.

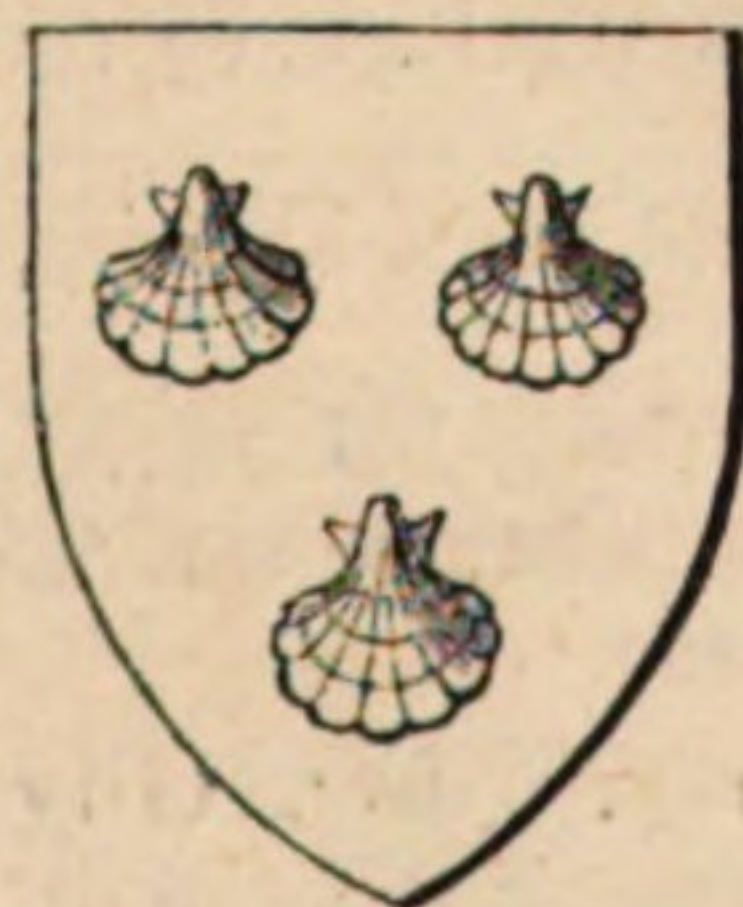
Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291 (Norfolk, in 23 par.) £ 37 8 6
Valued with Pentney at the Dissolution.

GRANTEES.—After the Suppression the site, manors, &c. were leased by the Crown to Thomas earl of Rutland for 21 years, A.D. 1537. In 1550 King Edward VI. gave them to Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Norwich. Afterwards Bishop Edmund Scambler leased them to Queen Elizabeth A.D. 1584, with the nunnery of Blackburgh, "for 29 years, at the lowest rent he might^a".

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—This priory continued to belong to the see of Norwich until recently, when it was sold to Dennis Herbert, esq.

Regular Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, and the Institution of St. Mary of Merton.

OLD BUCKENHAM, Bokenham. PRI- ORY.



ARMS.—*Argent*, three escallops *sable*, two and one.—Copied from a wood carving on a skreen in St. Martin's church in New Buckenham. All the carvings and paintings give the escallops without ears.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Rockland, and the hundred of Shropham.

This appears to be the only priory of this particular institution of canons which occurs in England.

FOUNDATION.—William de Albany, or Albini^b, (surnamed the strong, second earl of Arundel and Chichester, son of the founder of Wymondham abbey,) and Queen Adeliza his wife, about the year 1146, founded this priory^c, and built it with the ruins of the antient castle adjoining, upon New Croft before the castle gate. The monks were to pray for the souls of the founder, of his wife, of King Stephen and Queen Maud, and their progeny, and for the souls of all his ancestors, successors, parents, friends, and benefactors. In 1177 the 8 following churches were found to be appropriated to Buckenham priory; *viz.* Buckenham All Saints, St. Andrews, and St. Martin's, St. Peter of Cley, West Bradenham, Barwick, Griston, and St. Benedict in Norwich. And previous to the Dissolution the endowment consisted of 8 manors, the appropriation or advowson of 10 churches, and lands, rents, tithes, and interests in about 41 parishes in Norfolk.

^a Spelman's *History of Sacrilege*, p. 257.

^b This family founded and patronized many religious houses. William de Albini, first earl of Arundel, founded Wymondham abbey be-

fore 1107. Nigell, his brother, founded Hyrst priory in Lincolnshire before 1135. Gundreda, wife of Nigell, founded Bagby hospital in Yorkshire before 1200. Robert de Albini founded Beaulieu priory in

DEDICATION.—The honour of God, St. Mary, St. James the Apostle, and all the Saints: the founder commended it in particular to the patronage of St. James. The oblations at the altar were estimated at 10s. per annum.

BENEFACTORS.—The families of Albini, Tateshale, Caily, Clifton, Ogard, and Knevet, patrons of the priory.

Sir Robert de Tateshale, after 1146.	Sir Robert, son of Sir Robert de Tateshale, before 1248.
Thomas de St. Giles, 1160.	Sir John de Verdon knt., aft. 1307.
Richard de Scenges, about 1177.	Sir Adam de Clifton, 1384.
Sir Peter de Cley, 1177.	Constantine Clifton, before 1432.
Richard, son of Robert de Sen- gles or Scenges, temp. Edw. II.	Sir Robert Clifton knight, constable of Bourdeaux, 1442.
Sir Robert de Tateshale, temp. John or Henry III.	Sir John Clifton knight, of Buckenham castle, 1447.
William de Albani, son of the founder, and 3d earl of Arundel, before 1196.	John Margery, 1479.
Hugh de Albani, 6th earl of Arun- del and Sussex, before 1242.	Katherine Browne, 1479.
	John Verdon, 1490.
	Adam Sawyer, 1507.
	John Alysaunder, 1508.

CONVENT.—In 1493 consisted of a prior, sub-prior, 9 canons^d, an auditor, a steward of the courts, keyward, woodward, and janitor. The sub-prior, sacrist, and celerer, were yearly chosen from the convent.

The prior and 6 canons subscribed to the king's supremacy A.D. 1534. The prior surrendered.

In 1493 the canons received, for their yearly stipend, 40s. each, besides their maintenance and clothing.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291	{ Norfolk, in 42 parishes	£ 52 0 9½
	{ Suffolk, in 1 parish	0 1 2
		52 1 11½
<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , A.D. 1534 ^e		108 10 2¼
Dugdale, the same.		
Speed		131 11 0

COMMON SEAL circular, representing St. James, the patron saint, standing in the front of the monastery, his pilgrim's staff in one hand, a scrip in the other, and the escallop shell in his hat. On each side, in a niche or arch, is a canon kneeling, with the arms of Albani and Tateshale suspended over their heads. The inscription is,

✠ S: Prior: &: Cōvent: Eccle: Canonico: S: i: Jacobi:
de: Buckenham.

GRANTEE.—Sir Thomas Knevet^f, knight, of Buckenham castle obtained a grant of the site of the dissolved priory with

all its appurtenances in Old and New Buckenham. Since that time they have passed through a great number of hands.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The right honourable the earl of Albemarle, by purchase.

OLD BUCKENHAM. CHAPEL and CELL.

SITUATION.—On the south side of Buckenham castle, adjoining the road to New Buckenham.

FOUNDATION.—The lords of Buckenham, soon after the erection of the castle, founded, for the use of the tenants, and others, in their new burgh adjoining, a chapel, the advowson of which was given to the prior of Buckenham, who found a canon from that house to perform service constantly here. At the west end of this chapel was a cell, occupied by a custos and two or three chaplains, canons from Buckenham, and nominated by the prior. It was endowed with lands to maintain the custos and brethren, which lands were let in 1484 for 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

DEDICATION.—St. Mary the Virgin.

BENEFACTORS.

Julian Manyng, 1491.

Thomas Beverle, 1491.

GRANTEE.—This house was suppressed at the same time as the priory, and at the Dissolution it came, with the lands thereto belonging, to Sir Thomas Knevet of Buckenham castle, knight. It has ever since belonged to the lords and owners of Buckenham castle.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Mr. Samuel Taylor.

The distribution of alms to the poor in the parish of Buckenham by this monastery was considerable, being estimated in 1534 at 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per annum, which was, at least, equal to the rental of one hundred acres of land. This is a larger proportion of their revenue than most religious houses appropriated to fixt charities. The revenues of the neighbouring abbey of Wymondham were 21*l.* 16*s.* 6¼*d.*, but the return of the amount of the annual charities was only 11*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and at Bury abbey 40*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum^g.

Bedfordshire in 1140. Sampson de Albini founded Hode priory in Yorkshire about 1150. William, 2d earl of Arundel, son of the first, founded Buckenham priory in 1146; Adeliza his wife founded Pynham priory in Sussex, and St. Giles's hospital at Wilton in Wiltshire. William, 3d earl of Arundel, founded Newstede priory in Lincolnshire, in the beginning of Hen. III. Ralph de Albini founded Irford nunnery in Lincolnshire before 1189. Isabella, wife of Hugh 6th earl of Arundel, founded Marham abbey in Norfolk in 1251.

^e He also founded the new castle of Buckenham, and the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket at Wymondham.

^d Governed by statutes allowed them by Bishop Turbus on the found-

ation of the priory; but they were directed "in all things to follow the rule of the church of St. Mary at Mertune."

^e At this time there were 305 acres of land in Buckenham, the manor, and foldage for 400 sheep, in the occupation of the prior, valued at 48*l.* 15*s.* 2¼*d.* per annum; the fishery in the pool called Sea Meer valued at 2*s.* *Valor Eccles.* p. 316.

^f Not Sir Thomas Lovell, in 1554, as Tanner. Thomas Lovell in 1565 held the close manor only in Buckenham, of the queen, but it returned to the Knevets.

^g *Valor Eccles. temp.* Hen. VIII. p. 460, 516, 523.

Premonstratensian or White Canons.

Founded A.D. 1120.—Came into England 1140.

WEST DEREHAM, Derham. ABBEY.



ARMS.—*Azure*, 3 bucks' heads cabossed, or, the lower head pierced with a crosier staff. Blom. iv. p. 84. Dodsworth.

Dr. Tanner gives the arms with all the heads pierced with crosiers.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Clackclose, the archdeaconsry of Norfolk, and the deanery of Fincham.

FOUNDATION.—Hubert Walter, then dean of York, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, archbishop of Canterbury, legate to the pope, lord chancellor and chief justice of England, custos of Windsor castle and forest, one of the barons of the exchequer, and prime minister of King Richard and King John, is said to have founded this abbey on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin A.D. 1188. The canons placed herein were to pray for the soul of the founder, of his father and mother, of Ralph de Glanville justiciary of England, and of Bertha his wife. The founder, who was a native of Dereham, and who had arrived at so remarkable a degree of eminence, was nephew to Theobald Walter, chief butler of Ireland, from whom are descended the noble family of Butler, dukes of Ormond.

King John, through the interest of the founder, particularly favoured this institution, granting to it several privileges, and confirming the benefactions of others, of which there were a considerable number.

Besides their temporal possessions, the abbot and convent had the patronage of, or an interest in, 14 churches, with 8 manors, and revenues in 38 parishes.

The canons that were placed in this abbey were brought from the Premonstratensian abbey of Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, the abbot of which constantly installed the abbot of West Dereham, who ranked as the 12th of the order in England.

DEDICATION.—The honour of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

Walter Fitz-Robert, after 1188.
Hugh de Diva, *temp.* Rich. I.
William Luvel de Ibery, Rich. I.
King John, 1199.
Margaret, daughter of Alexander le Moine, before 1199.
Walter, brother of the founder, before 1199.
Hameline Plantagenet, 4th earl Warren, and Isabella his wife, before 1199.
Henry de Pomerai, and Walter de Marmion, before 1199.
Roger de Pavilly, before 1199.
Peter Fitz-Walter, 1199.
William, lord Montchensi, 1200.
Adam de Weasenham, 1203.
Adam Fitz-Adam, before 1206.
Sir Frederic de Capravile, after 1216.

Sir William de Timworth, 1217.
Robert de Langwade, Hen. III.
Thomas de Burgo, Hen. III.
Sir Thomas Hastings, 1227.
Peter de Narford, 1231.
William Curteis of Well, 1237.
Alexander de Mara, *temp.* Hen. III.
Sir Osbert de Stradset, knt., 1249.
Sir William Howard, knt., 1300.
Edward Rigge, 1318.
Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, sister to Gilbert earl of Clare, 1336.
William de Gernemutha.
Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, 1371.
Edmund de Gourney, Edw. III.
Henry Wells, archdeacon of Lincoln, and dean of the chapel in the fields in Norwich, 1431.

CONVENT.—The numbers are not mentioned at the Dissolution, but twelve of the canons were charged with various crimes.

VALUATIONS.

	Diocese of York . . .	£ 18 19 2
	Diocese of Ely . . .	7 15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Diocese of Lincoln . . .	5 19 2
	Norfolk, in 33 parishes . . .	131 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Suffolk, in 3 parishes . . .	5 5 5
		169 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 . . .		228 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dugdale, the same.		
Speed		252 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

COMMON SEAL in 1217 was oblong, a dexter hand holding a crosier erect, alluding probably to the founder, Hubert archbishop of Canterbury. The legend was

✠ SIGILL : ABBATIS : ET : CONVENTVS : DE : DERR :
Blomef. iv. Pl. 1. fig. 3.

Seal in 1429 and *temp.* Hen. VIII. of an oblong form, of red wax: The Virgin Mary standing under an arch, holding in her arms the child Jesus, over her head a star, and on each side of her an angel with a palm branch. The legend

✠ SIGILLVM : ABBATIS : ET : CONVENTVS : S $\bar{C}$ E : MARIE : DE :
DERHAM :

Another Seal. In plate E, vol. i. *Vetusta Monumenta*, is an engraving of another seal of this abbey. Oblong, a church with this inscription round it,

✠ SIGILL : ABBATIS : ET : CONVENT : DE : DERR.

GRANTEES.—Thomas Derham, esq. had a grant of the site and a portion of the endowment A.D. 1540. The lordships remained in the crown till 1553, when they were granted to Sir Thomas Lovell of East Harling, who conveyed them to Thomas Derham, esq. son of the above, and the estate continued in that family many generations.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Thomas Kett, esq.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Blomefield, vol. iv. Pl. i. the Seal.
Vetusta Monumenta, vol. i. Pl. E, another Seal.
Two Views of the Remains of the Abbey. Millicent and Kirkhall.

LANGLEY, Langele. ABBEY.



ARMS.—A pastoral staff, with a hand issuing out from each side of the shield, and holding a sword.—Tanner.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconsry of Norfolk, the deanery of Brooke, and the hundred of Loddon.

FOUNDER.—Sir Robert Fitz-Roger Helke, afterwards surnamed de Clavering, lord of Horsford, built and endowed this monastery in the year 1198, and in 1199 King John confirmed the grant and donations of the founder, and at the same time conferred several privileges and liberties upon this abbey. The first canons were brought from Alnwick priory in Northum-

berland, and hence Langley was sometimes styled the daughter of Alnwick.

The revenues of this abbey were considerable, being distributed in upwards of 80 parishes in the diocese, with 19 manors, 9 rectories, 4 more appropriated churches, and the patronage of 2 others.

DEDICATION.—The honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. An altar of the Holy Cross in this abbey is mentioned.

BENEFACTORS: many of whom are interred in the abbey church.

Sir Peter de Leyham, about 1202.
Roesia de Riveshale, 1202.
Sir Roger de Cressy, temp. John.
William de Redeham, 1218.
Agatha de Riveshale, 1223.
Thomas de Kerdeston, archdeacon of Norwich, 1226.
Sir Robert Hauteyn, 1227.
Sir Roger de Thurkelby, abt.1250.
Sir William de Redeham, 1267.
Henry atte Lyng, 1267.
Sir Thomas de Roscelyne, 1269.
Roger de Scarning, bishop of Norwich, 1270.
Sir Peter Roscelyn, knight, buried here.
Sir Hugh Gourney, knight, buried here.
Sir Geoffrey Say, knt., buried here.
Sir Henry Lymesay, knight, buried here.
Sir Fulke Kerdeston, knt., buried here.
Sir William Kerdeston, knt., buried here, 1328.
William de Cheney.
Robert, son of Sir Richard de Sen- ges, knight.
Sir William de Senges, knight.
Sir Roger de Hales, knight.
Sir Andrew de Hengham, knight.
Sir John de Lodne, knight, buried here.

Sir Ely Norfolk, knt., buried here.
Sir Charles de Jernemutha, knt., buried here.
Sir Robert le Grys, knight, buried here.
Sir Robert de Vaux, knt., buried here.
Sir Thomas de Ufford, knt., buried here.
Sir William de la Pole, knt., buried here.
Sir Robert Baynard, 1318.
Petronilla de Nerford, daughter of Sir John de Vaux, 1321.
Sir John de Clavinger, buried here 1332.
Lady Joan de Burgh, 1332.
Sir Roger Kerdeston, knt., 1337.
Dame Marian le Zouch, buried here.
Dame Agnes Clavinger, buried here.
Dame Jane, daughter of Sir Robt. Ufford, buried here.
Sir Simon le Grys, buried here.
Dame Agnes le Grys, his wife, buried here.
Sir James de Audley, buried here.
Dame Eve Audley, buried here.
Sir Robert de Benhale, buried here.
Nicholas Castell, esq., buried here 1490.

And many other persons of rank.

CONVENT.—An abbot and 15 canons.

SEAL used in a deed of Simon, the abbot, in 1267:—of green wax; on one side is the Virgin with the child Jesus seated on a throne; on the other, a king on his throne. This Mr. Parkin conjectures was the abbey seal.

VALUATIONS.			
Tax. Eccles. 1291	Norfolk (in 62 parishes)	£ 168 12	7½
	Suffolk (in 13 parishes)	9 12	5¼
		178 5	0¾
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534		104 16	5½
Dugdale, the same.			
Speed		128 19	9½

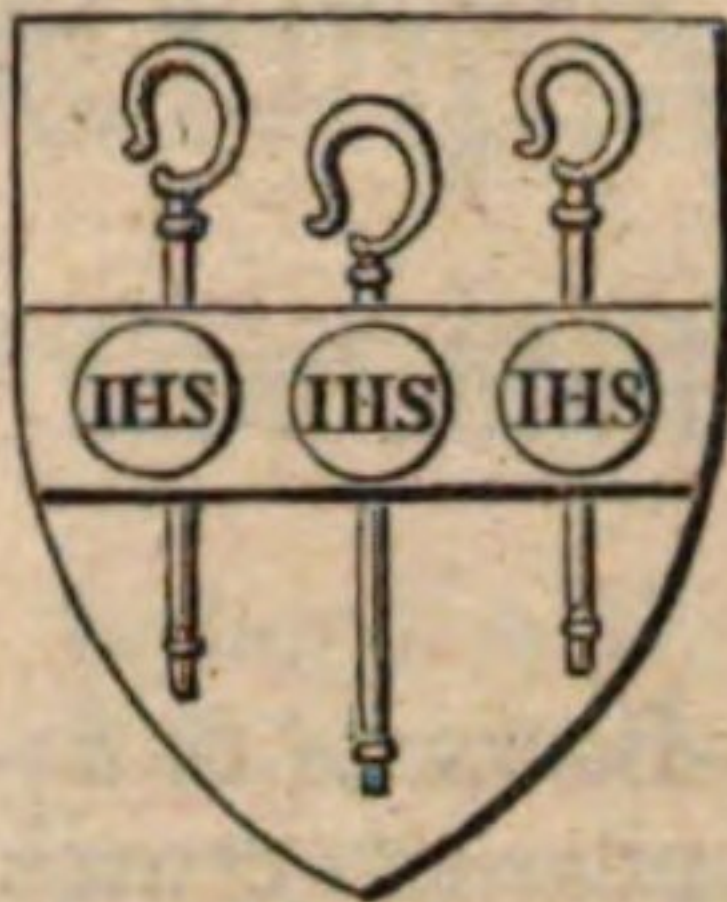
GRANTEES.—John Berney, esq. A.D. 1546, in whose family it continued until the year 1742, when Sir William Beauchamp Proctor possessed it.

PRESENT OWNER.—Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, baronet.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of Langley Cross. *Gent. Magazine* for 1806, p. 17.

View of the Crypt in Langley Abbey. J. S. Cotman, 1812.
Part of the Abbey. *Excursions*, 1818. Engr. by Roberts from Cotman.
The Doorway leading to the Refectory, etched by J. S. Cotman for his intended work on Norfolk Antiquities.

WENDLING, Wenlyngg. ABBEY.



ARMS.—*Azure*, three croziers *or*, two and one: over all, on a fess *gules*, three plates, each charged with the letters *IHS sable*.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norwich; the deanery of Brisley, and the hundred of Launditch.

FOUNDATION.—William de Wendling, clerk, or, as he is sometimes called, Sir William de Wendling, previous to the year 1267, built an abbey for canons of the Premonstratensian order, and gave them 10 acres of land for their precinct, and endowed it with the church of St. Clement of Conisford in Norwich, with several houses near to it, besides a number of messuages, lands, and services in other places. After this there were other benefactions, all of which were confirmed by King Edward III. in 1332.

To the endowment belonged 6 lordships, and the patronage, advowsons, &c. of 8 churches.

The manor of Wendling, 247 acres of arable land, 164 acres of pasture, and 32 acres of meadow, in the occupation of the abbot, were estimated in 1534 at 22*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*^a

DEDICATION.—The honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

Gilbert de Fransham, before 1267.
Sir Robert de Stotevile, knt., bef. 1273.
Reyner de Gimmingham, bef. 1273.
Sir Jordan Foliot, knight, before 1273.
William de Stuteville, 1273.
William de Saham, 1281.

The Lady Margaret Foliot, 1330.
William de Geyton, before 1332.
Thomas de Langham, bef. 1332.
Robert de Curcoun, before 1332.
William de Willake, before 1332.
Giles de Vernoun, before 1332.
Sir John Fastolf, knight, 1459.

CONVENT.—In 1504 here were 6 canons under the government of an abbot.

VALUATIONS.			
Tax. Eccles. 1291	Norfolk (in 29 parishes)	£ 37 19	7½
	Ely Diocese	2 0	0
		39 19	7½
Dugdale		58 18	4½
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534		55 18	4¾
Speed, the same.			

GRANTEES.—By a bull of Pope Clement VII. in 1528 this abbey was dissolved, and granted to Cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of his new colleges; but after his fall it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Christ church in Oxford, A.D. 1546^b.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The dean and chapter of Christ church in Oxford.

^a *Valor Eccles.* p. 328. ^b To Robert Hogan A.D. 1543, and to Edward Dyer and H. Cressener in 1574.—Tanner. Probably as lessees only.

Gilbertine Canons and Nuns:

Or Regular Canons and Nuns of the Order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham.

Founded in England A.D. 1148.

SHOULDHAM, Sculdham, Schuldeham.



Arms of Sempringham.—Barry of 6, *argent* and *gules*, over all a pilgrim's crutch *or*, in bend sinister.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Fincham, and the hundred of Clackclose.

FOUNDATION.—Jeffrey Fitz-piers, earl of Essex, in the time of King Richard I., founded the priory of Shouldham, appropriating to it several manors and 6 churches, with the consent of John de Grey, bishop of Norwich. King Henry III. and King Edward confirmed and extended the privileges of this house, and previous to the Dissolution there were 9 churches appropriated to this monastery. The canons here observed the rule of St. Augustine, but the nuns were under that of St. Benedict.

The endowment, previous to the Dissolution, comprised the advowsons of and interests in 10 churches, 7 manors, and about 33 parishes in Norfolk.

DEDICATION.—The Holy Cross, and the Blessed Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

The Lady Beatrix, wife of the founder, 1212.

William de Maundeville, earl of Essex, son of the founder, buried in Shouldham priory in 1227.

Christiana de Maundeville, countess of Essex, his widow, before 1239.

Hermerus de Bekeswell, abt. 1239.
Roger earl of Clare, *temp.* Hen. III.

John Trussebut, 1281.

Richard de Brandon and Agnes his wife, 1283.

Walric le Merchand of Thorp, 1285.

William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, *temp.* Edw. I.

Lord Robert de Montehault, buried in the priory.

Sir William de Mortimer of Atleburgh, knt., before 1301.

Sir John Bardolph, 1382.

Lord Bardolph, 1387.

Margaret Bedingfeld, 1474.

CONVENT.—A prior, 9 canons, and 7 nuns surrendered in 1538.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291	{	Norfolk, in 26 parishes	£ 199	17	1½
		Diocese of London	. . . 7	10	8
			207	7	9½
<i>Valor Eccles.</i> A.D. 1534			138	18	1
Dugdale			138	1	6
Speed			171	6	8

GRANTEE.—After the Dissolution it remained in the hands of the crown, till Edward VI. in the year 1553 sold the site of the dissolved priory, with the manor and all that belonged to it in Shouldham, to Thomas Mildmay, esq., for the sum of 1049*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*, and it afterwards came to Sir John Hare.

Roger le Strange had a grant of 64 acres of pasture in Wiggenhall, *temp.* Edw. VI.

PRESENT OWNER.—Sir Thomas Hare, bart.

COMMON SEAL.—Oblong, of red wax. The impress was of the Blessed Virgin standing on the right side of the shield, and on the left an angel with his right wing elevated above his shoulder, and the left wing depressed, having a scroll before him, probably the words of the salutation. The legend

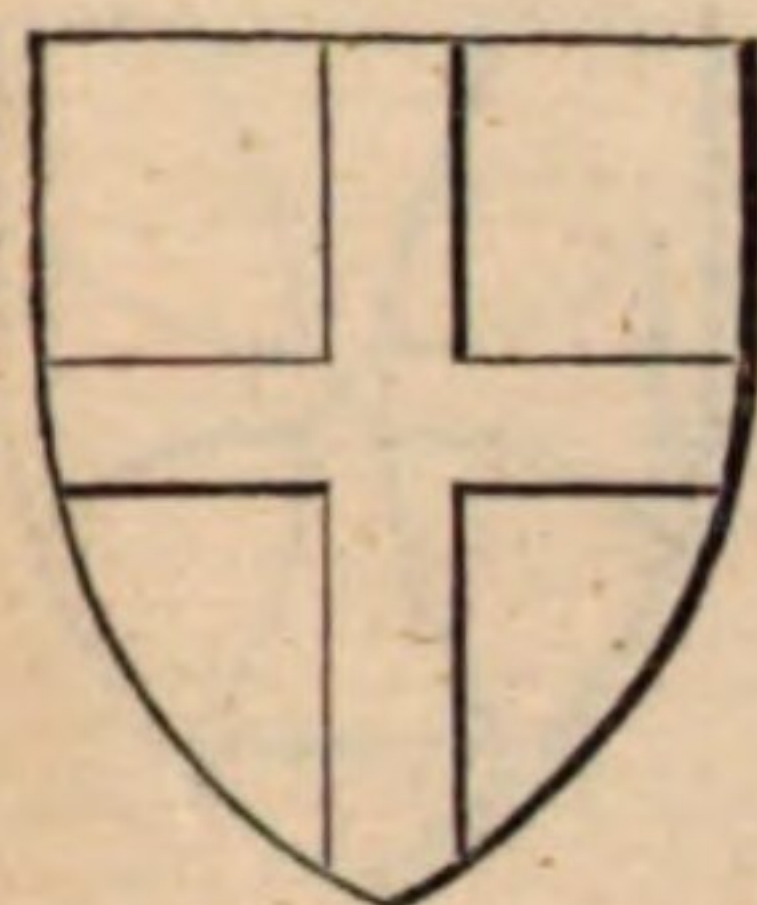
✠ SIGILLVM : PRIORIS : ET : CONVENTVS : DE : SVLDEHAM ✠
Blomef. iv. 157.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Knights Templars.

Founded A.D. 1118.—Introduced into England about 1140.

HADESCOE, Hadescou, Hatescou, Hadesto, Hadescho. PRECEPTORY.



Arms of the Order in England.—*Gules*, a cross *argent*.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Claving, the deanery of Brooke, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION.—The founder and date of this preceptory are unknown. King Henry III. was a considerable benefactor to it. The first notice that I have met with of this house

is dated A.D. 1218. In the year 1285 the preceptor of the Templars set up crosses on all the houses belonging to the order in Hadescoe and Siseland. This house does not occur in the Norwich Taxation of 1291.

VALUE of their temporalities 16s. according to Blomefield.

BENEFACTORS.

Richard, son of Jesse, 1218.
King Henry III., after 1216.
Thomas Rosceline, 1267, who con-

veyed 15 acres of land here to the Templars.

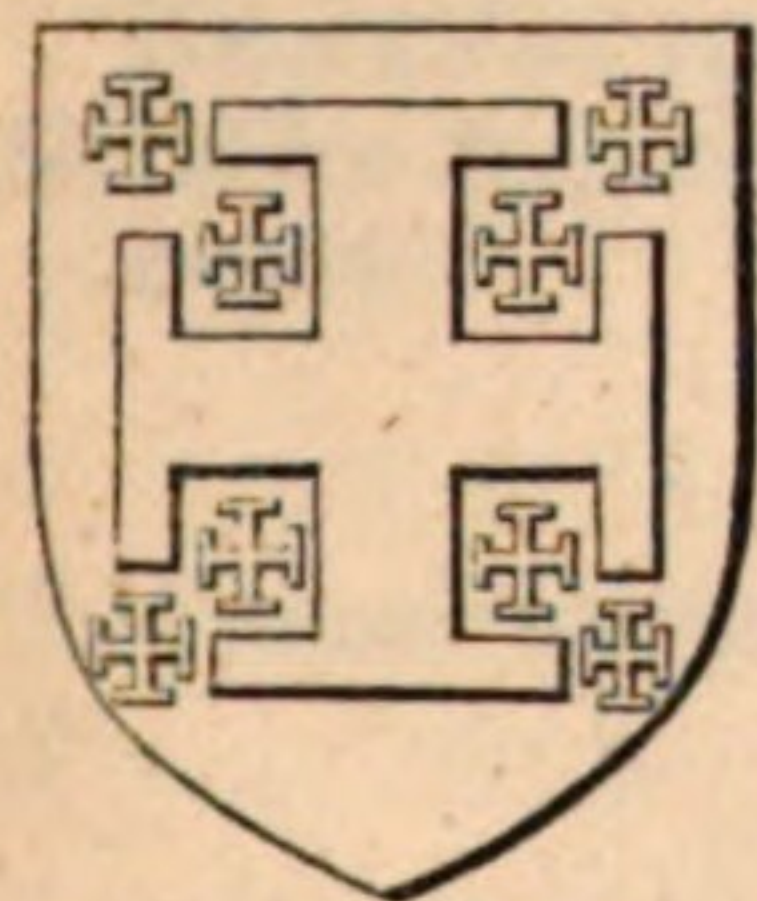
The order of Templars being abolished, and their lands forfeited, in 1312, the possessions of the preceptory here were in the year 1326 in the custody of Thomas de St. Omer, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, who transferred them to Henry de Segrave, his successor in office: how they were disposed of afterwards does not appear.

Knights Hospitalers,

Or Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem.

Instituted in 1092.—Came into England in 1100.

CARBROKE, Carbrook, Kerbroke, Karbroc, Carebroc, Cherebroc. COMMANDERY and CHAPEL.



Arms of the Order in England.—*Argent*, a cross potent between eight crosses *or*.

Arms of Carbrook.—The head of St. John the Baptist.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Breccles, the hundred of Wayland; and in the honour of Clare.

FOUNDATION.—Roger earl of Clare^a, a great patron of the order of Templars, founded for those knights a preceptory here, and built the house in which they dwelt, previously to the year 1173.

In 1182 Maud, daughter of James de St. Hillary, countess of Clare and widow of the founder, gave the preceptory of Carbrook to the Knights Hospitalers, endowing it with the

advowsons of Great and Little Carbrook, and more than half those towns^b. These gifts were confirmed by Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, her son, and by King John A.D. 1199, from which time Maud was styled the foundress.

It was situated on the south side of the present parochial church of Great Carbrook, but the ruins are entirely removed from their site. At the Dissolution, the manor of Carbrook, 166 acres of arable land, 115 acres of pasture, and 24 acres of meadow, and right of pasturage for 160 sheep, in the occupation of Thomas Copleyke, knight, commander, were valued at 24*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.* *Valor Eccles.* Hen. VIII. p. 340.

This commandery possessed also a manor in Alton, and had tithes, revenues, and possessions in 14 parishes in Norfolk.

DEDICATION of the hospital, to St. John the Baptist, and of the church, to St. Peter and St. Paul.

There was also a chapel of St. John the Baptist within the precincts, and a chapel and gild dedicated to the same saint in the church.

BENEFACTORS.

Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, 1199.
Ralph Baldwin, 1256.

Roger le Syreys and Aveline his wife, 1256.

^a The family of Clare were great patrons of religious houses; not less than 16 monasteries in England were founded by them.

^b *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. ii. 508, 546.

COMMANDERY.—The Rev. Mr. Blomefield supposes it to have consisted of a prior and 15 knights, there being 16 stalls for their use in the church appropriated to the Hospitalers. It appears by the returns, in 1534, that there also were supported here six boys, at the annual expense of 40s. each.

VALUATIONS.

Not mentioned in the Norwich Taxation.

<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , A.D. 1534	£ 65	2	9½
Dugdale	65	2	11
Nasmith	76	5	3½
Speed	65	2	9½

The endowment comprised lands, rents, &c. in 15 parishes.

GRANTEES.—Sir Richard Gresham, knight, and Sir Richard Southwell, A.D. 1543.

In 1645 Sir Richard Crane gave a rental of 200*l.* a year to maintain five poor knights of Windsor in the chapel of St. George, to be paid out of the manor of Carbrook.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—Sir William Claydon, baronet, and the poor knights of Windsor, the estate or manor being still charged with 230*l.* per annum, towards the maintenance of the poor knights on this foundation.

A cottage, which is built with the materials of the preceptory, stands upon its site, and is now the manor house.

HORSHAM ST. FAITH. HOSPITAL.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Taverham.

The knights of St. John of Jerusalem formerly possessed an hospital in this parish, which in 1163 they granted to the priory here.—See Hospitals.

Sisters Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.

CARBROKE PARVA. PRECEPTORY OR COMMANDERY.

THE lady Maud countess of Clare having given, *temp.* Hen. II., the church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Great Carbroke, and the church of St. John the Baptist^a in Little Carbroke, to the order of Knights Hospitalers, "some sisters of their order were placed in an hospital near the latter church, but afterward they were removed to Buckland^b." In 1180,

King Henry II. gave the monastery of Buckland in Somersetshire to the Knights Hospitalers, upon condition that they should place therein all the sisters of their order, who before lived in several of their preceptories. That became, therefore, the only house of this order in England; and thither the nuns or sisters were removed from Carbroke Parva, which was charged from that time with an annual payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* towards the support of the nuns of Buckland, and that sum appears in the return made in *Valor Ecclesiasticus temp.* Hen. VIII., p. 340.

^a Pulled down in 1424, and the vicarage consolidated with Great Carbroke.—Blomefield.

^b The sisters are mentioned here A.D. 1180.—Tanner. See also the account of their removal to Buckland by order of King Henry II.—*Mon. Angl.* tom. ii. 550.

In the account of the estates belonging to the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, compiled by Brother John Stillingflete, A.D.

1434, is the following entry: "*Matildis Comitissa de Clare dedit fratribus Hospitalis advocacionem ecclesie S. Petri de Kerebroke, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Dedit etiam eisdem preceptorium ejusdem, cum toto dominio eidem pertinente. Dedit etiam sororibus domus de Buckland xiii*s.* iv*d.* solvendas annuatim per manus preceptoris ibidem pro tempore existentis; et alia plura bona. Hac donatio facta fuit apud Westmonasterium, A.D. 1192.*"

Order of the Holy Trinity and St. Victor
for the Redemption of Captives,

Also called the Order of Maturins, and of Trinitarians.

Founded A.D. 1197.—Instituted A.D. 1224.

INGHAM, Hincham (*Domesday*). PRIORY,
and CHAPEL of St. Mary.



ARMS.—*Argent*, a cross pattée, per saltier *gules* and *azure*,

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Waxton, and the hundred of Happing.

FOUNDERS.—Sir Miles Stapleton of Bedale in Yorkshire, and the Lady Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Oliver de Ingham, and widow of Sir Roger Le Strange, A.D. 1360, placed friars of this order in the parish church here, which he rebuilt and procured to be made collegiate. This priory became in a short time of sufficient importance to rank as the head house of the order in the kingdom^a, which was, from thence, often called the order of Ingham. The priory of Ingham was situated on the north side of the collegiate church, which is very rich in sepulchral memorials of the founders, patrons, and benefactors, particularly of the Ingham and Stapleton families. The original foundation was a perpetual chantry consisting of a warden and two priests performing service in honour of the Holy Trinity and for the souls of Sir Miles de Stapleton and Joan his wife, and the souls of all the faithful deceased; and it is probable that it was soon after changed by the founder into a priory. The cloister joined to the north side of the collegiate church.

To this priory belonged 4 manors, and 4 impropriate churches, with lands and interests in about 20 parishes.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary and the Holy Trinity.
All the conventual churches of this order were dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BENEFACTORS.
Sir Miles Stapleton, son of the founder. Thomas Percy, bishop of Norwich, 1360.

Sir John de Norwich, knt., 1370.	John de Northgate, 1392.
Adam de Stokeneyland, 1375.	Hugh de Cressingham, 1392.
Sir Roger Bois, knight, 1378.	John Bois and Sibilla his wife.
Lady Margaret his wife.	Sir Miles, son of Sir Brian Stapleton, 1444.
John de Saxham, 1384.	Ela, relict of Sir Robert Brewse, 1456.
William Ufford.	Robert Stuteville, chaplain, 1481.
Sir Francis Calthorpe, knight.	Roger Kyng, 1488.
Sir John Plaiz, 1385.	Robert Smythe of Cley, 1506.
Dame Joan Plaiz, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton.	Dame Ela Perpoint, buried here.
Elizabeth Atte Fenne, 1392.	Edmond Stapleton, buried here.
Sir Brian Stapleton, buried here.	

The amount of charities annually distributed at the obits in this church was 1*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in 1534.

CONVENT consisted of a prior or custos, a sacrist, and about six other brethren, who obeyed the rule of St. Victor. It was originally designed for thirteen. In 1360 there were only a custos and two brethren. In 1384 John de Saxham enlarged its endowments on condition that the convent should provide a chaplain to pray for his soul in the collegiate church. The prior and five subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534.

PRIORY SEAL oblong, of red wax: the impress was the figure of the Trinity in an arch, under which was a lion rampant, the arms of the founder, Sir Miles Stapleton.

VALUATIONS.		
<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , 1534	£ 61	9 7½
Dugdale, the same.		
Speed	74	2 7½

GRANTEES.—Sir William Woodhouse of Waxham, who exchanged it for the priory of Hickling in 1544; and it thus became part of the possessions of the bishopric of Norwich.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The bishop of Norwich is proprietor of the priory grange, manor, appropriated rectory, and lands formerly of this house.
The church is now served by a stipendiary curate nominated by the bishop.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Four plates of sepulchral brasses of the Stapleton family in Ingham church. J. S. Cotman, 1814.
Another plate for the same work. J. S. Cotman.

^a Tanner mentions ten or twelve houses of this order in England and Wales. Weever, by mistake, calls it a Benedictine cell to St. Alban's.

Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem.

For the relief and support of Lepers and impotent persons of the Military Orders^a.

Founded in England *temp.* R. Steph.

CHOSELEY, Chosell, Chosle, Schoslee,
Chosyll, Cosle. HOUSE or PRECEPTORY,
and MANOR.



Arms of Burton Lazars.—*Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, impaling *argent*, a cross *gules*.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Heacham, the hundred of Smithdon, and the manor of Choseley.

FOUNDATION.—The principal manor of Choseley^b was given *temp.* Hen. I. by Walter Giffard, the second earl of Buckinghamshire, to the brethren of St. Lazarus in the hospital of Burton Lazars, who had a preceptor residing here to take care of the property of the order in this part of the county dispersed in 7 parishes. The master of this preceptory or hospital accounted to the master of Burton Lazars hospital, which was dependent on the great house in Jerusalem.

"*Fratres S. Lazari de Cosle*" are mentioned in the Norwich Taxation A.D. 1256; "*Magister Hospital' S. Lazari de Choslee de redd' t'ra, molend' et fetu animalium*," in the *Tax. Eccles. P. Nich.* p. 94. "*Spiritualia Hospitalis S. Lazari, quondam bona magistri de Choslee*," *MS. Tax. A.D.* 1428. The brethren obeyed the rule of St. Austin,—according to Dr. Geddes.

VALUATION.

Tax. Eccles. 1291 (Norfolk in 7 parishes) £ 12 18 2^c

Including some small rents in Holt deanery.

The temporalties of the preceptory were valued
in 1428 at 11 4 11

SEAL of the brotherhood of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in England. An inedited seal of the hospital of Burton Lazars in Leicestershire represents a bishop with his crosier in his left hand, and his right hand raised, having two fingers erect and two depressed, giving the benediction. The legend is

✠ *Sigillū : frat' nitat' : s. l. : lazari : Jer' lūm . i . Anglia .*

Archæologia, vol. xviii. p. 425.

An impression of this seal is now in my possession.

GRANTEE.—Sir John Dudley, viscount Lisle, A.D. 1544. It afterwards came to the earls of Orford.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Edmund Rolfe, esq.
A farm house is standing upon the hospital estate.

WYMONDHAM: Westwade Chapel and
Manor. CELL to Burton Lazars.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Hingham, the hundred of Forehoe, within the barony or honour of Rhye, and the manor of Chosell or Choseley, at a place called Westwade, half a mile north-east of the town.

FOUNDATION.—William de Albini or Albany, earl of Arundel and founder of Wymondham abbey, before the year 1146, with the consent of William Turbus, bishop of Norwich, gave to God and St. Mary, and the church of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem at Burton, and the brethren serving God there, the manor of Choseley, containing about 120 acres of land. Upon this manor, by a bridge over a small stream, the founder erected a cell or chapel, and the custos was considered as the lord of the manor^d.

DEDICATION.—To God and St. Mary.

THE FRATERNITY consisted of a custos and two or three brethren of St. Lazarus, who were supported chiefly by begging from travellers. They were directed to pray for the souls of King Stephen and Queen Maud, and of Queen Adeliza wife of the founder, and for their children, friends, and benefactors, living or dead.

VALUATION.—Does not appear in the Norwich Taxation in 1291.

The oblations in the chapel of Westwoode were valued with Wymondham abbey in 1534.

GRANTEE.—Sir John Dudley, knight, A.D. 1544, who sold it the following year to William Kett, who was hanged upon Wymondham steeple in 1549, and his lands were forfeited to the crown. In 1578 the manor belonged to the hospital of St. Giles at Bishopgate in Norwich, being probably given by Queen Elizabeth, as forfeited lands, in the same manner as those of Robert Redman, in 1571, who was also attainted of high treason.

In 1728 this and East Carlton manor were valued at 83*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, and the Choseley's manor demesnes in Wymondham, at 9*l.*

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The mayor and corporation of Norwich in trust for the Bishopgate hospital.

^a Tanner's preface, p. xv.

^b There was originally another lordship in Choseley, which *temp.* Eliz. was united, under one proprietor, to the manor of Burton Lazars.

^c Not 13*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* as Tanner and Blomefield.

^d In the list of obits to be observed at Wymondham abbey, the first name is that of "William Boydon founder of the chapel of Westwode." *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Hen. VIII. This does not agree with Blomefield's account.

CONVENTUAL ORDERS.

Dominican or Black Friars,

Jacobins—Friars Preachers—Mendicants—Begging Friars.

Founded A.D. 1206.—Introduced into England A.D. 1221.

LYNN, Lenne. PRIORY and CHURCH
with the CHAPEL of St. Catherine therein,
and an ANCHORETAGE.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Lynn, the hundred of Freebridge Lynn and burgh of Lynn Regis, in Clow-lane in the eastern part of the town.

FOUNDATION.—Mr. Parkin affirms that the Black friars were settled in Lynn in 1272, in a priory founded by Thomas Gedney^a; and they are mentioned in a writ, *Ad quod damnum*, for a spring granted to them in Middleton by William lord Bardolph, A.D. 1292.

This house was in the patronage of Thomas earl of Rutland.—Leland. An anchorite's cell belonged to it.

DEDICATION.—St. Dominic.—Speed. Mention is made in 1497 of the chapel of St. Catherine in the church of the Black friars, and there was an image of our Lady in the body of the church.

BENEFACTORS.

William lord Bardolph, lord of	John Elvered, clerk, 1416.
Wrongay, 1292.	Simon Parche alias Tyler, 1442.
John Thorndon, 1309.	John Byrd, parson of Old Lynn,
Thomas Thorndon, 1329.	1489.
Sir John Plays, or Plaiz, knt. 1385.	

VALUATIONS.

Although it was contrary to the rule of the mendicant orders to have any revenues or endowments appendant to their convents, the Black friars and the Carmelites had lands and tenements in Lynn. Those of the former were valued at the Dissolution, according to the *Valor Eccles.*, at £ 0 18 0 Dugdale, the same.

Speed, 1534 0 18 1½

CONVENT.—The prior and 11 brethren signed the surrender A.D. 1539.

GRANTEE.—John Eyre, esq., A.D. 1544, purchased of the king.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The corporation of Lynn and sundry proprietors of the antient site. Few traces of the original friary are now perceptible.

NORWICH. PRIORY and CHURCH, *Old Site.*

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry and deanery of Norwich, the liberty of Norwich, the small ward of Colegate, and the parish of St. George at Colegate, between the church of that parish and those of St. Clement at the bridge and of St. Mary le brent.

FOUNDATION.—The Black friars settled in this city A.D. 1226 in the parochial church of St. John Baptist, which they procured to be made conventual and appropriated solely to the use of their convent. Sir Thomas Gelham, knight, was considered to be their founder; and he not only bestowed upon them their church and convent, and procured these gifts to be confirmed by King Henry III., but obtained a benefaction of ten marks from that prince to the fraternity.

In the year 1307 the prior and brethren, under the patronage of King Edward II., removed to the convent lately occupied by the friars de Sacco on the south side of the river; but they left one of their order to dwell in the old site, and continued to perform service in the church. The precinct of this convent, which was afterwards called Black Hall, was surrounded by a wall, and was of considerable extent, reaching from the Golden Dog lane down to the river opposite to their new site, and from St. George's Colegate church to the church of St. Clement at Fybridge. The new house, conventual church, and all their buildings on the south side of the river, having been destroyed by fire, A.D. 1413, the fraternity returned to their old convent over the water; where they had not been settled long, before they were also burnt out there, in 1449; when they were obliged to remove, a third time, back again to their unfinished convent in St. Andrew's parish.

DEDICATION.—St. John the Baptist.

BENEFACTORS.

King Henry III., about 1226.	Sir Edmund Wauncy, knt., buried here, 1372.
Imena and Christiana de Tottington, 1253.	William Shattock, rector of Hakeford, buried here, 1382.
Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1256.	Thomas Hilde, vicar of Babergh, buried here, 1394.
William de Dunwich and Catherine his wife, 1261.	Sir Andrew, the chaplain of Cringleford, buried here, 1397.
Sir John de Norwich, knt., 1273.	Walter de Bixton, merchant, buried here, 1403.
Sir John le Blund, chaplain, 1284.	John Crowland, buried here, 1444.
The prioress of Carrowe, 1290.	
John de Acle, clerk, and Agnes his wife, 1299.	

GRANTEES.—The mayor and citizens of Norwich, A.D. 1540.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The corporation of the city of Norwich, who have leased it to sundry persons; the ground formerly occupied by the friars being chiefly built upon. The Unitarian or Octagon chapel stands upon the north part of the conventual churchyard. Opposite to this, on the south side of Colegate, was the messuage and yard which Sir John de Norwich gave them, extending to the river. The Independents meeting-house also stands within the precincts of the Dominican friary, near the orchard of the convent.

The *New House* of the Black Friars in Norwich.

SITUATION.—In the small ward called East Wymer

^aSpeed.

ward, on the south side of the river, in the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Peter at Hungate.

FOUNDATION.—The preaching friars, as before mentioned, removed the principal part of their fraternity from their house and church in Colegate to the priory in Hungate, previously occupied by the friars de Sacco until the suppression of their order in 1307, when their possessions were given by the Lady Petronel de Nerford and confirmed by King Edward I. to the Dominicans.

After this, they considerably enlarged their precincts, by means of a number of benefactions of land and houses, so that, when completed, their site extended from St. Andrew's street to the river, and their whole property reached from St. Andrew's street to the Golden Dog lane. Upon the site of the antient church of the friars de Sacco the Black friars erected the choir of their new church, now the Dutch church, dedicating it to St. John the Baptist. The nave of the conventual church, now called St. Andrew's Hall, was erected at the expense of Sir Thomas de Erpingham, knight, who died in 1428, before it was quite completed. The steeple was built about 1462, through the munificence of several noble benefactors. The cloister and conventual buildings occupied the whole space between the church and the river.

The new convent being now completed, King Richard III. in 1485 confirmed all the rights and privileges that had been bestowed upon it, and the Pope did the same.

DEDICATION.—St. John the Baptist.

In the conventual church were the following

CHAPELS.	ALTARS.	IMAGES.	
St. Mary	The High Altar	St. Quirine	St. Nicholas
St. John	Our Lady	St. Peter	St. Christopher
Thomas à Becket	St. Barbara	St. Michael	St. Catherine
Skeet's Chapel	The Holy Cross	Our Lady	The Holy Rood
	St. Tho ^s à Becket	St. Agnes	

BENEFACTORS.

Petronella de Nerford, daughter of Sir John de Vaux, 1308.	Lady Alice, his widow, 1458.
Sir William de Roos of Hamlak, and Maud his wife, 1308.	Joan, daughter of Fastolf, 1459.
William But, and Christiana his wife, 1310.	Catherine, widow of Sir Simon Felbrigge, knight, 1459.
Silvester Sparrow, 1310.	Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt, bef. 1462.
Sir Robert de Erpingham, knight, 1370.	Sir Miles Stapleton, knt. 1466.
Sir John Plaiz, knight, 1385.	John Palgrave, esq., 1467.
King Richard II., 1395.	Thomas Gourney, esq., 1469.
Sir Thomas Erpingham, knight, about 1425.	John Bernard, esq., 1474.
Sir Robert Erpingham, his son, 1428.	Agnes, widow of Thomas de Ing-ham, 1479.
Margaret, widow of Sir Constantine Clifton of Buckenham castle, knight, 1434.	Bishop Goldwell, 1497.
Sir Brian Stapleton, 1438.	Margaret Erpingham.
Sir John Partlet, priest, 1439.	Anne, widow of John Palgrave, 1501.
Sir Simon Felbrigge, knt., 1442.	Philip Curson, gent. and alderman, 1502.
Thomas de Ingham, 1455.	Dame Joan Blakeney, 1502.
Sir Roger Harsyke, knt, 1458.	John Barnard, esq., 1509.
	Robert Barnard, esq., 1511.
	Elizabeth, widow of John Holdiche, esq., 1522.
	Master Berneye.

A great many of these benefactors were buried in the priory church.

CONVENT.—The number uncertain.

COMMON SEAL oval, about 2½ inches long. At the entrance of the church stands St. Dominic, with a friar behind him, and opposite is a person with a high crowned hat and a man behind him. Between them is a fire burning, from which a book is thrown out by the flames. Near the saint's forehead a cross fitché, and over him are seven stars. This device alludes to one of the legends of St. Dominic. The inscription

* *Sigillum* * *Comun* * *fratru* * *P^rdicato^rm* * *norwicen*?

GRANTEES.—Upon the Dissolution of this convent, the citizens of Norwich, through the interest of the Duke of Norfolk, obtained from King Henry VIII, A.D. 1540, a grant of all that belonged to the order of Black friars in Norwich.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The mayor and corporation of Norwich, who have converted the principal part of the conventual buildings into a workhouse for the use of the city; the choir being used as a chapel for the paupers, and the nave as a corn market and guild hall.

ILLUSTRATION.—South View of the Black friars church, in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, by Daniel King.

THETFORD. PRIORY, called the *Old House*.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Thetford, the county of Suffolk, the hundred of Lackford, the lordship and burgh of Thetford, and the parish of St. Mary; upon the site of the antient parish church of St. Mary, afterwards the cathedral of the see, then the residence of the Cluniac monks, for a time, and since the house of the Black friars, in the yard belonging to which the free school was afterwards partly erected.

FOUNDATION.—Between the years 1325 and 1345, John Plantagenet, 7th earl of Warren and Surrey, and lord of Thetford, and Henry earl of Lancaster, placed the preaching friars here, through the advice of Sir Edmund Gonville, priest, his steward, founder of Rushworth college, and of Gonville-hall in Cambridge. The patronage of the house was in the lords of the burgh of Thetford, who nominated the priors. In 1347 the site of *Domus Dei*, or God's House, which was situated between their cloister and the High Street, was given to the friars, and shortly after, the revenues of this hospital were assigned towards the maintenance of the Dominicans by Henry duke of Lancaster.

By means of various benefactions and purchases, they had in 1370 considerably enlarged their precinct, rendering it much more open and convenient than when it was occupied by the Cluniac monks.

In this church, when it was a cathedral, was buried Arfast or Herfast, bishop of Thetford, A.D. 1084.

DEDICATION.—The Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and all the Saints.

BENEFACTORS.

Sir Thomas de Hertford, knight, 1370.	Elizabeth Oldman, mother of the prior, 1477.
Sir John Plaiz, knt., 1385.	John Ellingham of Fersfield, 1478.
John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, patron, about 1386.	John lord Scroop of Bolton, buried here, 1494.
John Austyn, rector of Wangford, 1416.	William Skepper, 1499.
Thomas Walter of Thetford, 1419.	William Fyschere, burgess, 1499.
Sir Brian Stapleton, 1438.	Robert Wyset of Barton, 1504.
Sir William Berdewelle, 1455.	William Onge of Hepworth, 1516.
Sir Miles Stapleton, 1468.	William Keye of Garboldisham, 1531.
Margaret Bedingfeld, 1474.	

COMMON SEAL.—A figure holding up its hands, in a Gothic niche, and beneath this a half monk. The inscription

✠ S · PRIORIS · ET : : : : : PREDICAT^r · THETFORD.

Martin, p. 172.

CONVENT.—The prior and five of the fraternity signed the surrender, but Mr. Blomefield thinks there were many more brethren in this convent.

VALUATION according to Weever^a, at the Dissolution, 39*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*.

GRANTEE.—The site of the friars preachers was granted A.D. 1540, with the hospital, to Sir Richard Fulmerston, and afterwards descended to Sir Edward Clere.

PRESENT OWNER.—The right honourable lord Petre.

^a This appears to be a mistake; probably for some other house.

The nave of the conventual church of the Black friars is now occupied and cultivated as a garden belonging to the free school; the precinct extends over part of a rope walk and a meadow adjoining.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View in Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. v. 1777.
View in Martin's *History of Thetford*, 1784. Pl. vi. p. 173.

GREAT YARMOUTH. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—Within the liberty of the burgh of Great Yarmouth, the hundred of East Flegg, the deanery of Flegg, and the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—The house or convent of the Black friars was built at the south end of the town, about the year 1270.

According to Speed, Thomas Fastolph and Geoffrey de Pikgrin, or Pykering, were the founders.

The priory church was built in 1380. In 1525 it was burnt down.

DEDICATION.—St. Dominic.—Speed.

BENEFACTORS.

Simon de Halle, bailiff, 1349.	William de Stalham, bailiff, 1379.
Simon de Stalham, 1349.	Richard duke of York, Hen. VI.
Geoff. de Stalham, burgess, 1349.	Sir John Plaiz, 1385.
William Fleming, burgess, 1349.	Nicholas Pykering, 1466.
William Oxney, burgess, 1355.	Sir Miles Stapleton, 1466.
Stephen de Stalham, burgess, 1562.	Robert Pigot, 1491.
John de Stalham, bailiff, 1374.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.
Geoffrey de Drayton, 1374.	Robert Grey, 1514.

This convent appears to have been used as one of the defences to the town, particularly at the time of the Spanish invasion.

GRANTEES.—Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberleyn, A.D. 1542.

PRESENT OWNERS.—Sundry persons.

COMMON SEAL.—Oval, the front of the church or monastery, with three figures standing in niches, the Virgin Mary in the centre, crowned and holding the child Jesus, a bishop on her left hand, and the prior on her right hand. Beneath is an arch over a river, in which fish are swimming; and at the upper part are a crescent and star. The legend

✠ S^r : CONVENTVS : FR̄VM : PREDIC^r : GERNEMVTE :

An engraving of this seal is given in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxi. p. 513.

Franciscan or Gray Friars.

Friars Minors—Mendicants.

Founded A.D. 1209.—Came into England A.D. 1224.

LYNN REGIS. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, the burgh and deanery of Lynn, the liberty of the peculiar jurisdiction of Lynn, the archdeaconry of Norwich, near Fuller's Row, now St. James's Street.

FOUNDATION.—According to Speed and Tanner, this house was founded by Thomas de Feltsham, or de Faltsham, previously to A.D. 1264. How long before this period it was in being does not appear; but in this year "brother John Stanford, 8th minister provincial of the English Franciscans, died in the convent of his order at Linne in Norfolk, where he also was buried amongst his religious brethren^a."

In 1313 the Gray friars had a patent for bringing the water to their convent from a spring called Buken well in North Runcton; and in 1364 they had another patent to enlarge their convent.

DEDICATION.—St. Francis.—Speed and *Collect. Angl.-Min.*

BENEFACTORS.

Bernard le Estree, 1287.	John Elvered, clerk, 1416.
Richard Sefull or Seafowl, 1287.	Richard Peverel of Tilney, esq.,
Sir Robert Howard, knt., 1385.	1423.
Sir John Plaiz, knt., 1385.	

CONVENT.—The house was surrendered by the warden, or prior, and nine brethren A.D. 1538.

GRANTEE.—Sold by the King to John Eyre, esq., in 1544, who sold it to a priest, who conveyed it to the corporation.

The only part now remaining is the hexagonal steeple of the conventual church, which is a curious specimen of architecture.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The mayor and corporation of Lynn. George Hogg, esq., lessee.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of the Tower of the Conventual Church, in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1809. Norfolk, p. 294. Drawn by the Rev. E. Edwards. Stewart engr.

View of the Tower of the Conventual Church. H. Bell.

Ditto. Cotman, a private plate, originally meant for his *Norfolk Antiquities*.

The same. Drawn 1801.

East front of the same in Richards's *History of Lynn*, vol. i. p. 499. 1812.

Ditto, for the *Excursions*, 1818.

View in the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, vol. iii. 1808, Engr. by Storer from J. Brand.

The four orders of friars were suppressed here in 1546. In the following year William Gisborough, a friar, was hanged at Lynn, and his father at Walsingham, for attempting to revive the order in opposition to the royal decree.

^a *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*, p. 77.

NORWICH. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—Within the county and liberty of Norwich, in the archdeaconry and deanery of Norwich, the ward of Conisford, the rectory and parish of St. John the Evangelist in Southgate, afterwards united to the parish of St. Peter per Mountergate.

FOUNDATION.—In the year 1226, John de Hastingford gave to the use of the Franciscans, on their arrival in Norwich, a house which was situated between the churches of St. Vedast and St. Cuthbert in Conisford; and these friars shortly after erected an oratory or chapel, which was pulled down before the year 1300.

After receiving a great many benefactions, and having considerably enlarged their site, the Gray friars in 1288 obtained a grant of confirmation, and commenced building a noble church and convent, which was completed in a few years.

This convent possessed "a noble library," which was ruined at the Dissolution, and many learned men were members of this fraternity.

DEDICATION.—The church was dedicated to St. Francis, and in it were the chapels of our Saviour and St. Anne. Here were also the images of our Lady of Pity, and of St. Thomas, and the three gilds of our Lady, of St. John the Evangelist, and of St. Barbara, besides two anchoretages adjoining the precinct.

BENEFACTORS.

Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1256.	Sir Richard Carbonel, knt., 1429.
The prior of St. Faith, bef. 1288.	The Lady Margaret his wife, 1431.
The prior of Norwich, bef. 1288.	Sir John Carbonel, knt., and the Lady Margery his wife, before 1445.
The abbot of Holme, before 1288.	Sir Brian Stapleton, 1438.
Roger le Mareshal, before 1288.	Sir Miles Stapleton his son, 1466.
Roger de Morley, before 1288.	Thomas Gourney, esq., 1469.
Hugh de Rokelund and Ethelred his wife, 1299.	Cecily, widow of Thomas Shelton, gent., 1484.
Sir Robert de Erpingham, 1370.	William Phillipps, alderman, 1485.
Sir John de Haddon, 1370.	Margaret Skipwith, widow, 1486.
Sir John Reppes, knight, 1373.	John Lyston, esq., and Isabel his widow, before 1490.
Sir John Bavent, knt., bef. 1373.	Roger Aylmer, esq., 1492.
Lady Petronel de Hardeshall, 1385.	Thomas Briggs, esq. 1494.
Sir John Plaiz, 1385.	Margery, widow of John Havyrs, 1515.
Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Ingaldesthorp, 1404.	

Most of these benefactors were buried in the priory church.

GRANTEE.—Thomas duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England, A.D. 1539. The site and possessions were afterwards seized by the king. In 1544 they were granted to Paul Gresham and Francis Boldero, gentlemen, and in 1559 were purchased by the city.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The principal part of the site is still the property of the corporation of Norwich, who have leased it to various tenants.

SEAL oval, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; represents the entrance to the priory church; in the door space stands St. Francis. The legend is

St. Comūe: prioris: et: convent' in: norwico: frat' : francisc:

Another Seal small, oblong, representing a female figure crowned, with both hands elevated: another figure with a nimbus round its head, and its right hand held up, is apparently addressing the founder: above is a dove descending, and below is a friar praying. The inscription is

✠ SIG. FRATRVM: MINORVM: IN: NORWICO.

This seal is figured upon Mr. Blomefield's city map; but he takes no notice of it either in the reference to the seals or in the History of Norwich.

WALSINGHAM PARVA. PRIORY and CHURCH.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Walsingham, and the hundred of North Greenhoe.

FOUNDATION.—About the year 1346^a, the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, countess of Clare, and foundress of Clare-hall in Cambridge, founded a priory of Franciscan friars at Walsingham; but they met with some opposition from the priory of Austin canons previously established here. Although belonging to an order professing poverty, it appears this house was endowed with several lands, gardens, and houses. In the year 1526 a lady anchoress resided in or near this priory.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary.

In the priory church was the altar of St. Anthony.

BENEFACTORS.

Sir John Plaiz, 1385.	Robert Grey, 1514.
Richard duke of York, 1429.	Henry Fermor, esq., 1532.
Robert Pigot, 1491.	

VALUATIONS.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 £ 3 0 0

MS. Valor, the same.

Giles Coventry, guardian or prior, 1534.

GRANTEE.—John Eyre, esq., 1544.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Henry Lee Warner, esq. A considerable portion of this priory yet remains.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View in Booth's *History of Norfolk*. 1780. H. Repton del.

View in the *Excursions*. 1818. Engr. by Ranson from Cotman.

YARMOUTH. CONVENT.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norwich, in the deanery of Flegg, the hundred of East Flegg, and the liberty of the burgh of Yarmouth.

FOUNDATION.—About the middle part of this town was a house of Gray friars, *temp.* Hen. III., founded according to Speed by Sir William Gerbrigge, knight, bailiff of Yarmouth, or, according to Stow, by King Edward II.

DEDICATION.—St. Francis.—Speed.

BENEFACTORS.

Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1256.	William Oxney, burgess, 1355.
William Fleming, burgess, 1349.	Stephen de Stalham, burgess, 1362.
Geoff. de Stalham, burgess, 1349.	Peter Bennet, burgess, 1381.
Simon de Stalham, burgess, 1349.	Sir John Plaiz, 1385.
Simon de Halle, 1349.	Nicholas Pykering, 1466.
John Yue, 1349.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.

GRANTEES.—In 1541, Thomas lord Cromwell, visitor general, and Sir Richard Williams obtained a grant of the Franciscan convent in Yarmouth, with its whole site and precinct, and all the buildings belonging thereto^b.

PRESENT STATE.—Now the site of the New Broadway and sundry houses adjoining.

^a Founded by King Edward III., who in the year 1345 procured leave of pope Clement VI. to build a convent for the friars minors in

this town.—*Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*, Pt. II. p. 6.

^b *Collect. Anglo-Minorit.*, Pt. II. p. 20, and Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. ii.

Carmelites or White Friars,
Sometimes called Friars or Brethren of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Instituted about A.D. 1160.—Came into England A.D. 1240.

BLAKENEY or Snitterley, Esnuterle,
Snuterlea. CONVENT or FRIARY, and
CHURCH.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Holt, and the hundred of Holt.

FOUNDATION.—About the year 1295, John Stormer, Richard Stormer, Thomas Tholer, and other copyhold tenants of the manor gave 13 acres of land, whereon to build a church and convent for friars of the Carmelite order. Sir William de Roos, knight, and the lady Maud his wife, daughter of John de Vallibus or Vaux, were early patrons of this house, and gave the friars one hundred marks towards building their church and offices, which were completed A.D. 1321. The king confirmed the grant, and the friars were bound to acknowledge the said Sir William and lady Maud as their principal founders, and from them the patronage of this house descended to the earls of Rutland.

DEDICATION.—The honour of God and the Virgin Mary. In 1518 there was the gild of St. Anne in this friary.

BENEFACTORS.
Robert lord Rosse or Roos, knt., 1321. John Calthorp, esq., temp. Edw. II. The earls of Rutland.
Sir Robert Bacon, knight, 1321. Henry Fermor, esq., 1532.
Sir John Bret, knight^a, 1321.

GRANTEE.—The site of this house, with several acres of land, shops, mercate, fair, and customs here, was granted to William Rede in 1541, who in the same year aliened it to Thomas Gresham.

BURNHAM NORTON. CONVENT and
CHURCH.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Burnham, the hundred of Brothercross, and the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

FOUNDATION.—According to Speed, this house was founded, in the year 1241, by Sir Ralph de Hampnall, or Hemenhale, and Sir William de Calthorpe, knights. It appears to have been one of considerable importance: in 1486 a provincial chapter of the order was held in the convent of Burnham.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.
Bishop Walter Suffield, alias Calthorpe, 1256. Sir Walter de Calthorpe, 1294. Henry Fermor, esq., 1532.

VALUATIONS.
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534, clear value, £ 1 10 8½
Dugdale, the same.
Speed 2 5 4
It possessed 40 acres of land in Burnham Norton, 14 in

Burnham Westgate, and 14 in Burnham Sutton: in all 68 acres, valued as above at 2l. 5s. 4d. Valor Ecclesiasticus 371.

GRANTEE.—William lord Cobham, A.D. 1541.

LYNN REGIS. CONVENT or PRIORY.

SITUATION.—Within the liberty of the burgh of Lynn, in the south part of the town, in the parish of South Lynn or All Saints, between the river Nar and the church of All-hallows or All-saints.

FOUNDATION.—According to Speed, the lord Bardolph, lord Scales, and Sir John de Wigenhale, knight, founded this priory in the year 1269. Other accounts mention them only as benefactors, and ascribe the foundation to Thomas de Folscham or Feltsham, who was also founder of the Gray friars here. But these friars must have been settled here previously to this date, for in 1260 William le Breton was a considerable benefactor.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary.—Speed.—An anchoretage belonged to this convent, and was situated near to it.

BENEFACTORS.
William le Breton, 1260. John lord Bardolph, 1388.
Sir Hamon Felton of Litcham, 1379. The family of Hastings.
William lord Bardolph, buried in the priory church 1384. Sir Robert Howard, knight, 1388. John Elvered, clerk, 1416.

CONVENT.—The prior and ten brethren signed the surrender of their convent A.D. 1538.

VALUATION.
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 £ 1 15 8
Speed and Dugdale, the same.

GRANTEE.—John Eyre, esq. A.D. 1544, purchased of the king. Afterwards sold to the corporation.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The mayor and corporation of the burgh of Lynn; Thomas Philip Bagge, esq. and William Bagge, esq., being lessees.

NORWICH. PRIORY, and two ANCHORAGES.

SITUATION.—Within the county and liberty of the city, the archdeaconry and deanery of Norwich, the ward of Fybridge, the parish of St. James at Cowgate, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity in Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—About the year 1256, Philip son of Warine, son of Adam Arnold of Cowgate, called Philip de Cow-

^a Speed calls these three the founders.

gate, settled his messuage and lands in Cowgate upon William de Calthorpe, *aliàs* Suffield, archdeacon of Norwich, and brother to bishop Suffield, "upon condition that the brethren of Mount Carmel should enter and dwell there without any molestation, for ever, and serve God therein." The friars upon this immediately erected a noble church and conventual offices, through the munificence of various benefactors, and the bounty of the founder, who took upon him the habit and order of a Carmelite in this convent, and was buried in the priory church A.D. 1283. In 1486, the mayor and corporation of the city, at the request of the prior and convent, accepted the office of patrons, which was confirmed at a provincial chapter of the order held in the convent of Burnham in the same year, under the common seals of the convent and of the city of Norwich. A great many persons of consequence were buried in the priory church, most of them being benefactors to the convent, which derived considerable profit from the oblations on such occasions.

In the year 1400 Thomas Arundel archbishop of Canterbury, when on his metropolitical visitation, was received and entertained, during his stay, at the White friars in Norwich. The convent library was founded in 1450 by Brother John de Kynenghale, then prior.

DEDICATION.—The church was dedicated to the Holy and Blessed Virgin Mary; in it were the chapels of St. Mary and the Holy Cross, the images of St. Anne, our Lady, and St. Laurence, and the gild of St. Barbara; and two anchorages were within the precinct of the convent.

BENEFACTORS.

Sir Oliver de Ingham, knight, buried here 1292.	Sir William de Bradfield.
Dame Lora, wife of Sir Reginald Argentein, and sister to Robert de Vere earl of Oxford, 1292.	Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Gerbrigge, knight, 1402.
Sir Bartholomew Somerton, knt., 1292.	Brother Robert Rose, D.D., prior, 1420.
Joan, widow of Sir Robert de Caston, knight, 1320.	Sir Thomas Gerbrigge, knt., 1430.
Dame Catherine his wife, buried here.	Sir Edmund Barry, knight, buried here 1433.
Sir Oliver le Gros, knight, buried here.	Dame Elizabeth, first wife of Sir William Calthorpe, daughter of Reginald lord Hastings, buried here 1437.
John, father of Sir Ralph Benhall, knight, buried here.	Sir Brian Stapleton, 1438.
Joan, wife of Sir Thomas de Morley, knight, buried here.	Clement Paston, esq., 1440.
Sir Oliver Wythe, knt., buried here.	Sir William Berdewell, knt., 1455.
Dame Alice Wythe, buried here 1361.	Thomas Gourney, esq., 1469.
Sir Jeffrey Wythe of Smalburgh, knight, 1373.	Sir William Calthorpe, knt., buried here, 1494.
Sir Peter Tye, knt., buried here.	Dame Margery, wife of Sir John Paston, 1495.
Dame Catherine, wife of Sir Nicholas Borne, buried here.	John, son of Sir William Storer, 1495.
Joan, wife of John Fastolf, buried here.	Sir Thomas Brewse, 1495.
Alice, wife of Sir Martin Everard, knight, 1391.	Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Piggot, 1498.
	The mayor and corporation of Norwich, 1498.
	John Walters, alderman, 1511.

COMMON SEAL.—Circular, nearly two inches in diameter: a castle, showing, as Mr. Blomefield says, that the convent was patronized by the city: under this, the Virgin Mary holding our Saviour in her arms. On each side are two friars in their habits, two of whom have labels from their mouths: on one is

Abe • fili • pater •

on the other

Virgo • divina • mater •

The legend is

✠ *S^t. cōmune : conuent⁷ : Norwyci : ordinis : beate : Marie : genetricis : dei : fīm : Carmelit⁷ :*

GRANTEES.—This house, says Mr. Blomefield, stood undissolved until the year 1542, when the king suppressed it, and granted the site to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlayn.

John Eyer, esq., one of the king's auditors and a great trafficker in religious houses, contrived to get several houses in Norwich that belonged previously to the Carmelites.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The property formerly held by the White friars was greatly divided after the Suppression: the site of the convent is now much built upon, and is in the hands of many different proprietors.

NORWICH. St. Martin's PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the ward of Conisford, the antient parish and churchyard of St. Martin *in Balliva*, or in the Bailey, afterwards united to St. Michael at Thorn.

FOUNDATION.—This was a small priory, originally occupied by the suppressed order of St. Mary and St. Nicholas; to which refer. It was one of those small orders which were obliged to unite to the Carmelite as one of the four mendicant orders of friars.

Nothing further is mentioned of it.

The site is now entirely built upon, and belongs to various individuals.

YARMOUTH. CONVENT.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of East Flegg, the liberty of the burgh, the archdeaconry of Norwich, and the deanery of Flegg.

FOUNDATION.—Ascribed by Speed, Weever, and Tanner, to King Edward I., in the year 1278.

It was situated in the north part of the town.

In 1377 the White friars of Yarmouth had a patent to enlarge their house. It was burnt down in 1509.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary.—Speed.

BENEFACTORS.

John Yue, 1349.	William Oxney, burgess, 1355.
Simon de Halle, bailiff, 1349.	Stephen de Stalham, burgess, 1362.
Simon de Stalham, 1349.	Nicholas Pykering, 1466.
Charles Bennet, burgess, 1349.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492, and many others.
John de Brownswelle, 1349.	

BENEFACTORS buried here.

Nicholas Castle, esq., 1309.	Huntingdon, 1330.
Elizabeth, his wife.	Sir John de Montacute, 1392.
Dame Maud, wife of Sir Laurence	

GRANTEES.—Thomas Denton and R. Nottingham, A.D. 1544.

PRESENT OWNERS.—Sundry persons.

Augustine or Austin Friars, Friars Eremites.

Instituted about 1150.—Came into England in 1252.

LYNN EPISCOPI, afterwards LYNN REGIS. CONVENT or PRIORY, and AN- CHORETAGE.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, within the liberty of the burgh, and the parish of St. Nicholas, in Hopman's way.

FOUNDATION.—The first mention made of the Austin friars here, is in a writ *Ad quod damnum* for a messuage in Lynn granted to them by Margaret de Southmere in 1293, who is on that account sometimes called the foundress. Speed omits to notice this house of friars.

Several persons, by gifts of houses adjoining the convent, enabled its occupiers considerably to enlarge the site and improve their buildings, which were sufficiently extensive in 1498 to receive King Henry VII., his queen, his mother, the prince of Wales, and a numerous retinue, during their visit to Lynn.

The convent was supplied with water from Gaywode by means of an aqueduct, for which they obtained the license of King Richard II. in 1382.

BENEFACTORS.

Thomas de Lexham, 1305.	} before 1364.	Richard de Houton, and Alice his wife, before 1364.
Thomas Drewe,		Thomas Percy, brother to the earl of Northumberland, bishop of
William Bitering,		Norwich, 1364.
John de Conteshale,		Richard Cosyn, 1461.
John Drew, of Lenn Bishop,		
Robert de Cokesford,		
Agnes his wife,		

CONVENT.—The prior and fourteen brethren signed the surrender in 1539.

VALUATIONS.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534, in Lynn . £ 1 4 6
Dugdale, the same.

GRANTEE.—John Eyre, esq. purchased it of the king in 1544. It afterwards came to John Lease, who, says Sir Henry Spelman, "pulling down the buildings, selleth first the stones, and then dividing the ground into divers garden-rooms, sold the same to divers persons^a."

PRESENT OWNERS.—The site is now in the possession of various persons.

NORWICH. PRIORY, CHURCH, and CLOISTER.

SITUATION.—In the Upper or North Conisford ward, in the parish of St. Michael in Conisford, afterwards united to St. Peter per Mountergate.

FOUNDATION.—Speed ascribes the foundation to one of the bishops of Norwich, and other authorities have considered King Edward I. as the founder^b and patron of these friars in Norwich.

However, it is known that they settled here originally in the

beginning of the reign of King Edward I. in a house given to them by Roger Miniot, who on that account is properly styled their founder. Their first charter of foundation is dated in 1293; and in 1319 they procured another to confirm their possessions, which were now much augmented. In 1360, having obtained the church of St. Michael and nearly all the parish next the river, they pulled down that church and their old house, and built a noble convent, cloister, and conventual church upon the site. The whole was finished and the precinct inclosed within a high wall about 1368. The friars of this convent possessed many privileges, being exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction, and immediately subject to the pope.

Sir Thomas Erpingham, who was so great a benefactor to the Black friars, was also a patron of the Austin friars, and in 1419 glazed their grand east chancel window. This window was curious, being made to commemorate, and contained the armorial bearings of, all the lords, barons, bannerets and knights, amounting to 107, that died without issue male since the coronation of King Edward III. In 1457 Margaret, widow of alderman Wetherby, gave 100 marks to build a new library, on condition that on every class, and in every window, her own and her husband's name should be inscribed, "to preserve their memories."

DEDICATION.—To God, St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Augustine. In the church was the chapel of our Lady called the *Scala Celi*; the gilds of St. Augustine, of the Holy Cross, and of St. Margaret; the images of St. Laurence, St. Margaret, St. Christopher, St. Erasmus, our Lady of Pity, and St. Augustine; the altar of the Holy Rood, &c.; and there was a chantry of three brethren to celebrate service for the souls of Sir Thomas Kerdeston, knight, and others.

BENEFACTORS; who were for the most part buried here.

Bartholomew de Acre, merchant, 1290.	Sir John Fastolph, knt., 1429.
Roger de Morley and several others before 1293.	Lady Alice de Gyney, 1437.
Benedictus Icenus, a friar, 1340.	Sir John Houel, knight.
Sir Robert de Erpingham, 1370.	Sir Robert Ufford, knight.
Sir Thomas de Hemenhale, 1375.	Sir Brian Stapleton, 1438.
Sir William de Morley, knight, baron of Rhye, and marshal of Ireland, 1379.	Sir Miles, his son, 1444.
Lady Cecily, his wife.	Sir Thomas Kerdeston, knt., 1448.
Sir Robert Brokedish, 1379.	Dame Catherine, wife of Sir John Radcliff, 1453.
Sir Edmund Hemgrave, knt., 1379.	Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Clifton of Buckenham castle, knt., 1456.
The lady Alice, his wife, 1401.	Elizabeth, widow of Sir Ralph Bigot, 1463.
Sir Robert de Morley, knt., about 1405.	——, son of Sir Ralph Bigot.
Margaret Howard, 1416.	Thomas Gourney, esq., 1469.
Sir Thomas Gyney, 1417.	John, son of Roger Bacon, knt., 1471.
Lady Cecily Gerbrigge, 1418.	Margaret Bedingfeld, 1474.
Sir Thomas Erpingham, knt., 1419.	John Bernard, esq., 1474.
Sir John Gyney, or Gisneto, knt., 1422.	Bishop Goldwell, 1497.
Sir Richard Carbonel, knt., 1429.	Lady Anne Scroop, 1498.
	Thomas Berney, gent., 1516.
	Sir William Neel, 1528.

SEAL.—In vol. xiii. of the *Archæologia*, p. 400, pl. 26, is an engraving of a seal, which appears to have belonged to the priory of Austin friars at Norwich, and is supposed to be of the time of Edward III. It represents St. Michael the archangel^c vanquishing the devil under the form of a dragon. The inscription is

✠ S^t. PRIORIS : FRATRŪ · ORDINIS : S^ci · AVGVSTINI · NORWICI ·

^a *History of Sacrilege*, p. 250.

^b "By one Remigius."—Weever, 530.

^c *Quere*, St. George, from the shield on his left arm?

GRANTEES.—This house remained in the crown until the year 1547, when King Edward VI. granted it, in exchange, to Sir Thomas Heneage, knt., and Catherine his wife, and William lord Willoughby, who in the same year sold it to Sir John Godsolve, knt., who had previously occupied it. It was afterwards called Conisford Place and belonged to the Pastons, and part of it is now called My Lord's Gardens.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The principal part of the site is the property of Timothy Tompson, esq.

THETFORD. CONVENT OR PRIORY, and HERMITAGE.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Thetford, the dominion or lordship of Thetford, and the liberty of the burgh, upon part of the Danish entrenchments of the castle hill.

FOUNDATION.—John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, took these friars under his especial protection; for, having brought them into the town in 1387, he placed them in a convent or cloister, and built for them a church, within the antient entrenchments of the Danish earthwork which formed a part of his lordship and demesne. For the further support of the fraternity and to enable them to exercise their vocation as mendicants, the founder granted them the antient parish church of St. John, on the Suffolk side, in which they placed one of their brethren to be master of the lepers therein; and thus they obtained a place to beg at the south entrance into the town, having somewhat the advantage over the Black friars, who had a similar house and begging place within their site close to the bridge on the Suffolk side. In 1407 they enlarged their conventual church and convent at the castle hill, and had the king's license to build a hermitage at the west end of the church, next the street, at which they continually received alms for the profit and support of the fraternity.

DEDICATION.—The church was dedicated to St. Augustine.—Speed.

BENEFACTORS.

Blanch, wife of John of Gaunt.
Sir Thomas de Morley, knt., 1389.
Dame Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Jenney, first wife of Sir

John de Herling, and afterwards of Sir John Tudenham, knight, 1411.

Dame Elizabeth, her daughter, late wife of Sir Thomas Hengrave.
Thomas Walter of Thetford, 1419.
Peter Payn of Banham, 1429.
Thomas Gourney, esq., 1469.
Margaret Bedingfeld, 1474.

Lady Anne Scroop, 1498.
Robert Wyset of Barton, 1504.
Robert Wyxle of Hildercle, 1515.
William Keye of Garboldisham, 1531.

CONVENT.—Here were a prior and about six brethren. The prior and only two friars signed the surrender in 1538.

COMMON SEAL.—Mr. Blomefield is of opinion that this house never had a common seal, for the priors used to subscribe with their own hands to their instruments; which was not customary where they had a seal.

GRANTEE.—The site of the priory, the church or chapel of St. John, and all the lands belonging to the friars Austin in Thetford, were granted to Sir Richard Fulmerston in 1540.

PRESENT PROPRIETOR.—George Beauchamp Proctor, esq. The site of this convent is now a meadow, upon the south side of the *ballium*, sloping towards the river. None of the conventual buildings can now be traced; but in 1807, when the foundation of the church of the Austin friars was removed by the proprietor, the form of the building was ascertained to have been a single long aisle; the steeple having been situated between the church and a large area or cloister which opened towards the market and the high road. Mr. Martin's plan was found by Mr. Burrell to be very incorrect. At this period, the coffins containing the remains of two benefactresses to the convent were discovered. They were carefully re-interred near the same spot, and a plain altar tomb with the following inscriptions commemorates the circumstance.

EAST END.

Here stood the church and monastery of the Friar Augustines, founded by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, A.D. 1386.

SOUTH SIDE.

In removing the foundation of this church, a vault was discovered, containing the bodies of Dame Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Jenney, knight. She was first married to John de Herling, lord of Herling, and afterwards to Sir John Tudenham, knight. She died A.D. 1412.

WEST END.

Also Dame Elizabeth, daughter of John de Herling, and wife of Sir Thomas Hengrave, knight, of Hengrave in Suffolk. She died A.D. 1402.

NORTH SIDE.

In veneration of this consecrated place and of those illustrious persons, this altar tomb was erected by George Beauchamp, esq., A.D. 1807. *Soli Deo Gloria.*

Friars of the Sack;

Fratres de Sacco, or Saccati—de Penitentiâ Jesu Christi—Freres Beguins—Bons Hommes.^a

Instituted before 1216.—Came into England in 1250.

LYNN EPISCOPI. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery and liberty of Lynn.

FOUNDATION.—This was one of those numerous small orders which were suppressed in England in 1307, and were obliged to unite with the four mendicant orders of friars.

These friars never arrived at any importance, and as early as 1293 were obliged to give way, in France, to the Austin friars, on account of the poverty and decay of the order. They had a convent in this town previously to the year 1276.

All that is noticed of the Friars *de Sacco* in Lynn is, that when they were suppressed in 1307, Roger de Flegg, the prior of this house, was vicar general of the order throughout England^b.

^a The *Bons Hommes* are considered by several writers as an endowed order, instituted in England in 1283, and distinct from the *Fratres Saccorum*. But the author of *L'Histoire du Clergé Seculier et Regulier*

and M. Huet affirm that they were one and the same order.

^b Tanner's *Notitia*, Norfolk, xli. 10.

NORWICH. CONVENT and CHURCH.

SITUATION.—In the ward of East Wymer, the parishes of St. Peter of Hungate and of St. Andrew.

FOUNDATION.—This order is said, by most authorities, not to have been introduced into England before 1257: however, upon the authority of Mr. Blomefield, some of these friars settled here about 1250, in a house given them by William de Gissinthe or Gissing, clerk, opposite to St. Peter's of Hungate church, and he is always styled the founder. Their foundation was confirmed by Simon, rector of St. Peter in Hungate, and by the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the fields, under their respective seals: and soon after, before 1278, it was further confirmed by Bishop Roger de Skerning.

DEDICATION.—The Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

Bishop Suffield, 1256. of Oliver de Vaus, 1258.
Sir John de Vallibus or Vaus, son Lady Petronel de Nerford, 1258.

Robert de Laddings and Amy his wife, about 1271. John de Stalham, his brother after 1271.
Thomas de Stalham, after 1271. William son of Peter But, 1276.

COMMON SEAL, small, oblong:—on it is represented St. Edmund, crowned, and tied to a tree naked, with his body full of arrows, in allusion to his martyrdom by the Danes.—Blomefield. The legend

✠ S^r: PRIOR^r: FR̄M: DE: PENITENCIA: J̄RV: X̄I: DE: NORWICO:

GRANTEES.—Upon the suppression of this order in 1307, the convent was assigned to the Black friars, whom King Edward I. licensed to settle here in their stead, reserving to William de Hoo, the last prior, his residence and maintenance therein during his life.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—After passing through the hands of the Black friars, the site now belongs to the corporation of the city, being occupied by the Dutch church, which is now used chiefly as a chapel for the poor in the workhouse.

Friars of Our Lady—*Fratres de Domina.*

Instituted A.D. 1288.—Came into England about 1290.

NORWICH. CONVENT.

SITUATION.—In the ward of Conisford, in the parish of St. Julian.

FOUNDATION.—This obscure order of friars was very early established in Norwich. Mr. Blomefield describes them to be a species of begging friars, under the rule of St. Augustine, wearing a white habit over which was a black cloak and

cowl; this order, he further observes, was founded by Philip, who got it confirmed by the pope. Their house or convent stood on the south side of St. Julian's church-yard, and the east end of it abutted upon the street.

Roger de Tybenham gave them a legacy in 1290.

Mr. Blomefield says they continued here till the great pestilence in the reign of Edward III. destroyed the whole fraternity: their house, after that, fell into private hands, and so remained.

The site now belongs to sundry persons.

Friars of the Blessed Mary, St. Nicholas, and all the Saints.

Founded in 1235.

Perhaps the same order as the last.

NORWICH. CONVENT.

SITUATION.—In the ward of Conisford, the ancient parish and church-yard of St. Martin's *in Balliva*, or in the Bailey, within the bailiwick or liberty of the castle, and exempt from all episcopal and archidiaconal jurisdiction; afterwards united to the parish of St. Michael at Thorn.

FOUNDATION.—This was a small priory of friars situa-

ted in the church-yard here, and occupying the church of St. Julian^a. They were here early; for in 1253 the prior and brethren purchased a stall in the market for 24s. of Nicholas the blacksmith, of Ber street, and Cecily his wife. In 1297 Richard de Coselany, fishmonger, gave to the hospital of St. Saviour in Coselany a stall in the bread market, by the stall of the "fraternity of St. Mary and St. Augustine." This order was suppressed in the council of Lyons, A.D. 1307.

Being obliged to join one of the four principal orders, they united themselves to the Carmelites.

^a This church was appropriated as early as the time of Henry I. to the monastery of Horsham St. Faith, and was served by a monk or priest nominated by that priory, until the Dissolution. In the deed

of Nicholas the blacksmith, the fraternity of St. Mary are stated to be "then inhabiting in the church."—Blomef., vol. ii., 573.

Pied Friars—*Fratres de Pica*.

NORWICH. CONVENT.

SITUATION.—In the Upper or North Conisford ward, and the parish of St. Peter per Mountergate.

FOUNDATION.—This was another of the inferior orders which were suppressed by the council of Lyons, about the year 1307, and, like the Friars *de Sacco*, were compelled to join one of the four mendicant orders. Mr. Blomefield says they were so called “from their outward garment, which was black and white, like a magpie.”

Respecting this order Dr. Tanner observes, “I know nothing further than what Mr. Blomefield saith, unless they were the ‘*Freres pies*’ a sort of religious that wore black and white garments, mentioned by Walsingham, p. 124.”

All that can be collected respecting the Friars *de Pica* in Norwich is, that their convent was situated at the north-east corner of the church-yard of St. Peter per Mountergate. This house, after 1307, became a college of twenty-four priests dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was subordinate to the hospital of Bec in Billingford.

COLLEGES

OF SECULAR CANONS OR PRIESTS.

ATTLEBURGH.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Rockland, and the hundred of Shropham.^a

FOUNDER.—Sir Robert de Mortimer, knight, son of Sir Constantine. By his will, in 1387, he directed that 2000 marks should be appropriated to found a college, and a chantry of five priests, in Attleburgh, to sing in the said college or chapel for the souls of Sir Robert and Margery Fastolf his wife, and all their ancestors. In 1405 Henry IV. granted his license to build the said chantry, which was endowed with a manor, a messuage, and 76 acres of land in Attleburgh, and the advowson of Great Ellingham. The rules for the government of this college were drawn up by Simon, the rector of Scoulton, one of the feoffees.

The fellows resided in a mansion-house near the north-west corner of the church-yard. King Henry VIII. licensed the master and fellows to appropriate the greater part of the church of Attleburgh to their use.

At the Dissolution the college manor, and chapel, with 56 acres of arable land, 13 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of pasture, were in the occupation of the master, and were then valued at 15*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* *Valor Eccles. temp.* Hen.VIII. p.318.

DEDICATION of the college—To the honour of the exaltation of the Holy Cross. The church, which was in the collegiate form, was dedicated to the assumption of the Blessed Virgin; here was the light of the Blessed Mary.

COLLEGE.—A master or warden and four secular priests. The warden and two fellows subscribed to the supremacy in 1534.

BENEFACTORS.—The following persons were contributors to the church after the chantry was founded.

Sir Thomas Mortimer, abt. 1406.	John Arderne, 1479.
The Lady Cressy.	Sir John Radcliffe, knight, <i>temp.</i>
Mary Fastolfe, 1406.	Hen. VI.
The Lady Cecily Harling.	The families of Clifton, Fitz-Wal-
William at the Brook, chaplain.	ter, Clare, Ufford, Ratcliffe,
Sir John Fitz-Ralph, knight.	Wingfield, Herling, Calthorpe,
Sir John Fastolph, knight, 1459.	and many others.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , 1534	£ 21 16 4
Dugdale, the same.	
Speed	21 16 0½
Le Neve <i>MS.</i>	50 16 ¾

GRANTEE.—Robert earl of Sussex, A.D. 1541; who pulled down the choir of the church, which had been previously appropriated to the college.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Sir William Smythe, baronet.

ILLUSTRATION.—N.W. View of the collegiate church, drawn by Mackenzie for the *Beauties of England and Wales.* 1809.

Stow and Weever ascribe the foundation of this college to Sir William Mortimer, knight, grandfather of Sir Robert, in 1297; but they mistake this for the foundation of the chapel or chantry of the Holy Cross, founded by the said Sir William, which chapel now forms the south transept of the collegiate church.

^a Weever.
^b "Father to Sir John Fastolfe, that martial knight."—Weever.
^c According to the returns under Gilbert's act, in 1786, the charge of 2*l.* per annum payable by the rector was, at that time, charged on

CASTRE. TRINITY COLLEGE and FREE CHAPEL.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Flegg, and the hundred of East Flegg.

FOUNDATION.—Dr. Tanner says, "there had been an ancient free chapel or college in the manor house here, dedicated to St. John Baptist, as early as the reign of King Edward I." It was founded by Sir Robert de Castre^a, and afterwards was removed by John Fastolph, esq.^b, to his own manor of Castor Fastolph. It was endowed with 120 acres of land, and with various rents, tithes, &c.

DISSOLVED A.D. 1548.

GRANTEES.—Thomas Corbet of Sprowston, esq., and Robert Kemp of Antingham, gent, in trust, A.D. 1608, according to the will of Sir William Paston, knight, who had it at the Dissolution.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The estate is now vested in feoffees, and is applied to the support of the incumbent of Castre and his successors, deducting a rent charge of 40*s.* per annum to the poor of Castre, and 8*l.* per annum to the poor of Great Yarmouth^c.

CASTRE. ST. MARGARET'S CHAPEL and COLLEGE.

IN this town was also, according to Parkin, a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, in which, a short time before his death in 1459, Sir John Fastolph designed to have founded a college for seven monks or secular priests, and an hospital for seven poor men; and to endow the same with 120 marks rent charge, out of his manor, which he gave, or sold, to his cousin John Paston, esq., charged with this charity.

Whether this design was fully carried into effect is doubtful; but in 1467 there were six priests and six poor men here, and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, A.D. 1534, there is said to be a chantry in Castre hall, of the foundation of Sir John Fastolph, knight, worth 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum^d.
St. Margaret's chapel is mentioned in 1632.

PRESENT POSSESSORS of Castre Hall, Mrs. Scot and Mrs. Phené.

ILLUSTRATIONS of Caister Castle.
Two plates in Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. ii. 1775. 1776.
View of the Castle. Booth's *History of Norfolk.* Armstrong del. 1780.
View of the Tower. Title page to Fenn's *Letters.* 1787.
General Views.—Hearne and Byrne, vol. ii. 1799.
Dixon. 1811.
Cotman's *Architectural Antiquities.* 1815.
In the *Excursions.* 1818. Heigham engr. from Cotman.
Private plate etched by Mrs. Dawson Turner.
Mrs. Hooker.

certain tithes in Castre, and was vested in Thomas Martin, Thomas Adkin, and Benjamin Nuthall. The charge of 8*l.* for the poor of Yarmouth is not noticed.
^d *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 297.

GRESSENHALE or Rougholm. COLLEGE and FREE CHAPEL.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Brisley, and the hundred of Launditch.

FOUNDATION.—At a place called Rougholm, in this parish, William de Stutevil, lord of Gressenhale *temp.* Hen. III., founded a chapel and college, which he endowed with the manor of Rowholm, and with various messuages and lands in 9 parishes.

DEDICATION.—St. Nicholas the bishop.

THE COLLEGE was under the government of a custos, and the brethren resided in a house which stood a short distance to the south of the chapel. William Hastyns was master in 1534.

COMMON SEAL—represented the effigy of St. Nicholas in his pontifical.

VALUATIONS.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 £ 12 0 3½
Stipend to the officiating priest, per annum 5 13 4

DISSOLVED by King Edward VI., about the year 1550.

GRANTED in 1550 to Sir Nicholas Le Strange, knight.

LYNN EPISCOPI.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery and liberty of Lynn, the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, and the parish of St. Margaret, near the town hall.

FOUNDER.—According to Mackerell, this college of priests was founded about A.D. 1500, by Thomas Thorisby or Thursby, who was three times mayor of Lynn, and built the south part of St. Margaret's church and the south gates.

COLLEGE—consisted of a master and twelve priests.

The master's stipend, in 1534, was £ 6 13 4
One chaplain 5 6 8
Another chaplain 5 6 8

SUPPRESSED in the year 1532.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—James Denton, esq.

HELLESDON, Haylesdon, Hailesduna. COLLEGE and CHANTRY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Taverham, and the hundred of Taverham.

FOUNDATION.—In the 9th of Richard II., A.D. 1385, John Churchman, sheriff of London, executor of John de Haylesdon, late a citizen of London, had a patent for founding a chantry for two chaplains to pray in the church of St. Mary at Haylesdon for the souls of the said John de Haylesdon, Joan his wife, and Walter de Berney. This was afterwards called "the college of priests at Haylesdon."

It was endowed with lands, tenements, and rents in several parishes in London and Norfolk; and in 1395 each priest's portion was valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, which shows that their endowments were considerable.

Sir John Fastolph was patron in 1447.

At the Dissolution the two priests had each a pension of 6*l.* per annum granted to them.

VALUATION.

Valor Eccles. temp. Hen. VIII., one priest . . £ 6 13 9
Ditto Ditto the other priest 6 13 9

NORWICH.

SITUATION.—In the Upper or North Conisford ward, and the parish of St. Peter per Mountergate.

FOUNDATION.—After the suppression of the small order of *Fratres de Pica*, in 1307, their convent, which stood at the north-east corner of the church-yard of St. Peter per Mountergate, was given, or came, to the hospital of Bec in Billingsford. Upon this a number of secular canons lived in a collegiate manner in this house, which was the city residence of the master of Bec hospital, and they had each a stall in the chancel of the adjoining church. This house possessing no endowments, and being the property of the master, is not mentioned in the public evidences of the see.

DEDICATION.—The Holy Trinity.

COLLEGE.—From the number of stalls appropriated to the secular canons in the church, Mr. Blomefield concludes there were twenty-four.

It came into private hands after the Dissolution, and so continues.

NORWICH. COLLEGE, CHURCH, CLOISTER, and eight CHANTRIES.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry, deanery, and liberty of Norwich, in the ward of Mancroft, and the parishes of St. Stephen, and St. Peter in Mancroft; called the Chapel or College in the Fields.

FOUNDATION.—Previous to the year 1250 Master John le Brun of Norwich, priest, founded this house for an hospital only, by which name it is called in the old evidences; but it soon after "became a noble college," under the government of a dean, who was collated by the bishop, in right of the see.

The chantries in this college were founded in the following order.

- 1st in 1331 by Katherine de Kerkeby, widow—1 priest or canon.
- 2d — 1338 — Bartholomew^a and William Appleyard^b—1 priest.
- 3d — 1391 — Ralph Churchman, clerk—1 canon.
- 4th — 1405 — John Alderford, esq., and Alice his wife—1 canon.
- 5th — 1411 — Wm. Sedman, citizen, and Margaret his wife—1 canon.
- 6th — 1460 — Master John de Wygenhale—1 canon.
- 7th — 1479 — Edmund de Bokenham, of Snetterton, esq.—1 canon.
- 8th — 1497 — Bishop James Goldwell—1 canon.

Mathew le Brun, brother to the founder, settled the church of St. Mary Unbrent on this college, and John le Brun gave the advowson of St. George at the monastery gates; other churches were also afterwards appropriated.

The endowment previous to the Dissolution consisted of the patronage or advowsons of 11 churches, with the manors of Bowthorp and Easton, and possessions in about 29 parishes in Norfolk and Norwich.

The library of this college is frequently mentioned in old wills.

DEDICATION.—To the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Besides the altars belonging to the several chantries, here

^a Bartholomew, the father, was thrice bailiff of the city, and twice Burgess in parliament.

^b William, the son, was 11 times Burgess in parliament, twice bailiff, and 6 times mayor.

were those of the Blessed Virgin, of St. Catherine, and of St. James; the images of St. John, St. Mary, our Lady of Pity &c., and the gild of St. Mary.

COLLEGE—consisted of a dean, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, and seven other prebends, eight chantry priests, besides other chaplains and soul priests.
The master, or dean, and seven others subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534.

BENEFACTORS.
John Bond, 1248.
Mathew le Brun, about 1250.
Geoffrey and John le Brun, brothers to the founder, abt. 1250.
William de Suffield, 1260.
William de Dunwich, 1272.
Catherine de Kirkeby, 1331.
King Edward III., 1364.
Sir Roger Middleton, 1374.
Sir Thomas de Gyssing, knt., 1382.
Joan, his widow, 1388.
Bartholomew and William Appleyard, 1388.
Richard de Blakeney, 1389.
Ralph Chirchman, clerk, of Necton, 1391.
John Alderford, esq., and Alice his wife, 1405.
William de Rous, 1410.
John Rees, esq., and Margery his wife, 1410.
William Sedman, mayor and Burgess, and Margaret his wife, 1411.
Sir Thomas Hemgrave, knt., 1419.
John bishop of Norwich, 1420.
Sir Edward Hunt, chaplain, 1439.
Master John de Wygenhale, 1460.
Bishop Walter Lyhart, 1472.
Edmund de Bokenham, esq., 1479.
John Le Strange, 1479.
Elizabeth, widow of Robert Clere of Ormesby, esq., 1492.
Sir Robert Bushett, priest, 1503.
Sir Thomas Love, priest, 1513.
Alderman John Marsham, 1525.

SEAL.—The *Antient Seal* was oval, about 2 inches long:—a field fleuré (the cognisance of the Blessed Virgin), with a cross at the top of the seal. The inscription was

✠ DE : CĀPIS · NOM · VIRGO : DEDIT · ADDAT : ET · OMEN.
The *New Common Seal* oval, 2½ inches long;—the Virgin with our Saviour in her arms, standing at the entrance of the collegiate church, and the dean of the college in his proper habit, on his knees, at the bottom, praying to her. The legend
✠ DE : CĀPIS : NOMEN : VIRGO : DEDIT : ADDAT : ET : OMEN.

Thus versified by Blomefield:
The fields and Virgin gave the name,
And may good luck attend the same.

VALUATIONS.
Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291 (in 21 parishes) . . . £ 4 10 3
Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 86 12 8
MS. Valor 86 16 0½
Blomefield 83 10 3

GRANTEE.—Dr. Miles Spencer, the last dean, A.D. 1545, for the sum of only 105*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, he having persuaded the college to resign on trifling pensions.

PRESENT OWNER.—The right honourable the earl of Buckinghamshire. Sundry lessees.

RAVENINGHAM, Ravenicham, Ravincham, Ravelincham, Ravingeha'.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Brooke, and the hundred of Clavering.

FOUNDER.—Sir John de Norwich, knight, vice-admiral of England, eldest son of Sir Walter de Norwich and Catherine his wife, A.D. 1350^a. The secular canons officiated in the church of Raveningham, and were to pray for the souls of the founder and of Margaret his wife, for the honour of God and his mother, St. Andrew the apostle, and all the Saints.

This college was munificently endowed by the founder with seven manors, the advowson and appropriation of the church of Raveningham, and many lands and tenements in 12 parishes.

BENEFACTORS AND PATRONS.
Sir Walter de Norwich, son of the founder. Walter, 1373.
Sir Roger de Norwich, brother to the founder, 1371. The lady Catherine de Brews, cousin and heiress to the last Sir John, and afterwards a nun at Dartford, 1375.
Sir John de Norwich, son of Sir

DEDICATION.—The Virgin Mary.
COLLEGE—consisted of a master and eight secular canons.

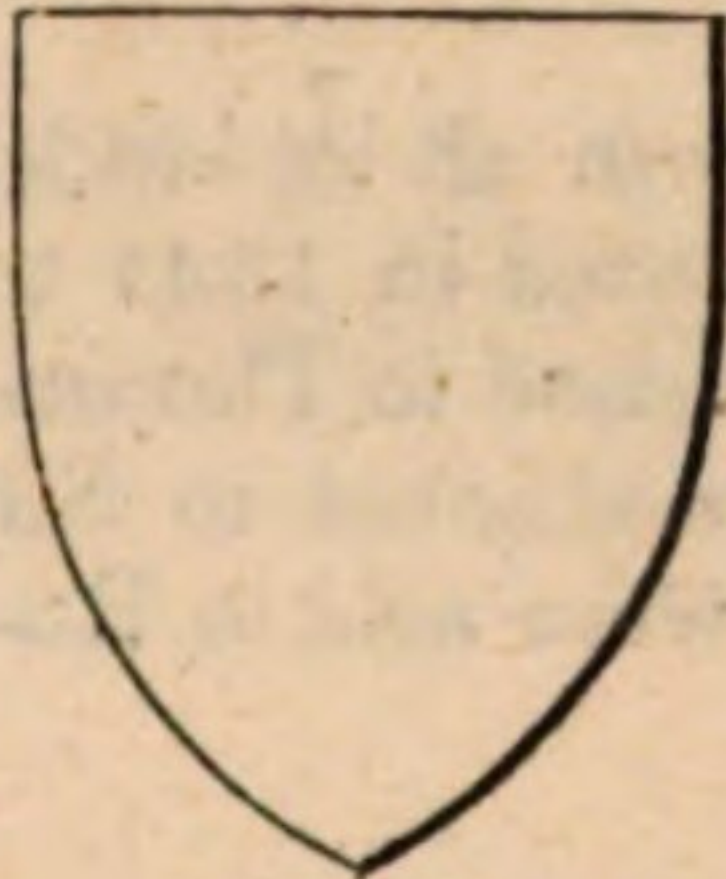
IN the year 1381 Sir John de Plaiz, Sir Richard de Boys, and Sir Robert Howard, executors of Sir John de Norwich, and trustees of the lady Catherine de Brews, obtained a license from King Richard II. to remove the master and chaplains from Raveningham to the adjoining village of

NORTON SOUPECORS:
which design was effected A.D. 1387, when the college was established in the rectory house there: a new chapel was then built for the canons, and their number was augmented to twelve and a master or *custos*. The advowson of the church of St. Margaret here had been given to the college of St. Mary of Raveningham by the founder in 1350: to the building of the new church his grandson Sir John in 1373 gave the sum of 450*l.*
This society was styled "*Ecclesia collegiata S. Mariæ de Raveningham in Norton Soupecors.*"

In 1393 the college was again removed, by license from Richard II., to the castle of METTINGHAM, and Sir Miles Stapleton and other feoffees aliened to it many more lands and messuages and the advowsons of 4 more churches,

GRANTEE.—This college, with the appropriated rectories of Norton and Raveningham, and the castle of Mettingham, was granted in 1541 to Sir Anthony Denny.

RUSHWORTH, Rushford, Risseworda, Riseurda, Rusceworda. COLLEGE and COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

 **ARMS.**—On a bend, three torteaux, or something like them.—Blomefield.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Rockland, the hundred of Giltcross, and the liberty and jurisdiction of the duke of Norfolk.

FOUNDER.—Sir Edmund de Gonvile, priest, founder of Gonvile-hall in Cambridge, and one of the founders of the Black friars in Thetford. Being the patron and rector of Rushworth, he appropriated that church to the college, the foundation of which was completed between the years 1326 and 1342, and consisted of the churches of Rushworth and Larling, and a manor in Elveden, besides lands and revenues in several parishes. In 1470, the lady Anne Scroop, heiress of Gonvile, was a great benefactress to this college, and settled upon it the manors of Rushworth and Larling, in order to find two chantry priests in Rushworth college to say masses for the souls of lady Anne Scroop, or Wingfield, and her three husbands^b. The canons officiated in the church of St. John

^a 1343, 17 Edward III.—Tanner.
^b This lady died A.D. 1500; and in the same year, the deed of foundation being imperfect, an agreement was entered into between Robert

Wyngfeld and Thomas Fincham her executors, on the one part, John Bendes, master of the college of Rushworth, of the second part, and John Barley, master of Gonvile-hall in Cambridge, of the third part, to

here, and their dormitory, refectory, chapel, and other offices, were placed on the south side of the churchyard. They were governed by statutes, which were confirmed by Thomas Percy, bishop of Norwich, in a visitation made A.D. 1360; and the intention of the founder it is said was to have designed this college as a seminary to Gonville-hall. The collegiate church, a part only of which is now remaining, was subject to episcopal and archidiaconal jurisdiction, the *custos* or master being installed by the archdeacon.

At the Dissolution the possessions of the college in this parish consisted of the manor, and 200 acres of arable land, 8 acres of meadow, and liberty of foldage and pasture for 1300 sheep, in the occupation of the master, all of which lands, &c. were then valued at 27*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.*

DEDICATION.—The honour of Almighty God, our Blessed Lady, St. John the Evangelist, and all the Saints:—here are mentioned the light of the Holy Sepulchre, and the gild of St. John Baptist, in the collegiate church.

BENEFACTORS.

John de Herling, 1367.	Robert Wortham and others, abt. 1392.
Peter Frost, Robert Aishele, Thomas Smetheson, and Robert Fuller, fellows, 1392.	Prior of Thetford, 1411.
Peter and William de Shelton and others, about 1392.	Sir Robert Wingfield, and the lady Anne Wingfield afterwards lady Scroop, 1470.
Roger Cornwayle and others, about 1392.	William Halyday, fellow, 1492.

COLLEGE consisted of a master and six fellows or brethren, two chantry priests, seven children, and one clerk, in 1500. The *custos* and five priests subscribed to the king's supremacy A.D. 1534.

VALUATIONS.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 £ 85 15 0½
Dugdale and Speed, the same.

THE COMMON SEAL is oval, about two inches long, representing a female figure with a palm branch in her right hand and treading upon a dragon; a religious person, probably the master of the college, is kneeling and praying to her, and above him are seven stars. The whole are beneath a Gothic canopy: at the bottom is a shield probably with the arms of the college, but with the inscription much defaced.

S: COMVE: S: ----- RVSHWORTH.

The seal is very coarsely and imperfectly executed^a.

GRANTEES.—The site of the college, with all its lands, revenues, 4 manors, advowsons, &c., was granted in 1541 to Henry earl of Surrey. In 1545 they were aliened to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and after his attainder were granted to Sir John Cheke, knight, in 1550; and in 1601 were sold to Robert Buxton, esq.

PRESENT PROPRIETOR.—Sir Robert John Buxton, bart.

This college was placed at a short distance to the south of the church, and was formerly surrounded by a moat which is now partly filled up. Nearly two sides of the original quadrangle, which consisted of the dormitory, refectory, chapel, and offices, now remain, and are occupied as a farm-house.

define the tenure by which the said manors were to be held, and the regulations of the two chantry priests.

They were to be called Dame Anne's priests, and were to sing "for the wele of her sowle, and her husbandes, and auncestres, and kynnes-folkes' sowles," and to say five masses weekly, for the souls of the founder and of Dame Anne, "and of all those for whiche she was moost specially bounden to pray."

Besides these two "honeste prestes of good conversacon," the master and brethren of the college were bound to support seven children, called Dame Anne's children, each to be nominated by the master or one of the six brethren alternately, "to yeve them attendance," for which the child was to be taught the service of God in the church for one year; and if any of the priests would "take upon him to teche gramer and spede the seid vij childre in the same," he was to be allowed a certain stipend. These children after they had attained the age of eighteen years were to

THETFORD, Bailey-end. COLLEGE, GILD, and CHANTRY.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery and liberty of Thetford; in Bailey-end, near the river, behind the burgh gaol.

FOUNDER.—At an early period here was a gild dedicated to the Virgin Mary, consisting of brethren and sisters, who had their chaplain or officiating priest.

In the time of King Edward I. Sir Gilbert de Pykenham converted the gild of St. Mary in Bailey-end into a college for a master and fellows, and built a mansion house and chapel for their use, endowing them with lands and tenements, and investing the patronage, and nomination of the fellows, in the mayor and commonalty of the burgh. King Richard II. licensed them to purchase other lands in 1392, on condition that they founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Bartholomew, in the gild hall, to be served by the fellows of the college.

In 1446 the rents had become so considerable, that the fraternity annually elected two chamberlains for receiving their revenues. In 1534 it possessed 4 manors.

BENEFACTORS.

Roger Gerwyse, 1291.	John Olyver, of West Toftes, 1422.
The mayor and commonalty, 1370.	Sir Thomas Tudenham, knight, about 1472.
John Austyn, rector of Wangford, 1416.	Peter Benne, chaplain, 1473.
John Banham, rector of Livermere, 1420.	Isabel Gulion, 1473.
John Gylot, rector of West Wrotham, 1420.	John Fyshere, burgess, 1499.
	Robert Love, burgess, 1511.
	William Berdewelle, 1511.

The obits of three benefactors annually observed here.

DEDICATION of the college, to St. Mary;—the chapel, to St. Bartholomew. Here were also the tabernacle of the Virgin Mary and the gild of St. Mary.

COLLEGE consisted of a master and fellows^b.

The gild or fraternity of St. Mary formed a part of this institution: in 1337 there were 36 members, and in 1416 about 45.

VALUATIONS.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 £ 5 9 7
Dugdale, the same.
Weever and Blomefield^c 109 7 0½
Speed 109 0 7½

SEAL.—Oval, about 2½ inches long; two figures standing beneath an arch, or canopy, intending, probably, to represent the annunciation of the Virgin Mary. The inscription

·SIGILLVM·FRATERNITATIS·GILDE·BEATE·MARIE·IN·THET·FORD.

GRANTEE.—The site of the college and chapel, 80 acres of land thereto belonging, messuages, rights, &c., in Thetford and Croxton, were granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk in 1547, and after his attainder to Sir Richard Fulmerston. The collegiate buildings and chapel were pulled down at the Dissolution.

PRESENT OWNER.—George Beauchamp Proctor, esq.

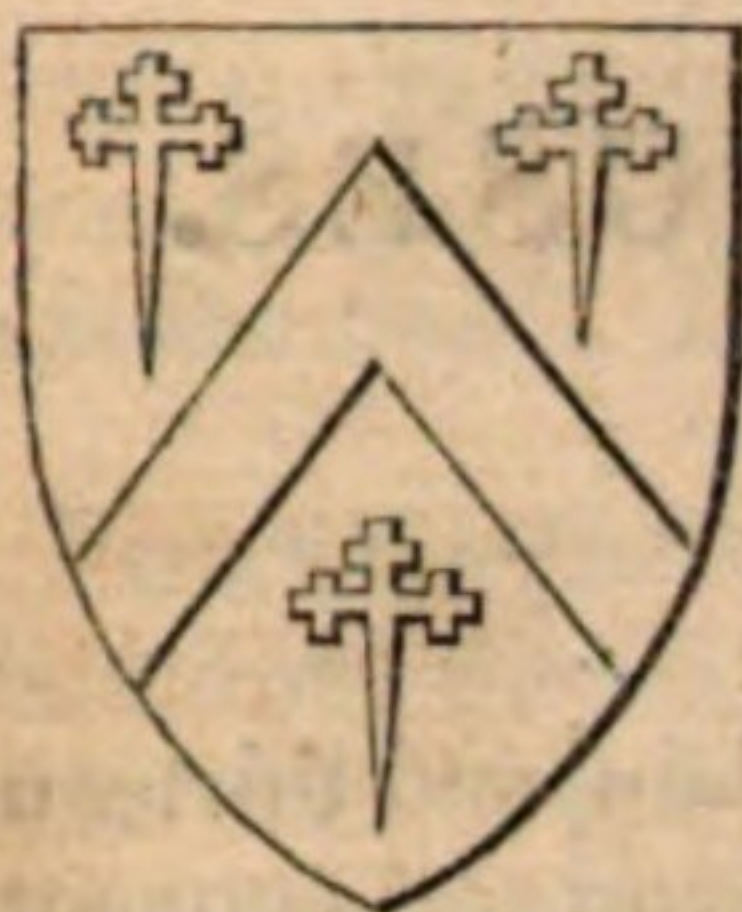
be removed, and others admitted. The master and fellows were bound to fill up all vacancies among these children within a quarter of a year, and also to elect priests, in the room of those that retired or died, within six months, or forfeit a sum of money to the master and fellows of Gonville-hall. Given under the seals of the respective parties, March 3d A.D. 1500. I have noticed this deed the more fully, as it appears to have escaped the attention of Mr. Blomefield.

^a From the seal attached to the indenture mentioned in the last note, and now in the possession of Sir R. J. Buxton, bart. The seal of Robert Wyngfeld, annexed to the same deed, represents a pair of wings conjoined, with the letters FELT above, being the rebus of his name.

^b 2 priests.—Tanner.

^c This sum appears to be given wrong by Speed, Blomefield, &c. 109*l.* are stated instead of 109*s.* as the clear value.

THOMPSON, Thomestone, Tomestuna, Tumesteda.



ARMS—the same as Shardelowe the founder.
Argent, a chevron *gules*, between three cross croslets fitchée *azure*.—Carved upon the old stalls upon which the master and fellows used to sit.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Breccles, but exempt from the archdeacon’s jurisdiction : in the hundred of Wayland.

FOUNDATION.—Mr. Blomefield says that the college of Thompson originated in the time of Edward I. from the Boutetorts, lords of this place. The chaplains were afterwards removed to the chantry at Barton, near Mildenhall, and subsequently returned hither.
In 1349, Sir Thomas de Shardelowe, knight, and Sir John de Shardelowe, knight, his brother, endowed the college or perpetual chantry at Thompson with the church of St. Martin here, and with several manors and rents ; and they are generally styled the founders. In 1391, John Methelwold and others, trustees and feoffees of Sir T. Shardelowe, obtained a license to appropriate the manor of Bradcar in Shropham, and in 1398 the church of St. Peter and the chapel of St. Andrew in Shropham, to this college. William de Shelton granted 80 acres in Bretenham.
At the Dissolution there appear to have been a manor in Thompson, 290 acres of arable, and 32 of meadow, and liberty of foldage and pasture for 800 sheep, in this parish, besides lands in other parishes, and the manors of Bradcar in Shropham and of Citye Campes in Cambridgeshire^a.

DEDICATION.—The honour of St. Martin, the Holy

Virgin, and all the Saints. The chapel belonging to the college and founded by Sir Thomas de Shardelowe was on the south side of the church, and was dedicated to St. James. Here were also the image of St. Mary, the altar of St. Martin, and the gilds of St. Mary, St. Martin, and the Holy Trinity.

BENEFACTORS.
Joan, widow of Sir John de Shardelowe, knight, 1369. William de Shelton, 1389.
John Jesse, clerk. John, son of Simon Chapman, 1435.
Sir Roger de Wylacham, knight, 1383. William Warner, esq., 1467.

COLLEGE consisted of a master and five secular canons, chaplains, or fellows. The master and four fellows subscribed to the king’s supremacy A.D. 1534.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , A.D. 1534	£ 52 15 7½
Speed	52 15 7
Dugdale	52 15 7½

COMMON SEAL—from an injured impression ; elliptical, about two inches long, a figure, (probably the patron saint,) beneath which, under an arch, are five priests kneeling and praying : on one side of the arch are the founder’s arms, and on the other a shield containing three crescents within a bordure engrailed. The inscription

===== une : Collegij : de : Tomestone.

An engraving of this seal in Blomefield’s *Norfolk*, vol. i. 630.

GRANTEE.—Sir Edmund Knevet, knight, A.D. 1542^b. The estate has subsequently passed through a variety of hands, until it came to the

PRESENT OWNER—John Baseley Tooke, esq.

^a *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII. ^b 32 Henry VIII.—Tanner.

HOSPITALS, LEPER-HOUSES, AND LAZAR-HOUSES.

BEC or Bek or Beck-hall in Billingford, Bekke. HOSPITAL and CHAPEL of St. Paul of Bec.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Sparham, the hundred of Eynsford, and the parish of Billingford, in the barony and honour of Rhye.

FOUNDER.—William de Bek built the hospital here, on the road from Norwich to Walsingham, for the reception of thirteen poor travellers as they passed to the shrine of our Lady, before A.D. 1224. It was well endowed with the manors of Bec, Billingford, and How, and with messuages, lands, and services, in upwards of 30 parishes in Norfolk. The patronage of this hospital and chapel was given by the founder to the bishop of Norwich in 1224. The master had a city residence at Norwich, in the dissolved convent of the *Fratres de Pica*, which afterwards became a college of secular chaplains.

The mastership of Bek hospital was a good preferment in the collation of the lord bishop of Norwich for the time being, until the Dissolution.

DEDICATION.—St. Thomas the martyr, and St. Paul.

BENEFACTORS.

Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1256. Henry de Swanton, 1277.

HOSPITAL.—consisted of a *custos* or master and certain chaplains, exclusive of strangers, for whose accommodation thirteen beds were provided every night.

VALUED—in the king's books (Blomefield) at £ 4 15 4
Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII. . . . 4 15 9
William Rode, master in 1534.

GRANTEE.—Sir John Perrot, knight, in 1556: after which it was purchased by Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice, whose family built a mansion upon the site of the hospital.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Thos. William Coke, esq. M.P.

COKESFORD. HOSPITAL of Boycodeswade.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Burnham, the hundred of Gallow, and the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

FOUNDATION.—At a place called Boycodeswade or Boytildeswade, Hervey Belet, or Belet, lord of East Rudham, about the year 1181, built an hospital, in which he placed a secular canon to serve God therein for ever, for his own soul, that of the lady Emma his mother, daughter of Sir John de Caineto or Cheyney, and for the souls of his brothers, parents, and ancestors. The founder endowed it with the lordship of East Rudham, and with lands in Geyton, Marham, Syderstern, Beremere, Croste, &c.

At the valuation in 1534, the stipend to the chaplain here was returned to be 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the revenue for supporting 12 poor persons herein was valued at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII.

DEDICATION.—St. Andrew.

HOSPITAL.—consisted of a warden, chaplain, and thirteen poor people, under the government of the prior and convent of Cokesford.

BENEFACTOR.—In 1491, Robert Sharrington, chaplain, left money to every indigent person in the hospital of St. Andrew at Cokesford.

GRANTEE.—Nothing further occurs of this hospital, but that its possessions went with those of the priory to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1537, and it afterwards came to the Townshend family.

PRESENT OWNERS.—Marquis Townshend's trustees.

CROXTON, Crokestuna. *Domus Dei.*

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Cranwick, and the hundred of Grimshoe.

FOUNDATION.—Near the church was a chapel, or religious house, called *Domus Dei*, or God's House, which by some evidences seems to have belonged to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Thetford, to which a messuage and 43 acres of land here were given by Richard de Surrie and Sarah his wife, A.D. 1250. Mr. Blomefield is of opinion that this religious foundation at Croxtton belonged rather to the hospital of *Domus Dei* in Thetford, which possessed an estate of considerable value here, on which this house was erected by some master of the hospital for the reception of two or three brethren who always resided here.

This endowment was taken from the hospital by John earl of Warren temp. Edw. I., and was settled on the canons of the Holy Sepulchre in Thetford, and so continued until the Dissolution.

GRANTEE.—On the Dissolution the hospital lands in Croxtton were granted to Sir Richard Fulmerstone, A.D. 1540, and were settled by him on feoffees for founding and endowing a school and hospital at Thetford.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The feoffees of the free-school at Thetford.

HINGHAM, Hengham, Hincham. ALMS-HOUSES.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Hingham, the hundred of Forehoe, and the barony or honour of Rhye.

FOUNDATION.—Simon Lyster of Hingham, A.D. 1483, bequeathed some lands and rents in Scoulton and Hingham to the further endowment of the alms-houses, which appear to have been founded by John Lyster, father of Simon. Rose, the wife of the said Simon Lyster, was to have "the gydyng of the almes-houses during her life."

In 1509, Richard Heyhow, of Hingham, gave lands to the gild of St. Peter, upon condition "that the brodirn of the gilde of St. Peter forseyd shal menteyn and kepe up the almse tabyll, and fynd and repar the alms-hous in the church-yerd at all tymes, when nede is to repar them."

ICKBURGH, Iccheburna, Iccheburc.
LEPER-HOUSE and CHAPEL.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Cranwick, and the hundred of Grimshoe, at New-brigg, next the river: *De Novo Ponte de Ykeburgh*.

FOUNDATION.—Ascribed by Mr. Blomefield to William Barentun, who in the reign of Edw. I. enfeoffed Henry Scharping with lands and rents to maintain a chaplain here. This was confirmed by John, a relative of the said Henry, in 1328, at which time there was an hospital of lepers here. It was endowed by the founder with upwards of 145 acres of land, to which, in the reign of Edward III., John de la Rokele added 59 acres more, with other rights and privileges. The patronage was afterwards in the Bedingfeld family until the Dissolution.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary and St. Laurence.

FRATERNITY—consisted of a master, chaplain or hermit, and brethren, in 1323: afterwards a master, wardens, and friars eremites, in 1449, whose privileges were confirmed by Pope Nicholas V.^a

BENEFACTORS.

John de la Rokele, *temp.* Edw. III. The lady Joan Bardolph, 1446.
Thomas Walter of Thetford, 1419. Sir John Lyster, hermit, 1528.

VALUATIONS.

Lib. Nig. A.D. 1534 £ 3 7 6
Valor Ecclesiasticus, *temp.* Hen. VIII. 3 7 0

GRANTEES.—Osbert Mountford of Feltwell, and Thomas Gawdy of Shotesham, A.D. 1548, for the sum of 900*l.*

Mr. Henry Cocksedge, of Thetford, was the owner in 1739. Now a farm house.

HERINGBY, Haringebel. HOSPITAL or
COLLEGE called God's Poor Alms-house
and COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Flegg, and the hundred of East Flegg.

FOUNDATION.—According to the will of Hugh Atte Fenne, A.D. 1475, Alianore his widow, William Jenney, and others, his executors, founded this alms-house and endowed it with 44*l.* *per annum*, and with 8 manors, and the church of Heringby.

The HOSPITAL was instituted for a master, three priests, eight poor persons, and two servants.

VALUATIONS.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 (clear value) £ 23 6 5
Speed and Dugdale, the same.

DEDICATION of the collegiate church to St. Ethelbert. The fixed charities of this hospital were considerable, amounting to 31*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.* according to the return in 1534.

GRANTEE.—Sir Thomas Clere of Stokesby, 1545.

In 1710 it belonged to George England, merchant of Yarmouth. The collegiate church was dilapidated upon the dis-

solution of the college, and the advowson of the rectory, which is now held with Stokesby, was annexed to the see as part of the revenues of the abbey of Holm, at the exchange.

GREAT HAUT-BOIS, Hobbesse, *De Alto*
Bosco, Hobuist, Obuessa, Obbouessa.
GOD'S HOUSE, or HOSPITAL and CHAPEL.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Ingworth, the hundred of South Erpingham, and the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster; at the head of the causey in Great Hautbois.

FOUNDATION.—Sir Peter de Alto Bosco or Hautbois, knight, steward and procurator to the monastery of St. Bennet about the year 1235, founded this hospital for the reception of travellers and poor people; endowing it with lands, rents, and services, in several parishes adjoining, and committing the custody of the house to the master of the hospital of St. James at Hulme, or Horning, under the guardianship of the almoner of St. Bennet's abbey. Pope Alexander IV. licensed this hospital to have a chapel, bell, and chaplain, for the use of the brethren, who were to pray for the souls of the founder and his ancestors.

VALUATION.—The chapel of the Blessed Mary *de Alto Bosco* in Hauteboys Magna was valued *temp.* Hen. VIII. at 18*s.* 7½*d.* John Potter, chaplain in 1534. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 356.

The FRATERNITY consisted of a master and several poor people.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

Roger, son of Roger le Povere, Roger Trussebut, about 1235.
about 1235. Sir Richard de Cham, knight.
The revenues were taxed at 18*s.* 1*d.*—Parkin.

GRANTEE.—Thomas Woodhouse of Waxham, esq. A.D. 1557, had a grant from Edward VI. of the hospital of St. Mary at the head of Hautbois causey, and the chantry called *De Alto Bosco* in the same parish.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The bishop of Norwich, as part of the possessions of the see received in exchange.—*Quare*.

HORNING. HOSPITAL.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Waxton, and the hundred of Tunstede.

FOUNDATION.—“At the head of the causey going down to St. Bennet's abbey^b, in the beginning of the reign of King Henry III., was an hospital under the government of the almoner of the monastery.”—Parkin.

It is said to have been founded by abbot Daniel, who was installed abbot in 1153, and who built the chapter-house and the dormitory of the abbey.

DEDICATION.—St. James.

The SOCIETY consisted of poor persons, both men and

^a It was at first a chantry and leper-house, then a priory of friars eremites, but afterwards dwindled into a free chapel.

^b The approach to St. Bennet's abbey was through the town of Horning by a causey and a bridge over that river which runs down from Dilham, and which a little below the abbey falls into the Bure. When

the abbey ceased to be inhabited, this bridge being no longer of use was suffered to fall into ruins. Some of the piles upon which it was built were discovered and taken up upon cleansing the river some years ago. The causey leading to it from the abbey is yet visible.—*MS. Collections for Tunstede Hundred*.

women, under the government of the chief almoner of St. Bennet's abbey.

BENEFACTOR.

Edmund Holkham, esq., 1484.

GRANTED, with the possessions of the monastery, to the see of Norwich, A.D. 1534. In the lease made by bishop Scambler to Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1588, for the term of 80 years, he demises to that queen "all that the site of the manor of Horning with all the demesne lands thereunto belonging, at the yearly rent of 2*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*, and all that the site of the late hospital in Horning at the yearly rent of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*^a"

PRESENT OWNER.—The bishop of Norwich.

The estate is held by lease of the bishops of Norwich, and is now called the hospital farm. It lies opposite St. Bennet's abbey, from which it is parted by the river.

LESSEE.—James Coldham, esq.

HORSHAM ST. FAITH. HOSPITAL.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Taverham, and the hundred of Taverham.

FOUNDATION.—In this town was an hospital which originally belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was granted by them to the priory of St. Vedast or *De Sanctâ Fide* here, as appears by the bull of pope Alexander in 1163.

GRANTEES.—Sir Richard Southwell and Edward Elrington, in 1544.

PRESENT OWNER.—Lord viscount Ranelagh.

LANGWADE in Oxburgh, Oxenburgh. LAZAR-HOUSE.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Cranwick, the hundred of South Greenhoe, the liberty and jurisdiction of the duke of Norfolk, and the parish of Oxburgh.

FOUNDATION.—On the east side of this parish, adjoining to the parish of Cley, and near Langwade cross, which is still standing, was a house of lepers, to which Thomas Salmon, chaplain of Oxburgh, gave a legacy in 1380.

There was a small manor of Langwade, which extended into Cley, and was held of the honour of Richmond: it came, after the Dissolution, to Sir Thomas Bedingfeld.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Sir Richard Bedingfeld, bart.

LYNN EPISCOPI, afterwards LYNN REGIS. St. John's HOSPITAL and CHURCH.

SITUATION.—Within the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery and liberty of Lynn, and the hundred of Freebridge Lynn.

FOUNDATION.—The accounts to be met with of this

hospital are very imperfect. Fox the martyrologist mentions the church of the hospital of St. John, in the reign of Henry IV.

It was in being, according to Dr. Tanner, in the time of King Edward I. if not before^b. An ancient record in the possession of the corporation saith that the patronage was originally in the mayor and burgesses, till they were deprived of it by John de Ely, bishop of Norwich, from which time the warden was always collated by the bishops of Norwich. The temporals of this hospital consisted chiefly of lands in Lynn, Hardewic, and Clenchwarton. "Between the years 1200 and 1214, Nicholas de Bricham, burgess of Lynn, and others, held lands and tenements of this hospital, *pur la sustenance de poverez gentz en la noum de Dieu*^c."

DEDICATION.—St. John the Baptist.

The **HOSPITAL** consisted of a master or warden, and several poor brothers and sisters.

BENEFACTORS.

Ulfketel, son of the nun of Sceringes, <i>temp.</i> Edward I.	gifts to the hospital.
William de Swinflat, archdeacon of Norwich, gave them a donation in 1369, and in the same year they had a patent for other	Sir Edmund de Gonville priest, founder of Rushworth college and of the Black friary at Thetford, about 1330.
	Stephen Guybon, esq., 1432.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , in 1534	£7 6 11½
Dugdale and Speed, the same.	
<i>MS. Valor</i>	7 7 1

LYNN. St. Mary's Hospital.

SITUATION.—Upon the causey between Lynn and Gaywood, and within the parish of Gaywood.

FOUNDATION.—This noble and ancient institution was founded in 1145, by Petrus Capellanus, for a prior and brethren and sisters, who were governed by rules, which were confirmed by the founder, and the two archbishops, in the year 1174^d. The endowment of this hospital was afterwards much augmented by the contributions of individuals, on condition that their souls should be prayed for by the fraternity. It comprised several manors, messuages, lands, and rents in Gaywood, East Lexham, Dunham, and other parishes, in all amounting to 305 acres.

DEDICATION.—To the honour of God and St. Mary Magdalen.

The **HOSPITAL**, or spitel, as it is sometimes called, was founded for a prior, ten sound brethren and sisters, and three unsound or leprous, with canons and chaplains.

BENEFACTORS.

Sir Eudo de Harsyke, about 1241.	Margery Arsyke.
William de Congham.	Thomas, son of Aumaricus de Bangle.
Alexander Arsyke.	
Sir Roger de Arsyke, Edw. I.	Stephen Guybon, esq., 1432.

SEAL. Large and oblong, of red wax, and very curious. In the centre was St. Mary Magdalen bearing a box in her right hand and a palm branch in her left: on the right side a shield with two keys in saltire, and on the left the triangular emblem of the Trinity. The legend

✠SIGILLVM: COMMVNE: MARIE: MAGDALENE

GRANTEES.—After the statute 1st Edw. VI. 1547, this hospital was invested in the crown: and it appears to have been soon afterwards in private hands; for in 1593 Robert

^a *MS. Collections for the Hundred of Tunstede.*

^b Unquestionably; for bishop Walter de Suffield, by his will, dated A° 1256, gives "to St. John's hospital at Len v. marks;" and Mr. Le Neve had a deed of lands, in Little Riburgh, granted to this hospital,

which he thinks was as old as the time of Henry I.

^c *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. ii. 423.

^d See the deed in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. ii. 414.

Hullier, merchant of Lynn, grants to the mayor and corporation of that burgh the fraternity or hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, which he had of the gift of Theoph. Adams of London in 1581.

The mayor, &c. obtained from James I., in 1611, a patent for refounding the hospital, for a master and eleven sisters, under the government of the corporation of Lynn. It was burnt down in 1643, and rebuilt in 1649.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The mayor and corporation of Lynn, as governors and feoffees.

LYNN. Lazar-house at Cowgate.

OF this institution scarcely any record is preserved.

Stephen Guybon, of North Lynn, by his will, in 1432, gave a legacy to the house of lepers at Cowgate.

It was suppressed at the general dissolution.

WEST LYNN.

THE leper-house at West Lynn received also a benefaction from Stephen Guybon, esq. in 1432.

SETCHE PARVA in SOUTH LYNN. HOSPITAL and CHAPEL of St. Laurence on Hardwick Dam.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Lynn, the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, and the parish of South Lynn at Hardwick or Herdwyke dam.

FOUNDATION.—Of this little is known; it appears to have been situated on the causey or dam leading from Hardwick to Lynn, and was an hospital or lazaret-house, with a chapel for the use of the lepers.

The advowson was in Mathias Herlewine in 1318, and in 1337 he conveyed it, together with the rents, homages, and services appertaining thereto, to Thomas Durrant and others.

In 1448, John Durrant, esq. granted the hospital, with the chapel of St. Laurence, to Robert Sinkclere. In 1477, Edmund Bedingfeld granted to John Norris the site of this hospital, which was then burnt, until it could be rebuilt.

DEDICATION.—St. Laurence.

BENEFACTORS.

Stephen Guybon of North Lynn, 1432.

It was sold by Sir Henry Bedingfeld, bart. to Lord Fitz-William temp. Geo. I.

NORWICH. St. Giles's HOSPITAL or *Domus Dei* and COLLEGIATE CHURCH, commonly called the Great Hospital.

SITUATION.—Within the county and liberty of Norwich, the jurisdiction of the prior of Norwich, the ward of East Wymer, and the parish of St. Helen in Holme Street. Exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich, and of the dean and chapter, but under the visitation of the bishop only.

FOUNDATION.—Upon the site of several ancient houses in Holme Street, which were demolished for that purpose, bishop Walter de Suffield, *alias* Calthorpe, in the year 1249 erected a noble hospital and church, dedicated to St. Giles, which he caused to be made collegiate, being then in the king's hundred of Blofield. To this foundation the bishop appropriated 6 churches with many lands and rents, and granted an annual indulgence of 40 days pardon to all who were benefactors. William de Dunwich, burgess of Norwich, who was always commemorated as a co-founder, gave the meadow extending to the river, now called the hospital meadow, and many other valuable gifts: after this there were a great number of benefactors, so that, previously to the Dissolution, the establishment and revenues were considerably augmented, and comprised the impropriation of 11 churches, with 6 manors, and rents, services, and possessions in upwards of 30 parishes in Norwich and Norfolk.

DEDICATION.—The honour of God, the Virgin Mary, St. Anne, St. GILES, and All Saints. In a deed of the founder, A.D. 1253, the hospital is said to be founded in honour of the Holy Trinity, St. Giles, &c. There were also other chapels and oratories, and the altars of St. Catherine and St. Nicholas in the collegiate church.

BENEFACTORS.

William de Donewyco, co-founder.	Richard de Tyke, 1290.
Roger de Dunwich, before 1257.	John de Nerford.
William le Mercer, before 1257.	John Custyn, 1315.
Peter at Cross, and Petronel his wife, before 1257.	Walter de Filby, and Sir Thomas de Preston, 1330.
Sir John de Lodne, knt., bef. 1257.	Bishop Ayremine, 1335.
Ralph de Hethel, before 1257.	John de Foxle, 1380.
Isabel de Cressy, before 1257.	John de Derlington, archdeacon of Norfolk, 1411.
Hubert de Morley, before 1257.	Roger Prat, clerk, master of the hospital, 1411.
Alice de Burgh, before 1257.	William Paston, of Paston, 1411.
Robert de Gillingham, 1257.	Sir William Legh, knight, 1415.
William de Suffield, <i>alias</i> Calthorpe, brother to the founder, 1260.	John duke of Norfolk, 1424.
Hugh de Cailly, 1268.	King Henry VI. and Queen Margaret, 1430.
Simon de Walton, bishop, before 1265.	Bishop Walter Lyhert, 1472.
Walter de Calthorpe, nephew to the founder, 1275.	John Smith, chancellor, 1489.
Sir Roger de Wolterton, knt., 1283.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.
Sir John de Vaux, knight, 1283.	Bishop Goldwell, 1497.

HOSPITAL.—In 1430 it contained a master, deacon, subdeacon, eight chaplains who wore the habit of regular canons of St. Austin, seven scholars or choristers, four sisters, eight poor bed-ridden people, thirteen poor persons who daily dined here, four lay brothers, several poor chaplains, and divers travellers and pilgrims. By the return in 1534 it appears that alms were annually distributed to 180 poor persons on the feast of the Annunciation, and twenty poor persons daily prayed for the soul of bishop Goldwell, in the same hospital. In 1534 the master and five persons subscribed to the king's supremacy; and in 1547 the patron, master, and all the fellows surrendered the hospital into the king's hands.

VALUATIONS.

<i>Taxatio Ecclesiastica</i> , A.D. 1291	£ 7 7 3½
<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , A.D. 1534	90 12 0
Dugdale and Speed, the same.	
<i>MS. Valor</i>	102 15 2½
<i>Valor</i> A.D. 1549	142 19 2½
Revenues A.D. 1728	1395 17 9½
The present revenues are said to amount to about 4000	0 0 ^a

SEAL.—Small, oblong, at the bottom is a croslet patté and a mitre, to show it was founded by a bishop, and was dependent on the church. In the middle is St. Giles, seated, and a hind with its head in his lap, and a branch or tree sprouting from before him, alluding to one of the legends of that saint. The inscription is

✠ ST. MAGRI . ꝥ . FRM : HOSPITAL SCI . EGIDII . DE . NORWYC.

GRANTEE.—After the surrender, King Edw. VI. A.D.

^a The amount of annual charities at this hospital, according to the return in 1534, was 76*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*

1547, in pursuance of the will of King Henry VIII., granted the dissolved hospital of St. Giles, with all its revenues, to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the city of Norwich, for the relief of poor people; to be called God's House, and to be united to the parish of St. Helen. Queen Elizabeth augmented it in 1549.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The mayor and corporation. The present establishment consists of a master, fifty-three men, forty-nine women, and six nurses, and it is proposed to add ten or twelve persons more to the foundation.

The choir of the collegiate church is used for the women's wards, part of the nave and aisles for the men's wards. The beautiful carved and gilded roof of the choir is in excellent preservation.

An additional building has recently been erected for 24 other indigent and aged persons. In April 1820 there were 8 poor men whose united ages amounted to 676, and 8 poor women whose united ages were also 676, averaging $84\frac{1}{2}$ years each person.

NORWICH. God's House, St. Giles.

SITUATION.—In the ward of Mancroft, and parish of St. Giles, anciently called St. Giles on the hill, and St. Giles of Over-Newport.

FOUNDER.—In the reign of Edward I. John le Grant gave an alms-house in Lower Newport, now called St. Giles's Street, to the parish, and it is sometimes called God's House. In 1310 Thomas le Grant confirmed the gift of his father, and previously to the year 1472 it was rebuilt by bishop Walter Lyhart.

The nomination of the poor people to inhabit here, being vested in the bishop for the time being, this house was seized with the other revenues of the see, and has been private property since the Dissolution.

The original building was pulled down about a century ago.

NORWICH. St. Margaret's God's House.

SITUATION.—In the small ward of West Wymer, and the parish and rectory of St. Margaret of Over-Westwick.

FOUNDER.—Robert de Aswardby in A.D. 1292 settled an alms-house, afterwards called God's House in St. Margaret's, for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Blomefield says "it stands on the west side of the church-yard, but hath been private property many years."

NORWICH. St. Margaret's Alms-house.

In the same parish, and at the north-east corner of the church-yard, was an alms-house of one room only in 1463.

This has been long since dilapidated, and the ground built upon.

NORWICH. St. Saviour's in Coslany Hospital.

In the beginning of the reign of King Edward I., Richard de Brekles, chaplain, founded the hospital of St. Saviour in Coslany.

Mr. Blomefield places this in the parish of St. Michael in Coslany.

In 1297 Richard de Coslany, fishmonger, conveyed to the founder a stall in the bread market, by the stall of the fraternity of St. Mary and St. Augustine. King Edward in 1304

confirmed the foundation, and granted license to hold all the revenues in frank-almoign: after which nothing further occurs respecting this hospital.

NORWICH. Hilderland's or Hildebrond's Spitel, or St. Mary's Hospital.

SITUATION.—In the ward of South Conisford, the ancient parish of St. Edward, afterwards united to St. Julian's.

FOUNDATION.—Upon a piece of land purchased of Roger de Dunewiz, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., Hildebrond le Mercer citizen, and Maud his wife, founded this hospital and gave the patronage to the bishop. The founder also built, for the use of the brethren, a chapel adjoining the west end of St. Edward's church. But after this parish was united to St. Julian's, about A.D. 1269, this church became entirely appropriated to the hospital, the rector being discharged from the service of St. Edward's, and the chapel was only occasionally used by the hospital chaplain, and it thus continued until the Dissolution.

HOSPITAL or FRATERNITY.—A master and several brethren, who had a COMMON SEAL. It latterly was chiefly for the reception of several poor persons who wanted habitations, and who were supplied with fire, lodging, and provisions for a certain time here.

DEDICATION.—The hospital was dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The chapel built by the founder was also dedicated to St. Mary, and the hospital church was dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor.

BENEFACTORS.

John, son of Simon the mercer.	Emma Swey, 1458.
Robert Steynton, rector of St. Julian's, 1440.	Alderman William Grey, 1459.

GRANTEES.—The mayor and commonalty of Norwich, A.D. 1547, who pulled down the church: the hospital continued under the name of Ivy hall, and was sometimes also called St. Edward's hospital.

VALUATION.—The mastership 5*l.* per annum, the other revenues 14*s.* 2*d.*—Blomefield. The revenues were at this time exceedingly decayed.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 £0 14 0
Dugdale, the same.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The mayor and corporation, and sundry lessees.

NORWICH. Magdalen Hospital and Chapel.

SITUATION.—Nearly a mile north-east out of Fybridge or Magdalen gates, just without the liberty of the city, in the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Taverham, the hundred of Taverham, and the parish of Sprowston.

FOUNDATION.—Upon a piece of ground belonging to his church, bishop Herbert before A.D. 1119 built this hospital, or house of lepers, and the chapel on the north side of it. The founder endowed it with lands and revenues, and it had many benefactors. Sir Robert de Salle, knight, was beheaded at this chapel in 1370.

It was united in 1506 to the hospital of St. Giles in Norwich, but was shortly after separated, different masters being collated by the bishops of Norwich, who were patrons of both^a.

DEDICATION.—The honour of St. Mary Magdalen.

^a Tanner.

HOSPITAL consisted of a master, and brethren and sisters, who were lepers.

BENEFACTORS.

Alexander le Moyne, and lady	John de Hoxne.
Ela his mother.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.
Serlo de Stubhate, 1252.	Cunei, fil. Joan. fil. Meghi, gave
Bishop Walter de Suffield, 1256.	12 <i>d.</i> annual rent at the altar of
Sir Alexander le Vaux, abt. 1290.	the church of St. Mary Mag-
Walter de Melleford, 1290.	dalen, to the brethren and sis-
William de Cringleford, abt. 1294.	ters serving God therein.—
Walter Barun.	MSS. Thomas Tanner.
Roger Barun.	

VALUATION.—In 1534 the hospital or free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen was rated at 10*l.* *per annum*.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 368.

COMMON SEAL small, oval, representing the Virgin Mary crowned and holding our Saviour in her arms, and the master of the hospital praying to him: over her head are two cherubim, and round the seal is this prayer,

✠ TE . PRECOR . MARIA . MAGDALENE . SERVÅ . M'R/M.

GRANTEES.—Sir Robert Southwell, master of the rolls, and John Corbet, esq., for the sum of 276*l.* A.D. 1547.

PRESENT OWNER.—Mr. William Denmark.
The chapel is now standing, and is used as a barn.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Engravings, detail of Norman architecture, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii.

NORWICH. Norman's Spitel, or St. Paul's Hospital.

SITUATION.—In the Northern or Fybridge ward, in the parish of St. Paul, the exempt jurisdiction of the hospital, the manor of Pokethorpe, and the liberty of the prior of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—On a spot called the Cow's croft, originally in Thorp manor and in Blofield hundred, Eborard bishop of Norwich, Ingulf the first prior, and Richard de Beaufoe, bishop of Avranches, between the years 1118 and 1145^a, founded this hospital and church. They endowed it with the whole croft, now the manor of St. Paul, and with divers lands and several churches, all which gifts were confirmed by King Henry I., and ratified by the pope; and the fraternity were enjoined to pray for the soul of bishop Herbert, &c.^b This house derived its name from Norman, a monk, who was the first master or procurator here, and a good benefactor: the church was made parochial, and appropriated also for the use of the hospital, by the founder, bishop Eborard. In 1198 the rectory of St. Paul's was appropriated to the hospital, the master of which had all the spiritual jurisdiction of his own exempt parish, and proved wills, &c. as official of his exempt jurisdiction. He was always nominated by the prior and convent of the cathedral.

The hospital of St. Paul was endowed with the churches of Ormesby, St. Margaret, St. Peter, St. Michael, and St. Andrew, and of St. Paul in Norwich; lands in several parishes; tithes, or portions of tithes, in Marsham, Blickling, Ormesby, Filby, Blofield, Bacton, Thorpe, Trowse Newton, Langham, and Taverham, and the manor called Norman's in Norwich.

DEDICATION.—St. Paul the Apostle and St. Paul the first Hermit.

BENEFACTORS.

Alan de Beaufoe, brother to the	John Howard, 1282.
bishop and founder.	Bishop Salmon, 1301.
Morel de Morley and Emma his	Sir Robert Burkyn, knight, 1382.
wife.	Sir Thomas de Erpingham, knt.,
King Henry I., before 1135.	1428.
Bishop John of Oxford, 1198.	Elizabeth Clere, 1492.
Bishop Blunvile, 1226.	Joan Harman, 1492.
John, son of Herbert de Norwico,	Sir William Calthorp, knt. 1494.
1226.	Joan Blackdam, 1495.
Adam le Blund.	Dame Joan Blakeney, 1502.
Sir Clement de Knapton.	Dame Margery Hobart, 1507.
Bishop Walter de Suffield, bef. 1257.	

HOSPITAL consisted of a procurator, *custos* or master in priest's orders, a wardeness or woman guardian, and fourteen poor men and women: but after 1429 it was changed to fourteen women. It was also used for "the relief and lodging of poor strangers, and sick impotent persons,"—"for the lodging of wey-faring men and women^c."

The separate VALUATION of the revenues of this hospital is not given in the returns made by order of King Hen. VIII.; but it appears from thence that nearly 40*l.* were appropriated in annual alms to the master, the poor sisters, and others; and that the rectories of Ormesby and St. Paul were returned at 22*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

GRANTEES.—After the Dissolution, the hospital and its revenues were assigned to the dean and chapter, who made the church a donative: the hospital was converted into a bride-well "for lazy beggars" in 1571, and was used as such until 1785, being granted to the corporation of the city.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The church is parochial, and in the gift of the dean and chapter. The hospital site and part of the revenues belong to the corporation: they are applied in support of St. Andrew's bridewell. The remains of the spitel are leased by the city, and are now occupied as a malt office.

NORWICH. St. Clement's Hospital; now the Infirmary.

SITUATION.—In the Northern or Fybridge ward, the manor of Tolthorpe, and the parish of St. Clement the Martyr at Fybridge; sometimes called "the hospital, lazar-house, or almes-house without St. Augustine's gates, in the parish of St. Clement, in the suburbs of Norwich."

FOUNDATION.—Mr. Blomefield is of opinion that some bishop of Norwich was the founder, because it belonged to the see. The lepers dwelling without St. Austin's gate are mentioned as early as the year 1312.

It was founded for lepers, who subsisted on alms, there being no regular endowment, and their burial place was the church-yard of St. Clement.

DEDICATION.—Our Blessed Lady and St. Clement the Martyr.

HOSPITAL consisted of a master, or *custos*, and several leproous brethren.

GRANTEES.—After the Dissolution, it became an hospital for such poor as the bishop chose to fix there, under the government of a master or guider, also nominated by the bishop. In 1604 the magistrates of the county allowed an annual stipend to the master of this and of the other lazar-houses in Norwich.

^a Some tithes in Taverham were granted to this hospital in 1119.

^b Bishop Eborard granted also an indulgence of forty days pardon to all benefactors.

^c Allowance to divers women, called poor sisters, in the hospital of St. Paul praying daily for the souls of the founder, of King Henry I.,

of King Stephen and Queen Matilda, by the return in 1534, 28*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Annual charity distributed amongst the sisters, called "the systers of Norman," dwelling in the hospital of St. Paul and divers poor persons there praying daily for the souls, &c., by the return 30 Henry VIII., 3*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—It appears that the corporation of the city now hold this house by lease from the bishop of Norwich, as they have done ever since about the year 1670. The hospital is now called the Infirmary, being used for the reception of old and infirm persons of both sexes.

NORWICH. St. Stephen's Hospital or Leper-house and Chapel.

SITUATION.—In the ward of Mancroft or *Magna Crofta*, the archdeaconry of Norwich, and the parish of St. Stephen the Proto-Martyr, on the outside of Needham or St. Stephen's gates;—sometimes called the Spitel House. The site appears to have occupied nearly all the space between the gates and the present hospital.

FOUNDATION.—At an early period this house was placed here for the convenience of begging from travellers passing through the city gates. Here were brethren and sisters, who were "lazars, lepers, and lame folks," under the guidance of a master, *custos*, or guardian, who officiated daily in the chapel, and who was nominated by the prior of St. Faith at Horsham (on whose fee this hospital was built), and admitted by the bishop and mayor.

COMMON SEAL was altered at the Dissolution. In 1629 it was square, with an S in the middle, for St. Stephen.

GRANTEES.—It continued an hospital after the Dissolution until about A.D. 1694^a. The corporation in 11 William III. granted a lease of the site for 900 years. The grant is thus referred to in subsequent deeds: "The mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich did demise unto John Dinch and Elizabeth his wife all their tenements without the gates of the said city called St. Stephen's gates, situate on the west side, and next the king's highway, leading from the said gates towards the town close, late called by the name of the Spitel House, and sometime used for the habitation of lazars, lame and decrepid persons: To hold from the feast day of St. Michael the archangel then last past for 900 years at the yearly rent of 2s. payable to the said mayor &c. at the guildhall porch of the said city, and also at the yearly rent of 6s. payable to our sovereign lord the king to the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer or the hands of his majesty's bailiff. Which tenements are held of the king of his majesty's manor of East Greenwich in Kent, as by indenture under the hands and seals of Edmund Newport, esq. and John Crompton, esq., dated 17 King James I., whereby they sold the premises to John Ward, gent. and others."

PRESENT OWNER.—In 1796, John Crouse, printer, of Norwich, being entitled to the reversion of the remainder of the said term, devised it to his daughter now the wife of Thomas Phillips.

NORWICH. St. Bennet's Hospital or Leper-house and Chapel.

SITUATION.—In the ward of West Wymer, the parish of St. Benedict, in Upper Westwick without St. Bennet's or Westwyk gates.

For lepers and sick persons, having a governor or proctor.

DEDICATION.—St. Bennet.

COMMON SEAL in 1594 was oblong, having the effigy of St. Bennet standing at the entrance of a church.

It continued as an hospital for some years after the Disso-

lution, and in 1584 was purchased by the city of Messrs. Thomas and Nicholas Layer. It is mentioned as a leper-house or hospital in 1604, and continued in use, according to Mr. Kirkpatrick, till A.D. 1697, or after.

NORWICH. St. Bennet's Alms-houses.

FOUNDATION.—In this parish were two very ancient alms-houses, given by Hugh Garesoun or Garzon.

They abut south upon the old common green.

NORWICH. St. Giles's Hospital or Leper-house and Chapel.

SITUATION.—In the ward of Mancroft, the parish of St. Giles, on the outside of Newport or St. Giles's gates.

FOUNDATION.—According to Mr. Blomefield it was founded *temp.* Edw. III., for the same purposes as the other leper-houses, by Balderic or Baudry de Taverham, who in 1343 settled it, to be so applied, upon the city. Dr. Tanner, however, traces its origin much higher, for A.D. 1308 Walter Knot granted to Richard de Ely "his seven cottages in which the leprous people dwell, lying together without St. Giles's gate, on the north side of the king's highway."

It was not suppressed at the Dissolution, but continued to be occupied as an hospital or sick-house until about 1694.

NORWICH. Magdalen-Gate or Fybriggate Leper-house and Chapel.

SITUATION.—In the Northern or Fybridge ward, the manor of Pokethorpe, the parish of All Saints in Fybridge gate, now united to St. Paul's, in the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—On the outside of Magdalen or Fybridge gates, and on the east side of the way, was a leper-house with a small oratory or chapel attached to it, under the direction of a hermit, and afterwards of a guider. In 1448 a new chapel was built for the lepers, and they had license to bury their dead in their burial place here, for hitherto they were buried in the church-yard of All Saints. It continued as an hospital or leper-house in 1625, and belonged to the parish in 1668 as an alms-house, and at that time appears to be occupied by poor widows.

NORWICH. St. George at Colegate: Crome's Alms-houses.

SITUATION.—In the small ward of Colegate, and the parish of St. George of Colegate, or of Coslany, in Alms-house or Almesse lane.

FOUNDATION.—Alice Crome, widow, who was buried in St. George's church, A.D. 1516, founded seven alms-houses, to be inhabited by poor widows of this parish, and directed that one of these houses should always be let, to defray the expense of keeping the whole in repair.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—Continue as alms-houses.

^a The mastership of the spitel was granted, as parcel of the possessions of Horsham priory, to Edmund Newport, &c. A.D. 1607.

NORWICH. St. Stephen's: Danyel's Alms-houses.

SITUATION.—In the ward of Mancroft and parish of St. Stephen the Proto-martyr, on the south side of Great Newgate, since called Surrey Street.

FOUNDATION.—John Danyel, merchant, and Walter Danyel his brother, in 1418 “built the almes-houses for the poor, lying in St. Catherine’s and St. Stephen’s,” in Newgate. In 1742 these houses were under lease from the parish at 10*l. per annum*.

Walter Danyel also gave four other houses, as alms-houses, in this parish, for the use of the poor.

NORWICH. St. Christopher’s united to St. Andrew’s parish: Alien Hospital, Rents, &c.

SITUATION.—In the small ward of Middle Wymer.

Previously to the year 1367 the foreign hospital of Rouncival or Rocideval had an interest in a tenement in this parish, which was granted by William Roberts, general proctor in England of that hospital^a, to John de Halys, whose widow released it to the Black friars.

Stephen de Rypon, proctor general of the hospital, confirmed it A.D. 1369.

SEAL of this hospital was round, and had the impression of the Holy Lamb.

SNORING PARVA. LAZAR-HOUSE.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Burnham, the hundred of Gallow, within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

FOUNDATION.—At a place called Quenegate in this parish was a lazar-house; mentioned in the will of Alexander, rector of Snoring Parva, in 1380.

SOUTHACRE, Acra or Racheness. LEPER-HOUSE and CHURCH.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Cranwick, the hundred of South Greenhoe, the parish of Southacre, at a place called Racheness, within the liberty and jurisdiction of the duchy of Norfolk.

FOUNDATION appears to be quite uncertain. About the time of Henry II. Herbert de Sudacra, or Southacre, and William his heir, gave to the priory of Castleacre certain lands in Palgrave, Burstall, and Southacre, and at Racheness, where the church of St. Bartholomew was founded, for the use of the lepers there remaining, for the health of his soul and that of Hugoline his wife. Alan de Palgrave, brother to the founder, confirmed and augmented the endowment of the brethren of Racheness.

DEDICATION.—St. Bartholomew.

^a “*Generalis procurator Domus Hospitalis beate Marie Rocidevalle Pampilionensi diocesi.*”

^b This family erected five monasteries, or religious houses, in various parts of the kingdom.

^c “For three lepers.”—Parkin.

BENEFACTORS.

Alan de Palgrave, *temp.* Hen. II. Hamon Cook, of Acre, *temp.* Hen. II.

William de Palgrave, *temp.* Hen. II.

PRESENT OWNER.—Brigg Price Fountaine, esq.

The site of St. Bartholomew’s church and hospital is still called Bartholomew’s hill, and in Blomefield’s time there was a fair kept there on that saint’s day.

SOMERTON WEST, Somertuna. HOSPITAL.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Flegg, and the hundred of West Flegg, in the barony of Richmond.

FOUNDATION.—King Henry II. having given a part of the lordship of this town to Ranulph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, and founder of Butley priory in Suffolk^b, the said Ranulph founded an hospital in West Somerton, which was made subordinate to the priory of Butley A.D. 1399. William de Auberville, his son in law, further endowed it with the advowson of the church of West Somerton in 1235, and in 1277 William de Gyselham and Isabel his wife were considerable benefactors.

The sum of 10*l. per annum*, arising from the manor of West Somerton, was appropriated for the support of two canons, who were to serve God in the monastery of Butley, and to pray for the soul of Ralph Glanville the founder.

VALUATION of the possessions of Butley priory here in 1291	£ 3 11 3
The same in 1534.	
Gross value of temporals	26 2 6

GRANTEE.—Edward lord Clinton, A.D. 1552.

The HOSPITAL was designed for thirteen leprous persons^c.

The manor and site of the hospital have since passed through various hands.

THETFORD. *Domus Dei* or *Maison Dieu*.

SITUATION.—On the Suffolk side, in the lordship of Thetford, the hundred of Lackford, the deanery of Thetford, but exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, although in the archdeaconry of Norwich.

FOUNDATION.—Ascribed to King William Rufus, who had the lordship of the town in 1094. It was situated at the corner of the Canon’s close, adjoining the river, which washed its walls, and fronted the street. This house was at first exceedingly well endowed, but John earl Warren and Surrey gave the revenues to the canons^d; yet through the exertions of William de Norton, the master or *custos* here, in 1318, their revenues afterwards increased and flourished.

GRANTEES.—In the year 1347, Henry duke of Lancaster, the patron of this hospital, granted the site and endowment to the Dominicans or Friars Preachers, who enlarged their convent with part of the site. The hospital they reserved for one or two of their brethren to beg in.

At the Dissolution, the whole came to Sir Richard Fulmerstone, in 1540.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The right honourable lord Petre.

The site is now occupied as a garden.

^d These revenues, amounting to upwards of 864 acres of land, 4 fold-courses, &c. were transferred to the canons, to find two chaplains to sing for the soul of the first founder of *Domus Dei*, and for the support of three poor persons for forty weeks in each year.

THETFORD. St. John's Church for Lepers.

SITUATION.—On the Suffolk side of the water, in the hundred of Lackford, and the dominion of Thetford. "I think it was between the Canons and the Red castle, and it belonged to the Austin friars."—*MS.* note of Mr. T. Martin.

FOUNDATION.—John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, *temp.* Rich. II. about 1387 gave the ancient church of St. John to the Austin friars, who placed herein some of their fraternity, and some lepers, to beg at this entrance into the town.

Being no longer parochial, it is called the chapel, hermitage, or leper-house of St. John.

The parish was united to that of the Holy Trinity, but the patronage of this hospital belonged to the successive lords of the manor of Thetford until the Dissolution.

GRANTEE.—Sir Richard Fulmerston in 1540.

PRESENT OWNER.—Lord Petre.

The house and church were totally demolished at the Dissolution, but the site could be traced in Mr. Blomefield's time.

THETFORD. St. Margaret's Hospital and Church.

SITUATION.—On the Suffolk side; originally a parochial church, in the time of Edward the Confessor, but afterwards annexed to St. Mary's, *temp.* Rich. II., belonging to the see of Ely.

FOUNDATION.—When this parish was united to St. Mary's, the church was assigned as an hospital or house of lepers, about A.D. 1390; at which time the bishop offered an indulgence of forty days pardon to all who would become benefactors to the poor men and lepers of St. Margaret's hospital.

DISSOLVED *temp.* Edw. VI.

GRANTED to Sir Richard Fulmerston, knight, 1540.

PRESENT OWNER.—Lord Petre.

This building has long since been demolished, but the site may still be discovered near the city ditch on the left hand of the Elvedon road.

A circular elevated earthwork, about 100 yards in diameter, opposite the ancient ford in the river called Dichenford, west of the Canon's priory, Mr. Blomefield decides to be the site of the hospital of St. Margaret. The foundations of a building, some stone coffins, and many human bones, which have from time to time been discovered, fully corroborate this opinion.

THETFORD. St. John Baptist's Hospital and Church for Lepers.

SITUATION.—In the dominion and archdeaconry of Thetford, on the Norfolk side; in the parish of St. Cuthbert near St. Cuthbert's cross, and in the present rectory of St. Peter.

FOUNDATION.—Ascribed to Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, *temp.* Hen. I. Being probably found to be situated too much in the town, John earl Warren, as early as the reign of King Henry III., suppressed this house, and founded the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, to which he removed the brethren from the old house. *Temp.* Hen. III. there was, according to Mr. Blomefield, a gild of St. John Baptist, which was also transferred to Magdalen hospital.

PRESENT OWNER.—Lord Petre.

THETFORD. St. Mary Magdalen Hospital and Church.

SITUATION.—In the lordship of Thetford, in the archdeaconry and deanery of Thetford, originally a parochial church, but afterwards united to St. Cuthbert's near Magdalen cross.

FOUNDATION.—In the reign of Henry III. John earl of Warren and Surrey built an hospital for lepers, endowed it with lands and revenues, and appropriated the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen to the use of the master and brethren.

Soon after 1361, the patronage falling into the hands of the king, it was granted to the mayor and commonalty of Thetford, who nominated the *custos* until the Dissolution.

BENEFACTORS.

John de Woddington.

Richard de Surrie and Sarah his wife, 1250.

VALUATIONS.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534, clear value £ 1 13 6
MS. Valor in the bishop's registry . . . 1 13 6½

GRANTEE.—Sir William Fermour A.D. 1549, who released it in the same year to Sir Richard Fulmerston. The whole of the possessions amounted to upwards of 864 acres of land, four fold-courses, a fair, &c.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Lord Petre.

The site is in Magdalen field, at the northern extremity of the town: the buildings have long since been removed.

THETFORD. St. Mary's and St. Julian's Hospital and Chapel or Hermitage.

SITUATION.—On the Norfolk side, in the lordship of Thetford, close to the bridge, on the north-east side of the street.]

FOUNDATION is ascribed to King Henry I.; the patronage went with the lordship of Thetford. This house was designed for the reception of poor travellers and pilgrims.

DEDICATION of the hospital, to St. Mary: of the chapel, to St. Julian.

The chapel has long been destroyed; but the hospital was standing in Blomefield's time, and was private property.

BENEFACTORS.

Hugo de Plaiz.

Editha Buck.

Richard Merchant de Scoulton.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—No part of the original buildings is now standing. A dwelling-house, which is the property of Mr. James Fyson, occupies the site of this institution.

THETFORD. Hospital, School, and Alms-house.

"There was a school in this town very early, and a very large one too, as is evident from the many collations to it by the bishop, in whose donation it was^a."

It is mentioned from 1328 to the beginning of the sixteenth century: John de Morton was admitted master of this school, by the bishop, in 1329.

Revived or refounded by Sir Richard Fulmerstone in 1566, and a free school built upon the site of the Trinity church, and of the Black friars church, formerly the cathedral; and by the assistance of lord chief justice Coke, in 1610, a

^a Blomefield, vol. i. 457.

corporate body was founded, styled "The master and fellows of the school and hospital of Thetford," consisting of a master, who is in priest's orders, an usher, and four poor persons, in alms-houses.

COMMON SEAL circular, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, containing the arms of the founder encircled with this inscription

❖ SIGILL · SCOL · ET · HOSP · IN · THETFORD · EX · FVND · RI · FVLMERSTON · MILIT.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The trustees of the charity, the corporation of Thetford being patrons and governors.

The Rev. Henry Charles Manning, M.B., is the present master.

ILLUSTRATION.—View of the Porch of the Free School. *Excursions*. 1818.

WALSINGHAM PARVA. HOSPITAL or LAZAR-HOUSE.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Walsingham, and the hundred of North Greenhoe.

FOUNDATION.—Little occurs respecting the early history of this house.

It is mentioned in 1486; and in 1491 Robert Pigot, by will, gave a house, in or near this town, for the use of two leprous persons "of good families;" and it is afterwards frequently mentioned in old wills.

In 1539 Thomas Sidney, gent., brother to Nicholas Sidney, ancestor of the earls of Leicester, was governor of the spitel at Walsingham, and obtained a grant of the priory at the Dissolution^a.

It is now used as the bridewell.

The returns made to the house of commons under Gilbert's act, in 1786, mention that "there is also belonging to the poor of this parish, 10 a. Or. 19 p. of land, called Sick-house land. The overseers have the care of the produce of the said land, which is 7*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*"

WALSOKEN, Walsocam, Walsokne. HOSPITAL or College and Chapel.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Norwich, the deanery of Lynn, and the hundred of Freebridge Marshland.

FOUNDATION.—At a place called the Stathe-dyitch in Walsoken were an hospital and chapel belonging to a fraternity or society here of some importance. Several popes appear to have taken this institution under their protection, and granted extraordinary indulgences to all its benefactors^b. The bishop of Ely also granted forty days indulgence, in 1487, to all who contributed towards its support. Previously to the Dissolution it had messuages and lands in six parishes, amounting to 125 acres.

DEDICATION.—The Holy Trinity.

BENEFACTORS.

Pope Urban VI, between 1378 and 1390.	Paul II., about 1460.
Boniface IX., after 1390.	Maurice Jenkin and Margaret his wife, 1468.
Nicholas V., between 1447 and 1455.	Martin V.
Sixtus V.	John Berners, esq., 1476.
	John Alcock, bishop of Ely, 1487.

The SOCIETY consisted of a *custos*, certain chaplains, and several brethren and sisters.

VALUATION.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII. . . . £ 5 6 8

COMMON SEAL oblong, having beneath an arch the representation of God the Father supporting our Saviour on the cross; and below this was the *custos* at prayers, with this legend

SIGIL · · · · · CONFRAT · ET · CONSOROR · · · · · TRINIT · DE · WALSOKEN.

GRANTEE.—Mary duchess of Richmond and Somerset, A.D. 1552. It afterwards belonged to the family of Balam.

YARMOUTH, Jernemutha Magna. St. Mary's HOSPITAL.

FOUNDATION.—In the beginning of the reign of King Edward I. there was an hospital in this town, founded it is said by Thomas Fastolf. William Gerbregg, or Gerbrigge, sen., burgess of Yarmouth, gave by will, made in 1278, an annual rent for the maintenance of two priests in the hospital of St. Mary of Great Yarmouth.

After that time it frequently occurs in wills, especially in the year of sickness A.D. 1349. Eighteen houses in Yarmouth were given to it previously to the year 1392. John bishop of Ely granted an indulgence of forty days to all who would assist in the support and reparation of this hospital, dated A.D. 1419.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

William Gerbrigge, 1278.	John de Stalham, 1374.
Simon de Stalham, 1349.	Geoffrey de Drayton, 1374.
John Yue, 1349.	Simon Atte Gappe, 1374.
Simon Atte Crosse, 1349.	William de Rookhaghe, 1382.
William Oxney, 1355.	John Rayl, 1386.
Robert Howlyn, burgess.	Nicholas Pykering, 1466.
Richard Fastolf, 1356.	Elizabeth de Clere, 1492.
Stephen de Stalham, burgess, 1374.	

VALUATION.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII. . . . £ 4 13 4
Liber Regalis, the same.

HOSPITAL consisted of a warden, two or more chaplains or priests, eight brethren and eight sisters.

GRANTEES.—The lodgings and chapel have been converted, since the Dissolution, into a grammar-school and other buildings.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of Great Yarmouth, in trust for the hospital or school, now consisting of thirty boys and twenty girls.

YARMOUTH. Leper-houses.

SITUATION.—Here were two leper-houses, which both appear to be at or near the north entrance into the town.

They occur in the old wills under the designation of The house of lepers at the head of Yarmouth, The lepers without the walls of Yarmouth, &c.

^a Spelman's *History of Sacrilege*, p. 260.

^b Dr. Tanner had in his possession an indulgence granted by Thomas Jackson, warden of the college or hospital of the Holy Trinity of

Walsoken, and his brethren, to Morrys ap Jencen and Margaret his wife. It is dated A.D. 1468, and said to be granted by virtue of a power given them by several of the popes.

One of these houses was about half a furlong from the north gates^a.

FOUNDATION.—The original founders do not appear to be known to those who have investigated the history of this burgh.

BENEFACTORS.—Amongst a great number of persons who bequeathed trifling legacies to the lepers in this town, are the following:

Alice Christian, 1349.

Simon de Stalham, 1349.

William Fleming, burgess, 1349.
William Oxney, burgess, 1355.
Richard Fastolf, bailiff, 1356.
John de Stalham, bailiff, 1374.
Geoffrey de Drayton, bailiff, 1374.

Simon Atte Gappe, bailiff, 1379.
William de Stalham, bailiff, 1379.
William de Rookhaghe, 1382.
Nicholas Wildgoose, bailiff, 1385.
Nicholas Pykering, 1466.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The mayor and corporation of Great Yarmouth.

The Terrier of 1806 mentions two houses on the Quay, Mill-row, used as almshouses, in the gift of the churchwardens.

^a Manship.

Besides the Religious Endowments given in the foregoing Catalogue, the following MONASTERIES had Annual Revenues in the County of NORFOLK, at the time of the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV. A.D. 1291.

Monasteries.	Counties.	Orders.	Annual Revenues.	Parishes in Norfolk wherein these Possessions were situated at the time of the Valuation in 1291.
			£. s. d.	
Prior of Alvesbourne, Aylesbourne, or Alnesbourne	Suffolk	Austin Canons	6 10 0½	St. Peter's Mancroft Norwich, Mulbarton, Hethel, Carlton St. Mary, Swainesthorp, Swerdeston, Kilverston.
Abbot and Convent of Bury St. Edmund's	Suffolk	Benedictine Monks	217 0 4¼	Loddon, Brooke, Kirby Cane, Helgay, Shelfanger, Dickleburgh, Gissing, Old Buckenham, Quidenham, Wiggshall, Southery, Thorpe Abbots, Tilney, North Lynn, Linford, Watlington, South Runcton, Tivetshall, Shropham, Clenchwarton, Bradfield, Plumstead, Matlask, North Repps, Illington, Downham, Fincham, Mourningthorpe, Fritton, Aldeby, Banningham, Iteringham, Erpingham, Booton, Tuttington, Burgh, Ingworth, Aylsham, Walsingham Parva, Upwell and Outwell, Poringland, Yelverton, Caister, Howe, Kirskead, Shotesham, Bixley, Geldestone, Hempnall.
Prior of Blithburgh	Suffolk	Austin Canons	1 6 0	Great Yarmouth.
Prior of Butley	Suffolk	Austin Canons	4 19 10½	Chatgrave, Yarmouth, West Somerton, Burston, Gissing, Dickleburgh.
Prioress of Campess	Suffolk	Austin Nuns	10 9 2½	St. Stephen's Norwich, Tottington, Norton Soupcors, Yarmouth, Hickling, Stalham, Kirby, Saxlingham.
Prior of Dodness	Suffolk	Austin Canons	0 3 8	Gillingham.
Prior of Ixworth	Suffolk	Austin Canons	3 9 6	Upwell and Outwell, Blo' Norton, Lynn, Tilney, Norwich.
Prior of Kersey	Suffolk	Austin Canons	0 8 0	Bressingham, Morley.
Prior of Mendham	Suffolk	Cluniac Monks	4 12 2	St. Clement's Norwich, Mendham in Norfolk, Guestwick, Shotesham, Starston, Aldburgh, Redenhall, Swainsthorpe.
Prior of St. Olave	Suffolk	Austin Canons	2 19 11	Hadiscoe, Hales, Tibbenham, Bunwell, Maltby, Yarmouth, Thorpe, Raveningham, Thurton, Norton, Norwich, East Tuddenham, North Tuddenham.
Abbot of Sibton	Suffolk	Cistercian Monks	29 7 5½	Roydon, Bressingham, Shelfanger, Croxton, Hapton, Mendham, Seething, St. Andrew and St. Peter's Mancroft Norwich, Mundham, Wooton, Tunstall, Siseland, Kirkstead, Illington.
Prior of Stoke	Suffolk	Benedictine Monks	4 11 6½	Crimplesham, St. Clement's Norwich, Walsingham, Lynn.
Prior of Wangford	Suffolk	Cluniac Monks	0 0 6	Carleton Rode.
Abbot of Colchester	Essex	Benedictine Monks	0 8 0	Shipdham.
Prior of Dunmowe	Essex	Austin Canons	3 10 11	East Bradenham, Tasburgh, St. Gregory in Norwich, Tharston, Saxlingham, Mourningthorpe, Hempnall, Fritton.
Abbot of Walden	Essex	Benedictine Monks	0 3 4	Bradfield.
Abbot of Waltham	Essex	Austin Canons	5 3 9	Scarning, Guist, Rushworth, St. Peter's Mancroft Norwich, Norton, Stokesby, Guestwick.
Prior of Barnwell	Cambridgeshire	Austin Canons	2 16 0	Wiggenhall St. Mary, Wilton.
Prioress of Chatteris	Cambridgeshire	Benedictine Nuns	0 5 0	Bircham.
Prior of Ely	Cambridgeshire	Benedictine Monks	14 16 6	Islington, West Walton, Terrington, Mundham, Bridgham, Garboldisham, Banham, Fincham, Weston, Dalling, Thurning, Salle, Reepham, Lynn, Upwell and Outwell, Foxtone? Wickmere, Wolterton, Bedingham, Mannington, Pulham, Plumstead, Trimmingham, Norberingham?
Abbot of Thorney	Cambridgeshire	Benedictine Monks	0 8 0	Upwell and Outwell.
Prior of Huntingdon	Huntingdonshire	Austin Canons	0 1 4	Weeting St. Mary.
Prior of St. Neot's	Huntingdonshire	Benedictine Monks	1 16 6	Norwich, Barton St. Andrew, Upwell and Outwell.
Abbot of Ramsey	Huntingdonshire	Benedictine Monks	163 2 7	Downham, Wimbotesham, South Runcton, Helgay, Walsoken, Fordham, Upwell, Outwell, Norwich, Watlington, Barton, Dereham, Fincham, Riston, Denver, Stradset, Bexwell, Lynn, Ringstead, Brancaster, Hulme, Burnham.
Abbot of Canterbury	Kent	Benedictine Monks	9 9 5½	Deopham, Wicklewood, Norwich.
Prior of Tunbridge	Kent	Austin Canons	8 0 0	Stokesby.
Prior of Chicksand	Bedfordshire	Gilbertine Canons	0 13 0	St. Martin at the Palace Norwich.
Prioress of Elstow	Bedfordshire	Benedictine Nuns	0 15 0	Hockwold.
Prioress of Mergate	Bedfordshire	Benedictine Nuns	5 0 0	Stokesby.
Abbot of Woburn	Bedfordshire	Cistercian Monks	0 8 4	Now an Inn in St. Julian's Norwich, called 'The Three Merry Wherryemen.'
Abbot of Wardon	Bedfordshire	Cistercian Monks	8 3 0	Toftrees, St. Peter's Mancroft Norwich, Lynn, Kirby Bedon.

Monasteries.	Counties.	Orders.	Annual Re- venues.	Parishes in Norfolk wherein these Possessions were situ- ated at the time of the Valuation in 1291.
Abbot of Brunne or Bourne	Lincolnshire	Austin Canons	£. s. d. 0 3 4	St. Vedast in Norwich.
Abbot of Crowland	Lincolnshire	Benedictine Monks	2 13 0	Lynn.
Prior of Sempringham	Lincolnshire	Gilbertine Canons	0 10 6	St. Martin at Oak Norwich, Fakenham.
Abbot of Tinterne	Monmouthshire	Cistercian Monks	0 0 4	Havergate (Acle?)
Abbot of Pipewell	Northamptonsh.	Cistercian Monks	0 4 0	Pockthorpe in Norwich.
Abbot of Burgo	Northamptonsh.		0 4 0	Upwell and Outwell.
Abbot of St. Alban's	Hertfordshire	Benedictine Monks	1 6 8	Great Yarmouth.
Prior of Ware	Hertfordshire	Alien Priory	0 0 1	Caldecote.
Abbot of Gerdon-Ge- rondo?	Leicestershire	Cistercian Monks	1 3 4	St. Peter's Norwich.
Prior of Osneye	Oxfordshire	Austin Canons	0 6 8	Great Yarmouth.
Prior of Merton	Surrey	Austin Canons	3 8 8	Plumstead, Salthouse, Maltby, Matlask.
Prior of Reygate	Surrey	Austin Canons	0 6 8	Felthorpe.
Abbot of Waverley	Surrey	Cistercian Monks	1 0 0	St. Cuthbert in Norwich, Yarmouth Magna.
Abbot of Combe or Cumbes	Warwickshire	Cistercian Monks	1 6 8	St. Vedast in Norwich.
Prioress of Nun-Ea- ton or Eton	Warwickshire	Fontevrault Nuns	2 11 0	Upwell and Outwell.
Abbot of Mirival or Mereval.	Warwickshire	Cistercian Monks	0 4 0	Pockthorpe in Norwich.

Hermitages and Anchorages or Anchoretages, in Norfolk.

ATTLEBRIDGE.—A hermitage near the river; granted A.D. 1584.

BANHAM.—Hermitage or oratory at Stone-bridge, occupied by an eremite.

BABERGH.—A hermitage and chapel near the bridge.

BRANDISTON.—An anchorage for an anchoress. A "lady anchoress" mentioned in 1526.

COKESFORD Priory.—A hermitage and chapel for an anchoress.

CRESSINGHAM Magna.—A hermitage and chapel dedicated to St. George; was anciently parochial; long since demolished.

DOWNHAM.—Anchorage or cell at the bridge.

HITCHAM.—An anchorite's cell, belonging to the priory of Lewes in Sussex.

HOUGHTON IN THE HOLE.—Hermitage of St. Catherine, for a hermit, mentioned in 1509.

LITCHAM.—Hermitage, for a hermit; part is now remaining.

LYNN REGIS.—Anchorage, near the Carmelite monastery. Anchorage, belonging to the Black friars.

Hermitage of Lenne Crouch, for a hermit.

MARHAM.—Anchorage and chapel of St. Guthlac; before 1396.

MASSINGHAM.—Anchorage; mentioned in 1256. The lady Ela, niece to Bishop Suffield, and her companion, recluses here at that time.

NARFORD.—Hermitage or cell, and chapel, in Westacre manor, near the river.

NORWICH.

St. Edward's church-yard.—A cell, for an anchoress or recluse.

St. Ethelred's church-yard.—Anchorage, for an anchorite: was rebuilt in 1305; pulled down at the Reformation, and the grange or tythe barn at Bracondale built of the materials.

St. Julian the King and Confessor's church-yard, east part.—Anchorage mentioned in 1464, for a lady anchoress or recluse: continued to the Dissolution.

St. John the Evangelist in Southgate or Conisford.—Anchorage, founded about 1300. Was part of the old church of St. John, purchased by the Gray friars, at the north corner of the Rose Lane.

St. John the Evangelist in Conisford.—Anchorage, against Conisford Street; continued till the Dissolution.

St. John Baptist Timberhill.—Anchorage, in the church-yard, on the north side of the steeple; for a recluse.

All Saints church-yard.—Anchorage, for an anchorite or eremite.

St. John Baptist and Holy Sepulchre in Ber Street.—Anchorage, for a recluse; mentioned *temp.* Hen. III.

St. John Baptist, by Ber-street gates.

(A hermit mentioned in 1455.)

St. Stephen's or Needham gates.

St. Giles's or Newport gates. (An anchoress mentioned in 1244.)

St. Bennet's or Westwick gates.

St. Austin's gates.

St. Mary Magdalen's or Fybridge gates.

St. Martin's or Coslany gates.

Pockthorpe or Barr gates.

Conisford or South gate.

Heigham or Hell gates.

St. Margaret at New-bridge church-yard.—Hermitage and chapel, in 1349: part of the old church of St. Margaret at Colegate; now held by lease of the dean and chapter of Norwich cathedral.

St. Giles of Over Newport, on the hill, or of Pottergate.—Hermitage, in the church-yard; for an anchorite, mentioned in 1428.

St. Olave the King and Martyr, now united to St. George's

Colegate.—Hermitage, in the church-yard; two anchoresses mentioned here in 1289: now leased by the dean and chapter.

St. James at Barr gates, or Pokethorpe.—Hermitage and chapel, south of the church-yard, for an anchoress: a sister of the Carmelite order, resident here, mentioned 1442.

St. James near the north-east end of St. Martin's bridge.—Hermitage and chapel; an anchorite of the Carmelite order; mentioned 1443.

St. Saviour's.—Hermitage, near the church of the Transfiguration of Christ; for an anchoress: founded before 1288.

St. Swithin's, west side of the church-yard.—House, for several devotees, called the sisters of St. Swithin; founded before 1429: became an almshouse for 5 poor widows in 1570.

St. Laurence, by the church-yard.—House, for 3 devotees, called sisters of St. Laurence; founded by John Algar: before 1448.

St. Peter of Hungate, N.W. corner of the church-yard.—House, for devotees called the sisters of St. Peter, or the sisters at Houndgate.

St. Peter or Hound's gate.

St. Christopher, now united to St. Andrew. (Destroyed by fire *temp.* Hen. III.)

St. George at Tombland, or St. George at the monastery gates.

St. Michael at Plea.

St. John Baptist, church of the Black friars afterwards united to St. George's Colegate.—Anchorage or chapel; for a hermit: in 1307.

Bishop's Bridge.—Hermitage, near the bridge; for a hermit: before 1538.

St. Mary Unbrent, or le Brent, or *in combusto loco*, afterwards united to St. Saviour.—Anchorage, in the church; for an anchoress.

St. Mary in Coslany.—Anchorage, in the church-yard; called St. Anne's anchoress.

Near the Chapel in the fields.—Anchorage, mentioned in 1410. "Sir Thomas the anchorite" here is spoken of at this time.

Carrow, near the church.—Anchorage; an anchoress, mentioned *temp.* R. John: in 1464, and in 1528.

Bracondale.—Anchorage; an anchorite.

OUTWELL St. Clement.—Anchorage and chapel of St. Christopher; mentioned in 1348.

PICKENHAM North.—Hermitage and chapel; dedicated to St. Paul.

PULHAM St. Mary the Virgin.—Hermitage; for a "poor hermit" who officiated in the adjoining chapel.

QUARLES.—Hermitage of St. Catherine; mentioned in 1509: an eremite.

STOW BARDOLPH.—Hermitage and chapel of St. Botolph; a gild belonged to it in 1467.

STRATTON St. Mary.—Anchorage with a small chapel adjoining; mentioned in 1256.

SPORLE.—Anchorage over the church porch; for an anchorite: in ruins.

SUFFIELD.—Anchorage; mentioned in Bishop Suffield's will, A.D. 1256: for an anchorite.

SHIPDHAM.—Hermitage of St. Thomas of Canterbury; mentioned 1487.

THETFORD.—Hermitage in St. John's church-yard; belonged to the Austin friars.

THORNHAM.—Anchorage; for an anchorite: mentioned A.D. 1256, in Bishop Suffield's will.

WALSINGHAM.—Anchorage, in or near the Gray friars; a lady anchoress here in 1526.

WALNEY or WELNEY.—Hermitage.

WALSOKEN.—Hermitage; mentioned in 1414.

Anchorages at the churches, before 1247, for anchorites.

Hermitage in the gates.

WIGGENHALL St. Mary Magdalen.—Anchorage, for a hermit.

Hermitage, afterwards a nunnery; founded by the prior of Reynham, 1181.

WEST WINCH.—Mabilia de Leverynton, a recluse here, is

mentioned.

YARMOUTH.—Hermitage, on the west side of the haven; granted to the corporation in 1555.

Hermitage in King Henry's chapel, St. Nicholas's church; mentioned in 1509.

Shrines, Images, &c. in Norfolk, to which Pilgrimages were made.

THE chapel and image of our Lady of Walsingham. The image of "our Lady of Walsingham" was held next in estimation to the celebrated shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury; and the number and quality of her devotees appear to have almost equalled those of the Lady of Loretto in Italy. The offerings at this shrine were valued, 26 Henry VIII., at 260*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* *per annum*.

The shrine of St. Walstan "the hermite and confessor," at Babergh. There were six chantry priests and a vicar constantly serving at his altar. St. Walstan's shrine was daily resorted to, not only by pilgrims coming from all parts of England, but by "great numbers from foreign countries." This saint died in 1016, the same year with his relation King Edmund.—Cressy's *Church History*, p. 927.

The image of Theobald of Hautboys or Hobbesse; much frequented for its pretended miracles.

The image of St. Ethelbert, otherwise St. Albert, at Cringleford; in considerable repute.

The shrine of St. William in the Wood, in the cathedral church of Norwich. Cotton, the monk of Norwich, relates that the body of this saint was buried "*in capitulum*:" over the spot an altar was erected, which was consecrated by Bishop Middleton in 1278, and by him dedicated to the honour of our Saviour and all the Saints.

The shrine of Bishop Walter de Suffield, in his chapel of St. Mary the great, in the cathedral. Walter de Suffield, although not canonized by the pope, was a reputed saint. Abundance of miracles were wrought at his tomb, which was daily visited by pilgrims from all parts.

The image of Henry VI. or Saint Henry, at Saint Leonard's priory on Mousehold called "St. Leonard's without Norwich:" this was an image of great note, and was visited by pilgrims from far and near, "some of whom," says Blomefield, "affirmed they were, and many others hoped to be, cured of their diseases." Here were also offerings made to the images of the Virgin, the Holy Cross, and St. Anthony.

A portion of the blood of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the cathedral priory of Norwich, and a variety of relics of inferior importance. These were preserved in the ante-choir, or chapel of St. Mary of Pity, under the rood-loft, and the offerings were received at the altar within the said chapel.

The *Scala Celi*, or chapel of our Lady, in the church of St. Michael in Conisford, Norwich. A great many pilgrimages were made to this place, and a great number of indulgences and pardons were granted to it by various popes.

The grave of Richard de Castor, in the church of St. Stephen in Norwich; after 1419.

The image of St. Robert, in St. Anne's chapel, St. Peter's Mancroft church.

The graves of Adam and Botild, parents of Bishop Gilbert, in St. Crouche's church-yard, Norwich.

Part of the shirt of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, preserved in a box of crystal, in St. Edmund's church, Norwich.

The Holy Cross of Bromholm; formed out of the true cross of Christ, where it was most sprinkled with his blood. Numerous pilgrimages were made to this cross. Capgrave says that 39 persons were raised from the dead, and 19 blind persons were restored to sight, by this cross. "Amongst all others," saith Fuller, "commend me to the crosse at the priory of Bromeholme in Northfolke." For the legend concerning this cross the reader is referred to the Life of K. Edmond by Capgrave, and to Fuller's *History of Abbeyes*, folio 331.

The image of our Lady of Reepham; mentioned in 1428.

Saint Spyrite. Legacies were left in the old wills for persons to go in pilgrimage to "St. Spyrite."

The image of St. Parnell of Stratton. Efficacious in removing sins.

St. Wandrede of Bykesley; the image of St. Wandragesilius the abbot, in Bixley church.

Our Lady of Pity of Horstede.

St. Margaret of Horstede. Legacies were occasionally left to pay pilgrims to repair to these images.

St. John Baptist's head in Trimmingham church; held in great estimation.

The Holy Rood of Crostewheyt; mentioned in 1478, &c.

The famous image of the Virgin Mary at Thetford. This image effected many miraculous cures, and restored many persons to life, according to the testimony of John Brame, a monk of Thetford.

St. Thomas à Becket's chapel at Westacre; much used by pilgrims.

The image of St. Botolph at Foulsham; mentioned in 1506.

The chapel at Terrington St. John; frequented by pious pilgrims.

St. Theobald or Tebald's image, in the church of St. John the Baptist at Lakenham.

The "good Swerd of Winferthinge." This swerd was much visited by those whose goods had been stolen, and by wives who prayed for the shortening of their husbands' lives.

The image of our Lady, in her chapel on the mount at Lynn, to which many offerings were made by the pilgrims, who visited this image in their way to Walsingham. The prior of Lynn accounted, in 1509, for 16*l.* 10*s.*, the amount of the oblations received at this chapel.

At Westacre was a piece of St. Andrew's finger, set in silver; this the convent pawned for 40*l.*

In St. Margaret's priory church, in Lynn, were images to which, in 1440, offerings to the amount of 52*s.* 3*d.* were made. The "good cross in the church-yard" also received many oblations, and in 1509 the prior accounted for 3*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* the sum of these offerings.

A List of the Chuntries and Free Chapels in Norfolk,

Previously to their Dissolution by Edward VI.: containing such only as were *detached* from the Monasteries, Parochial Churches or Chapels, and Vicarages.

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Dedication.	Date of the Foundation.	Founders, Remarks, &c.
Armeringhall Ashwell Thorpe	Henstede Depwade	St. Andrew St. Mary the Virgin and all the Saints	. . . 1311	At a place called Belhawe; demolished. Sir John de Thorp, knt. A free chapel and chantry; dissolved by Edw. VI. <i>Valor Eccl. 3l.</i>
Ashby	West Flegg		1246	Sir William de Sparham. Private chantry; licensed by the abbot of Holm.
Bacton	Tunstede		Bef. 1271	Private chantry, in Sir Roger de Huntingfeld's manor-house; licensed by the prior of Bromholm.
Bale or Bathley Barton, Eastmore in	Holt Clackclose	St. Botolph St. Mary or St. John Baptist	. . . Bef. 1314	Mentioned in 1421, and in 1510. Given to West Dereham abbey by Bartholomew de Brancaster. For a <i>custos</i> ; valued at 4 <i>l.</i> ; dissolved 1547.
Barsham, North Barsham, East	Gallow Gallow	St. Catherine St. Saviour, or the Greeting of our Lady		Mentioned in 1531.
Bastwick	West Flegg	St. Peter	Bef. 1196	Near the church; granted to Henry Fermor in 1513. Chapel; granted to St. Giles's Hospital by the abbot of Hulme, 1196; became a vicarage in 1261, and was in ruins in 1618.
Broome Buckenham, Old	Loddon Shropham	St. Botolph St. Mary the Virgin		A chapel; in ruins in 1558. The lords of Buckenham castle. For a <i>custos</i> and 2 or 3 chaplains; dissolved 1538.
Burnham Thorpe	Brothercross		Bef. 1229	Given to Lewes priory by Walter de Grancourt. Chapel.
Caister St. Edmund	East Flegg	St. John	Edw. I.	Sir Robert de Castre. Free chapel removed to Caister-hall; dissolved 1548.
Caister Trinity Carbrook, Great	East Flegg Wayland	St. Margaret St. John the Baptist	Bef. 1280 . . .	Afterwards a college; mentioned in 1524. Belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; pulled down.
Carlton Rode Castle Rising	Depwade Freebridge Lynn	St. Mary the Virgin		Free chapel; long since demolished. Chapel; supposed to be founded by William de Albini, or the lords of Rising.
Claxton	Loddon	St. Mary	. . .	Chantry; mentioned 1352; for a master and chaplains.
Claxton	Loddon	St. John the Baptist	. . .	Chapel; mentioned in 1485; near the church.
Cley next the sea	Holt		. . .	Chapel; at Thornham Eye; granted in 1595.
Cockley Cley	South Greenhoe	St. Mary	. . .	Was in the use of Sir William de Valeynes, <i>temp.</i> Hen. III.; granted after 1533.
Cringleford	Humbleyard	St. Ethelbert or Albert	. . .	Free chapel; demolished.
Croxton	Grimshoe		. . .	<i>Domus Dei</i> ; belonging to Thetford priory.
Darsingham	Freebridge Lynn	St. Andrew or St. Mary	1264	Sir Thomas de Gelham. Licensed by the prior of Binham. Free chapel, for a master or chaplain.
Dereham, East Diss	Mitford Diss	St. Withburgha St. Nicholas the Bp.	. . . Abt. 1420	Mentioned in 1409; taken down in 1564. The consolidated Gilds of St. Nicholas and Corpus Christi. For soul priests; granted in 1584.
Edgefield Emneth or Berking	Holt Freebridge Marshland	St. Mary	Bef. 1266 . . .	Sir Thomas de Roscelyne. Free chapel; was standing in 1389.
Fouldon	South Greenhoe	St. Edmund	. . .	In Burhall field; long since demolished.
Gimmingham	North Erpingham		. . .	Chantry; granted to Sir Thomas Woodhouse 1548. <i>Valor Eccl. 3l., temp.</i> Hen. VIII.
Gissing	Diss	All the Saints	1280	Sir Nicholas Hastyng, knt., and Sir Adam de Gissing, knt. Free chapel and chantry, for one priest.
Gressenhall in Rougholm	Launditch	St. Nicholas the Bp.	Hen. III.	William de Stuteville. Free chapel or college, for a <i>custos</i> and brethren; dissolved in 1550.
Hales near Loddon Harleston	Clavering Earsham	St. Andrew St. John the Baptist	1252 Ric. II.	Sir Roger de Hales. Belonging to the manor. Sir John de Herolfston. Free chapel; settled on Emmanuel college in 1688.
Haveringland, Mountjoy in Haynford	Eynsford Taverham	St. Laurence	Ric. II. . . .	Chapel, belonging to Wymondham priory. Chapel in the church-yard; mentioned in 1463.
Heacham or Hitcham	Smithdon	St. Mary	1248	Jeffrey de Heacham. Chapel and chantry in Caley's lordship.
Heacham or Hitcham	Smithdon		. . .	Free chapel and chantry; belonging to the priory of Lewes, in their cell here.

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Dedication.	Date of the Foundation.	Founders, Remarks, &c.
Hempnall or Hemenhale Hetherset, Cantley in	Depwade Humbleyard	St. Andrew All the Saints	. . . Before the Conquest	Was parochial at the Conquest. Originally parochial; became a free chapel in 1397; was demolished at the Reformation.
Hilburgh	South Greenhoe	St. Margaret	Bef. 1207	Sir John de Caily. Free chapel, called the Pilgrim's Chapel; dissolved in 1550.
Honing	Tunstede	The Resurrection	. . .	East end of the churchyard; mentioned in 1492.
Horsham St. Faith's	Taverham		. . .	Chapel; in South-wood.
Houghton in the Hole	North Greenhoe		. . .	Chapel.
Hunstanton	Smithdon	St. Edmund	Abt. Edw. I.	Chapel; long since dilapidated.
Irstead	Tunstede		1299	Sir Reginald le Gros. Free chantry in an oratory; licensed by the abbot of Holm.
Kimberley	Forehoe	St. Mary	Bef. 1370	In the church-yard; now demolished. A chantry priest to say daily mass.
Loddon	Loddon	St. Mary	Bef. 1289	Chapel in the church-yard; a <i>custos</i> ; mentioned 1289.
Loddon	Loddon		Edw. I.	Private chapel, in the manor-house of Charles Ger- nemuth; licensed by the abbot of Langley.
Lyng	Eynsford	St. Edmund	. . .	Formerly belonged to the nunnery here; men- tioned in 1558.
LYNN	Freebridge Lynn			
St. James's chapel		St. James	Hen. II.	Bishop Turbus. Dependent on St. Margaret's church; afterwards a town-house.
St. Nicholas's chapel		St. Nicholas	K. Steph.	Bishop Turbus. Dependent on St. Margaret's church.
Our Lady's chapel on the bridge		Our Lady	. . .	Used by a gild in 1329; in use in 1509; defaced <i>temp.</i> Elizabeth.
St. Catherine's chapel		St. Catherine	. . .	Mentioned in 1497; demolished before queen Eli- zabeth's time.
Our Lady on the Mount		Our Lady	. . .	Chapel; dissolved before 1558.
St. Anne's chapel		St. Anne	. . .	Near St. Anne's Fort; long since demolished.
Hardewick		St. Laurence	. . .	Chapel; demolished.
Out of the East Gates			. . .	Chapel; mentioned in 1467.
Marham	Clackclose	St. Guthlac	1396	The abbess of Marham. Chantry on Chapel-hill, in the hermitage of St. Guthlac.
Merkeshall	Humbleyard	St. Edmund	. . .	Free chapel, originally a rectory. <i>Vat. Eccles.</i> 1534: 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Dilapidated at the Disso- lution.
Mourningthorpe	Depwade		Bef. 1352	The lords of Boyland-hall. Chapel.
Narburgh	South Greenhoe		. . .	Chapel at the east end of the church-yard; dilapi- dated.
Narford	South Greenhoe	St. Mary	. . .	Chapel in the church-yard; was standing in 1465.
Necton	South Greenhoe		Bef. 1263	Sir Roger de Toney. Sparham's free chapel; ap- propriated to Westacre priory by Sir Ralph de Toney.
Oby	West Flegg		. . .	Private chantry, belonging to the lords of Oby, adjoining the manor-house; mentioned in 1421.
Oulton	South Erpingham		. . .	Chapel, belonging to the Knights Hospitalers at Carbrook; demolished <i>temp.</i> Edw. I.
Paston	Tunstede		. . .	Chapel; in the meadow.
Pulham St. Mary the Virgin	Earsham	St. James the Apostle	. . .	Used by the gild of St. James; rebuilt in 1401; suppressed <i>temp.</i> Edw. VI.; now a school-house.
Reepham, Kerdeston in	Eynsford		. . .	The lords of the manor. Chapel; long since de- molished.
Rougham	Launditch		. . .	Chapel; now a barn.
Roydon	Diss	Virgin Mary	Abt. 1282	Sir Mathew de Morley, knt. Free chapel, for 3 or 4 priests; dissolved 1547.
Rudham West	Gallow	All the Saints	. . .	In the church-yard; mentioned in 1493.
Ryburgh Parva	Gallow		Hen. III.	Sir Ralph de Pavely. Free chapel in his house; licensed by the Prior of Bingham.
Saham Toney	Wayland	St. Andrew	1281	William de Saham. Chantry subordinate to Wend- ling abbey; valued at 5 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> in 1534.
Salle	Eynsford		Edw. I.	The lady Alice de Brews. An oratory.
Saxthorpe	South Erpingham	St. Dunstan	Bef. 1313	Aymer de Valentia, earl of Pembroke. Free chapel; dissolved in 1547; valued at 1 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> <i>temp.</i> Hen. VIII.
Scarning	Launditch	St. Botolph	. . .	Chapel; mentioned in 1514.
Shelfanger	Diss	St. Andrew the Apost.	. . .	The Veres, lords of Winfarthing. Free chapel; granted 1570.
Shimpling	Diss	St. Mary	Bef. 1201	In Shimpling-hithe; demolished before the Disso- lution.
Shipdham	Mitford	St. Thomas of Can- terbury	. . .	Mentioned in 1487; chapel and hermitage.
Shotesham	Henstede		. . .	Chapel belonging to Hickling priory; long since demolished.
Sherringham	North Erpingham	St. Nicholas	. . .	Chapel; part remaining.
Snettisham	Smithdon		Hen. III.	Private chapel in Rustyn's manor-house; licensed by the prior of Wymondham.

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Dedication.	Date of the Foundation.	Founders, Remarks, &c.
Snettisham	Smithdon			Private chapel in Hacon's manor-house; licensed by the prior of Wymondham.
Southacre	South Greenhoe			The Harsyke family. Free chapel; long since demolished.
Stanhoe	Smithdon	St. Peter		Chapel; frequented by pilgrims.
Stoke Holy Cross	Henstede			Free chapel; belonged to St. Bennet's abbey; mentioned in 1297.
Swaffham	South Greenhoe	St. Guthlac	Bef. H ^v II.	Belonged to Castleacre priory; a chapel and chantry; standing in 1464.
Swaffham	South Greenhoe	St. Mary	Abt. 1303	John de Britannia, earl of Richmond. Free chapel; destroyed.
Tasburgh	Depwade	St. Michael		The lords of Boyland hall. Free chapel; dissolved by Edw. VI.
Terrington	Freebr. Marshland	St. James	Bef. 1300	Free chapel; mentioned 1338. <i>Valor Eccles. temp. Hen. VIII.</i> , 34l. 6s. 8d.
Tharston	Depwade	St. Giles	Bef. 1280	Free chapel, called Holme or Welholme; demolished.
Tibenham	Depwade	Virgin Mary		In the church-yard; mentioned in 1493.
Tibenham	Depwade			In the old hall; served by the canons of Buckenham priory.
Topcroft	Loddon	St. Giles or St. Ethelbert		Free chapel, belonging to the lords of Topcroft hall. <i>Valor Eccles.</i> , 2l. 13s. 4d.
Tunstede, Scornston in	Tunstede	St. James	Edw. III.	Henry duke of Lancaster. Free chapel, belonging to the priory of Campess; afterwards became a vicarage.
Tuttington	South Erpingham	St. Botolph	Bef. 1214	At Meton-he.
Tylney or Tilney Kenwick	Freebr. Marshland	St. Thomasthe Martyr	King John	Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp. Free chapel; dissolved 1547. <i>Valor Eccles.</i> , 5l. in 1534.
Tylney, All Saints	Freebr. Marshland	St. Laurence		Chantry for two chaplains; dissolved by Edw. VI. <i>Valor Eccles.</i> , 4l. 11s. 10d.
Upwell	Clackclose	St. Botolph		Chapel.
Upwell	Clackclose		1260	John de Burgo. Chapel; licensed by the rector of Upwell.
Walpole	Freebr. Marshland	St. Edmund		Chantry; mentioned 1607. <i>Valor Eccles.</i> , 6l. 8s. 4d.
Walpole ^a	Freebr. Marshland	St. Mary		Chantry, in Walpole Fen; conveyed 1544. <i>Valor Eccles.</i> , 5l. 1s. 11d.
Walsham, North	Tunstede		Abt. 1250	Sir Richard Butler. Private chapel; licensed by the abbot of Holm.
Walsoken	Freebr. Marshland	The Trinity		Chapel, in which was a famous gild or hospital; at the staithe-dytch.
Walsoken	Freebr. Marshland	St. Roche		Chapel; mentioned in 1512 and in 1639.
Walton, West	Freebr. Marshland	St. Catherine		Chantry; dissolved by Edw. VI. and given to Sir Thomas Woodhouse. Valued in 1534 at 2l. 13s. 1d.
Walton, West.	Freebr. Marshland		1230	William de Sculham. Chapel, in his hall.
Warham	North Greenhoe			Chapel, belonging to the nunnery of Bradholme; granted in 1562.
Westacre or Cuthorpe	Freebridge Lynn	St. Thomasthe Martyr		Belonging to Westacre priory. Chapel, called Becket's.
Whitwell	Eynsford	St. Nicholas		Chapel; given to Pentney priory by the family of De Vaux; dissolved by Edw. VI. Now belongs to the dean and chapter of Norwich.
Wighton	North Greenhoe			Free chapel of Buttehaut; mentioned in 1322. Valued in 1534 at 2l. 13s. 4d.
Worsted	Tunstede	St. Andrew	Bef. 1226	Subordinate to Norwich priory. Chapel; mentioned in 1529. Made a vicarage.
Wymondham	Forehoe	St. Thomas à Becket and St. Mary	Bef. 1176	William de Albini, second earl of Arundel. In 1559 the funds of the 10 gilds in this town were appropriated for maintaining a school in this chapel, which still remains ^b .
Wymondham	Forehoe	St. Mary?	Bef. 1146	William de Albini. A cell to Burton lazars. Westwade chapel; for a master and 2 or 3 brethren; dissolved 1545. Now belongs to Norwich corporation.
Yarmouth	East Flegg	St. Bennet?	1094	Bishop Herbert. Chapel at the green hill.

^a Besides the chantries of St. Mary, St. James, and St. Thomas, in the churches.

^b In 1786, according to the returns under Gilbert's Act, the revenues were 97l. 3s. 9d. per ann. Lord Wodehouse and others are Trustees.

CHANTRIES and CHAPELS in the City and Liberty of NORWICH^a.

Parish or Place.	Liberty or Ward.	Dedication.	Date of the Foundation.	Founders, Remarks, &c.
Over the monastery great gate	Precinct	St. Ethelbert or Albert	Abt. 1272	The citizens, after the insurrection. Chapel; lately used as a concert room.
The Upper Charnel chapel	Precinct	St. John Evangelist	1316	Bishop Salmon. For a custos and 5 chaplains; dissolved 1548. Now the Free School Room.
The Lower Charnel chapel or crypt under the above	Precinct	Holy Trinity and five wounds of Christ	1421	John Wodehouse, esquire ^b . Perpetual chantry; dissolved 1548. Now used as a wine-vault ^c .
The old episcopal chapel and chantry	Precinct	The Virgin Mary	1300	Bishop Salmon, in 1300; Bishop Ayremine, in 1331. For three chantry priests. The chantry ceased in 1448; the chapel was pulled down in 1660.
On Tombland	North Conisford	St. Michael	Bef. 1041	The earls of the East Angles. Chapel; pulled down by bishop Herbert about A.D. 1100.
In the Marsh or Cowholm	Precinct	St. Mary?	. . .	Belonged to the manor of Thorpe. Chapel; pulled down by bishop Herbert about 1100, and the church of St. Mary erected on the site.
Mousehold	Pokethorpe	{ St. Catherine { St. W ^m at Norwich	Bef. Conq.? Aft. 1150 }	Belonged to the cathedral priory of Norwich; demolished at the Dissolution: much frequented by pilgrims. Called the Chapel of St. William in the Wood.
Mousehold	Pokethorpe	The Translation of St. Thomas à Becket	. . .	Supported by the fraternity of St. Thomas's Gild. Chapel; called St. Thomas's in the Wood. This stood near St. William's chapel.
Mousehold	Pokethorpe	St. Michael	Abt. 1100	Bishop Herbert. Served by the monks of St. Leonard's priory: demolished. Commonly called Kett's Castle.
St. Edward's church-yard	South Conisford	St. Mary	Bef. 1274	Hildebrond the mercer, for the use of his hospital: dissolved 1540. Called the Hospital Chapel.
St. Clement at the Well	South Conisford	St. Anne	. . .	William de Wendling gave this chapel to Wendling abbey on its foundation: demolished about 1370. The site united to St. Julian's parish, 1482.
St. Peter Southgate	South Conisford	St. Olave	Bef. Conq.	Chapel; parochial before the Conquest, but united to St. Peter's Southgate temp. Edw. III. Demolished, and the ground leased to the city, bef. 1345.
St. Etheldred	South Conisford		Bef. 1290	In Isaac's hall or the Music-house. Mentioned in 1290; interdicted in 1316.
St. Stephen's New-gate, 2 on St. Catherine's hills	Ber-street	{ Orig' St. Wynwaloy { St. Catherine	1349 }	Given by king Stephen to his nuns at Carrow. Made a free chapel in 1349; <i>Valor Eccl.</i> , 16s. 1d. in 1534. Granted to the city for the use of St. Giles's hospital in 1567.
Bracondale		St. Nicholas	William I.	Coleburne the priest, and bishop Eborard. Chapel; became parochial in 1428; was pulled down at the Dissolution.
In Norwich castle	Castle	St. Nicholas	Bef. Conq.	A royal free chapel. Exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction; the chaplains being appointed by the county magistrates.
Black friars	Middle Wimer	St. Thomas à Becket	. . .	Belonged to the Black friars. Chapel, under the Convent library; disused 1543. Now a wine-vault.
St. Peter's Mancroft	Mancroft	St. Barbara the Virgin and Martyr	Hen. VI.	Alderman Ralph Segryme and others. Chapel on the south side of the Gild-hall, called Gild-hall Chapel; disused in 1625.
Market Cross	Mancroft		Edw. III.	Oratory or chapel; served by priests from Carrow abbey. Pulled down in 1501; but rebuilt, and continued till the Dissolution.
Newbridge	Colegate	St. Margaret	1349	Chapel; part of the former church of St. Margaret. Now held by lease of the dean and chapter: St. George's stathe.
St. Simon and Jude, on the east side of Cook Street	East Wimer	St. Simon and Jude	. . .	Belonged to St. Giles's hospital. Chapel: was in use in 1314; disused about 1400.
St. James's, Cow's Ford	Fybridge	The Holy Cross	. . .	Belonged to the White Friars. Over the anchorage, near the monastery: dissolved 1543.

^a At the time of the survey made by William the Conqueror, it is stated in Domesday that there were 43 chapels within the borough of Norwich, held by the burgesses; and 11 other chapels, or churches, are noticed in the same record. There were 25 parochial churches in Norwich at the Confessor's survey, A.D. 1006.

^b "——— This John was he
For whom the King erects a Chantry

At Norwich, near the great Cathedral where,
He and his Queen, with his beloved Esquire,
John Wodehouse should be prayed for while alive;
After their deaths, long time did this survive."

^c A great many of these crypts, which were probably used as chapels, are still to be seen in Norwich, under the ancient houses.

A List of Guilds, Gilds, or Confraternities, in the County of Norfolk.

Parishes.	Hundreds.	N ^o .	Dedication.	Parishes.	Hundreds.	N ^o .	Dedication.
Acle Priory	Walsham	1	St. Anne.	Blo' Norton	Guilthcross	1	St. Peter.
Acle Church	Walsham	4	St. John Baptist, St. Peter, St. Christopher, St. Edmund.	Bodham	Holt	3	St. Margaret, St. John, The Holy Trinity.
Aldeby	S. Erpingham	3	St. Ethelbert, St. Peter, St. John Baptist.	Bodney	S. Greenhoe	1	Holy Trinity.
Alderford	Eynsford	1	St. John Baptist.	Boton or Booton	S. Erpingham	2	St. Michael the Archangel, Blessed Virgin.
Antingham	N. Erpingham	3	St. John Baptist, St. Margaret, St. Mary.	Bracon Ash	Humbleyard	1	Our Lady.
Ashill	Wayland	3	St. John Baptist, St. Nicholas, The Holy Trinity.	Bradenham East	S. Greenhoe	3	The Trinity, St. Margaret, St. Mary.
Ashmanhaugh	Tunstead	1	St. Stephen.	Bradenham West	S. Greenhoe	2	St. Mary, St. Andrew.
Ashwell Thorpe	Depwade	1	The Holy Trinity.	Bradfield	Tunstead	2	St. Erasmus, St. Giles.
Ashwicken	Freebr. Lynn	1	St. Mary.	Brandon Parva	Forehoe	2	St. Peter, St. John Baptist.
Attleburgh	Shropham	2	The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, The Holy Ghost.	Breccles	Wayland	2	St. Margaret, Holy Trinity.
Attlebridge	Taverham	1	St. James.	Bressingham	Diss	2	St. John Baptist, St. Peter.
Aylsham	S. Erpingham	6	St. Michael the Archangel, St. Peter, St. Margaret, St. Mary, St. John Baptist, All Saints.	Brisley	Launditch	4	The Trinity, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas the Martyr, St. John Baptist.
Babingley	Freebr. Lynn	1	St. Felix.	Briston	Holt	3	St. Mary, Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist.
Baconsthorpe	S. Erpingham	2	St. Mary, St. John Baptist.	Bromholm Priory	Tunstead	1	The Holy Cross.
Bacton	Tunstead	1	The Assumption of our Lady.	Broome	Loddon	1	St. Michael.
Banham	Guilthcross	2	The Holy Trinity, St. Mary.	Broomsthorpe or	Gallow	1	St. John.
Banningham	S. Erpingham	2	St. Botolph, All the Saints.	Brunsthorpe	Shropham	3	St. Peter, St. Thomas the Martyr, St. Margaret.
Barford	Forehoe	1	St. Botolph.	Buckenhams, Old	Shropham	2	St. Mary, St. Martin.
Barney	N. Greenhoe	2	Corpus Christi, St. John.	Buckenhams, New	S. Erpingham	2	Our Lady, St. James.
Barnham Broom	Forehoe	2	Our Lady, St. Peter.	Burgh or Aylsham	W. Flegg	3	St. Mary, St. Margaret, St. Nicholas.
Barsham North	Gallow	1	St. John.	Burgh	Holt	1	St. Mary.
Barsham East	Gallow	2	The Holy Trinity, St. Mary.	Burgh St. Margaret	Brothercross	2	St. John Baptist, Allhallows.
Barton Turf	Tunstead	4	St. Mary, St. Michael, Jesus, St. Thomas.	Burgh Parva	Brothercross	2	St. Margaret, St. Nicholas.
Bawburgh	Forehoe	1	Our Lady and St. Walstan.	Burnham Norton	Brothercross	2	St. John Baptist, St. Clement.
Beckham, East	N. Erpingham	1	St. Helen.	Burnham Overy	Brothercross	2	St. Albert, St. Erasmus.
Beechamwell All Saints	Clackclose	1	St. Anne.	Burnham Sutton	Brothercross	2	St. Salvator, St. Margaret.
Beechamwell St. John	Clackclose	1	St. John.	Burnham Westgate	Brothercross	4	St. John Baptist, St. James, St. Catherine of the Resurrection, St. Erasmus.
Beechamwell St. Mary	Clackclose	1	St. Anne.	Burnham Ulph or All Saints	Brothercross	1	Virgin Mary.
Beeston Regis	N. Erpingham	1	St. Mary.	Burston	Diss	3	St. Andrew, St. Mary, St. John Baptist.
Beeston St. Laurence	Tunstead	1	St. Laurence.	Buxton	S. Erpingham	2	Our Lady, Holy Trinity.
Beeston	Launditch	3	St. Mary, Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist.	Caister Trinity	E. Flegg	1	Holy Trinity.
Belaugh	S. Erpingham	1	Virgin Mary.	Caldecote	S. Greenhoe	2	St. Margaret, St. Mary.
Bergh Parva	Mitford	1	St. Peter.	Cantley	Blofield	3	St. John Baptist, Blessed Virgin, St. Peter and St. Paul.
Berningham Parva	S. Erpingham	1	St. John Baptist.	Carbrooke	Wayland	3	Our Lady, St. Peter, St. John Baptist.
Berningham Northwood	N. Erpingham	2	St. Peter, St. Anne.	Carlton Rode	Depwade	1	St. Mary.
Besthorpe	Shropham	2	All the Saints, the Holy Virgin.	Carlton Forehoe	Forehoe	1	St. Peter and St. Paul.
Billingsford	Eynsford	2	St. Mary, Holy Trinity.	Carlton Curson	Loddon	1	St. John Baptist.
Binham	N. Greenhoe	6	St. Mary, Corpus Christi, St. John Baptist, St. Alban, St. Thomas, All the Saints.	Castleacre	Humbleyard	2	St. James, St. Bennet.
Bircham Tofts	Smithdon	2	St. John Baptist, St. Thomas.	Castle Rising	Freebr. Lynn	1	Corpus Christi.
Blakeney Church	Holt	3	St. Nicholas, St. Mary, St. Thomas the Martyr.	Caston	Wayland	1	St. Mary.
Blakeney Convent	Holt	1	St. Anne.	Catfield	Happing	2	All Saints, St. Thomas.
Blickling	S. Erpingham	3	St. Andrew, Our Lady, St. John Baptist.	Catton	Taverham	1	All the Saints.
Blofield	Blofield	3	The Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. John Baptist.	Cawston	S. Erpingham	6	Our Lady, St. Agnes, St. John Baptist, St. Peter, St. Thomas, The Holy Trinity.
				Cley next the sea	Holt	1	St. Margaret.
				Cley, or Cockley	S. Greenhoe	3	Corpus Christi, All Saints, Our Lady.
				Cley, All Saints	S. Greenhoe	1	St. Peter.
				Cley, St. Peter's	S. Greenhoe		

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Nº.	Dedication.	Parishes.	Hundreds.	Nº.	Dedication.
Colby	S. Erpingham	3	St. Giles, Our Lady, St. John Baptist.	Fransham Magna	Launditch	4	St. Catherine, All Saints, St. Anne, The Trinity.
Colney	Humbleyard	2	St. Andrew, The Holy Cross.	Fransham Parva	Launditch	2	St. Peter, St. Mary.
Coltishall	S. Erpingham	1	St. John Baptist.	Freethorpe	Blofield	2	All the Saints, St. Saviour.
Colton	Forehoe	2	St. John Baptist, St. Peter.	Fulmodestone	Gallow	2	St. Mary, St. Erasmus.
Colveston	Grimshoe	2	St. Mary, St. John Baptist.	Fundenhall	Depwade	2	Virgin Mary, St. Nicholas.
Congham St. Andrew's	Freebr. Lynn	2	Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist.	Gateley	Launditch	1	St. Helen.
Congham St. Mary's	Freebr. Lynn	1	St. Anne.	Gooderstone	S. Greenhoe	3	St. George, Holy Trinity, Corpus Christi.
Corpusty	S. Erpingham	1	St. Peter.	Geldeston	Clavering	1	The Holy Ghost.
Costessy	Forehoe	3	St. Edmund, St. Mary, St. John Baptist.	Gresham	N. Erpingham	1	All Saints.
Cranwich	Grimshoe	1	St. Mary.	Gressenhall	Launditch	4	St. Thomas the Martyr, Corpus Christi, The Holy Trinity, The Holy Ghost.
Cranworth	Mitford	2	St. John Baptist, St. Mary.	Grimstone	Freebr. Lynn	2	St. Botolph, Corpus Christi.
Creek, South	Brothercross	4	The Resurrection, St. Anne, The Holy Cross, The Holy Trinity.	Griston	Wayland	5	St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Margaret, St. John, St. Peter and St. Paul.
Cressingham Magna	S. Greenhoe	2	Corpus Christi, St. Michael.	Guestwick	Eynsford	1	St. Peter.
Cressingham Parva	S. Greenhoe	2	Our Lady, St. Andrew.	Hackford	Eynsford	1	All Saints.
Crimplesham	Clackclose	1	St. Mary.	Happisburgh	Happing	4	St. Mary, Holy Trinity, St. Anne, St. John Baptist.
Cromer	N. Erpingham	7	St. Peter, Holy Trinity, Our Lady of Pity, St. George, St. James, St. Anne, St. John Baptist.	Hardingham	Mitford	3	St. George, The Holy Trinity, St. Mary.
Crownthorpe	Forehoe	1	St. James.	Hardley	Loddon	1	St. Margaret.
Dalling, Field	N. Greenhoe	2	St. Mary, St. John Baptist.	Harling, West	Guiltcross	2	The Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist.
Dalling, Wood	Eynsford	2	Our Lady, St. Thomas.	Harling, Middle	Guiltcross	1	St. Andrew.
Darsingham	Freebr. Lynn	1	The Holy Trinity.	Harling, East	Guiltcross	4	Holy Trinity, St. Peter, All Saints, St. John Baptist.
Denver	Clackclose	3	St. Mary, Allhallows, St. John Baptist.	Harpley	Freebr. Lynn	3	St. Margaret, St. James, St. Laurence.
Deopham	Forehoe	4	St. John Baptist, St. Andrew, Assumption of the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas.	Hautbois, Great	S. Erpingham	1	Virgin Mary.
Dereham, East	Mitford	15	St. Mary, St. Withburgha, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Peter, Corpus Christi, Holy Cross, Holy Trinity, St. George, St. Thomas, St. Margaret, St. Catherine, St. James, St. Michael and Jesu, St. Nicholas.	Hautbois, Little	S. Erpingham	1	St. Catherine.
Dickleburgh	Diss	1	St. Peter and St. Paul.	Haverland	Eynsford	3	St. Peter, St. Mary, St. William.
Diss	Diss	2	Corpus Christi, St. Nicholas the Bishop.	Heacham	Smithdon	7	Holy Trinity, St. Margaret, Jesus, Corpus Christi, St. Thomas, Our Lady, St. Leodegarius.
Docking	Smithdon	2	St. John Baptist, St. Mary.	Helhoughton	Gallow	1	St. Thomas.
Downham	Clackclose	3	St. Edmund, St. James, St. John Baptist.	Helmingham	Eynsford	1	St. Margaret.
Drayton	Taverham	1	St. Margaret.	Hempstead	Happing	1	The Purification.
Dunham Parva	Launditch	3	St. Margaret, Virgin Mary, The Holy Trinity.	Herringby	E. Flegg	1	St. Ethelbert.
Easton	Forehoe	2	St. Peter, Blessed Virgin.	Hethel	Humbleyard	1	All the Saints.
Edgefield	Holt	1	St. Thomas.	Hetherset	Humbleyard	3	St. Remigius, Our Lady, St. Thomas.
Ellingham, Great	Shropham	4	Our Lady, St. James the Apostle, St. Peter, St. John Baptist.	Hevingham	S. Erpingham	2	Blessed Virgin, St. John Baptist.
Ellingham, Little	Wayland	2	St. Peter, St. John Baptist.	Heydon	S. Erpingham	5	St. Peter, St. John Baptist, St. Mary the Virgin, The Holy Trinity, The Annunciation.
Elmham, North	Launditch	3	St. Mary, Corpus Christi, St. James.	Hickling	Happing	1	St. Anne.
Erpingham	S. Erpingham	2	Our Lady, St. John.	Hilburgh	S. Greenhoe	2	The Trinity, St. Margaret.
Fakenham	Gallow	6	St. Peter, Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Syths or Osyth, St. James, St. Anne.	Hilderstone	Eynsford	3	St. George, St. Mary, St. Peter.
Fakenham Althorp	Gallow	1	All Saints.	Hilgay	Clackclose	2	St. Mary, St. John Baptist.
Fakenham Thorpe-land	Gallow	1	St. Thomas.	Hillington	Freebr. Lynn	1	St. John.
Felmingham	Tunstead	4	St. Peter, St. Mary, St. Andrew, St. John Baptist.	Hindringham	N. Greenhoe	4	Our Lady, The Holy Trinity, St. John, St. Martin.
Felthorpe	Taverham	1	St. Margaret.	Hingham	Forehoe	8	St. James, Corpus Christi, St. Andrew, Holy Cross, All Saints, St. John Baptist, St. Mary, St. Peter.
Filby	E. Flegg	2	St. Mary, St. Margaret.	Hockering	Mitford	1	St. Michael.
Forncet St. Mary	Depwade	2	St. Mary the Virgin, St. John Baptist.	Hockham	Shropham	3	Not known, but mentioned 1504.
Forncet St. Peter	Depwade	1	St. Peter.	Hockwold	Grimshoe	1	St. Peter.
Fouldon	S. Greenhoe	4	All Saints, St. Edmund, St. John Baptist, Trinity.	Holkham	N. Greenhoe	2	St. Withburgha, Corpus Christi.
Foulsham	Eynsford	2	The Holy Trinity, St. Catherine.	Holm-Hale	S. Greenhoe	2	Holy Trinity, St. Andrew.
Foxley	Eynsford	1	St. Thomas.	Holme by the sea	Smithdon	5	Corpus Christi, Our Lady, The Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist, St. Thomas the Martyr.
				Horning	Tunstede	1	St. Michael.
				Horse	Happing	4	All Saints, St. Mary, St. Ann, St. John Baptist.

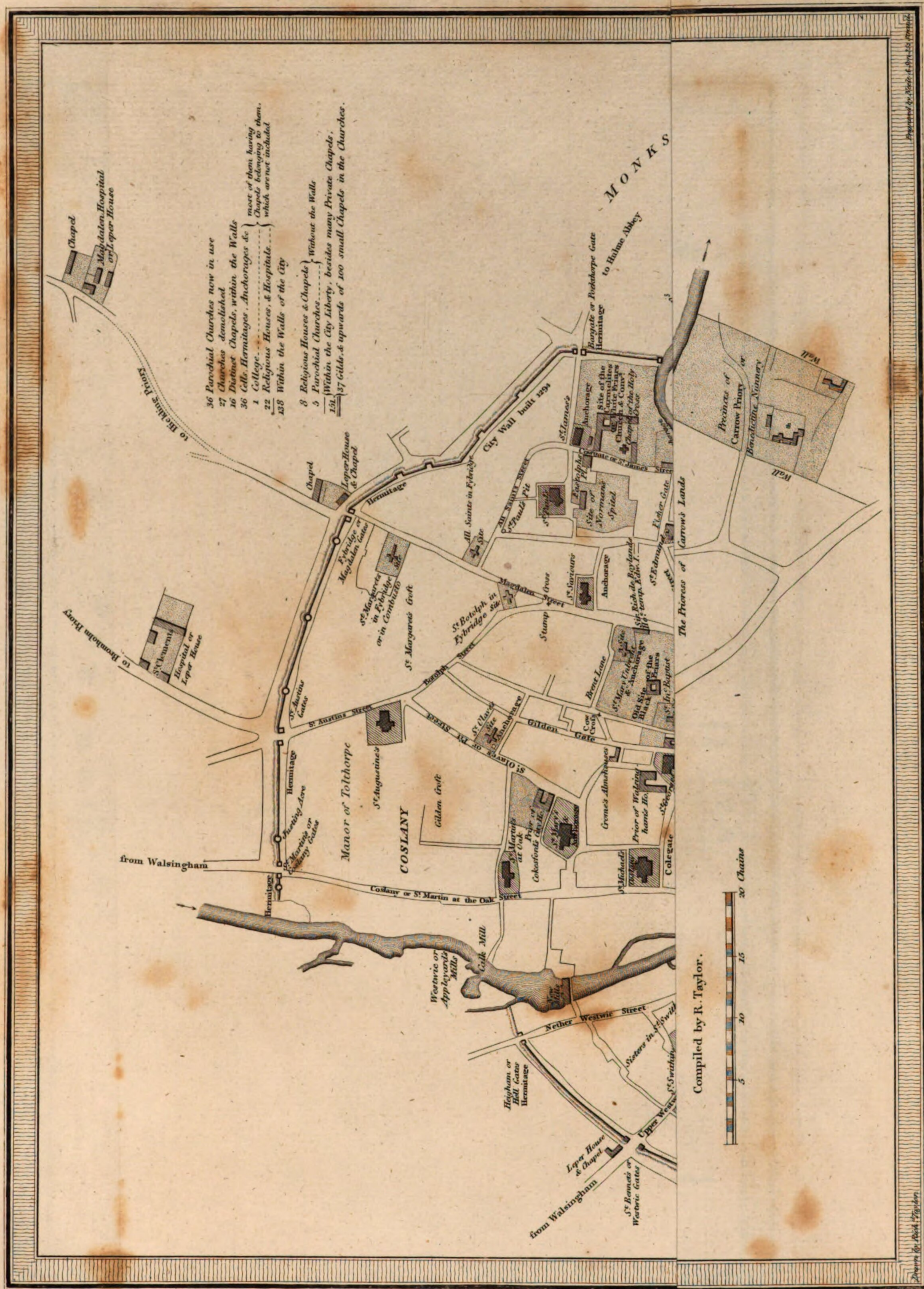
Parishes.	Hundreds.	Nº.	Dedication.	Parishes.	Hundreds.	Nº.	Dedication.
Horseford	Taverham	3	St. Faith, St. John, All Saints.	Morley	Forehoe	2	St. Botolph, St. Peter.
HorshamSt. Faith's	Taverham	2	St. Andrew, St. Faith.	Mourningthorpe	Depwade	1	St. John Baptist.
Horsham Priory Church	Taverham	2	St. John Baptist, Holy Rood.	Mundeford	Grimshoe	2	St. Leonard, St. Mary.
Hoveton St. Peter	Tunstead	1	St. Peter.	Mundesley	N. Erpingham	1	All the Saints.
Hoveton St. John	Tunstead	2	Holy Trinity, St. John.	Narburgh	S. Greenhoe	6	Corpus Christi, All Saints, St. John Baptist, St. Andrew, St. Mary, The Trinity.
Houghton	S. Greenhoe	1	St. Mary.				
Houghton in the Hole	N. Greenhoe	2	St. Giles, St. Mary.	Narford	S. Greenhoe	2	St. Mary, The Holy Trinity.
Hunstanton	Smithdon	5	St. Mary, St. Catherine, St. Edmund the King, St. Nicholas, St. John Baptist.	Necton	S. Greenhoe	5	All Saints, St. John Baptist, Our Lady, St. Saviour, The Holy Trinity.
				Newton Flotman	Humbleyard	1	St. Peter.
Hunworth	Holt	1	St. Lawrence.	Newton West	Freebr. Lynn	3	The Holy Trinity, St. Peter, St. John.
Ickburgh	Grimshoe	1	St. Peter.				
Ingworth	S. Erpingham	1	St. Lawrence.	Northwold	Grimshoe	2	The Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist.
Itteringham	S. Erpingham	1	Our Lady.	NORWICH	County & city of Norwich		
Ketteringham	Humbleyard	1	St. Peter.				
Kettleston	Gallow	1	St. Erasmus.	The Cathedral	—	3	St. GEORGE the Martyr, St. Luke, The Worsted Weavers' Gild.
Kirby Bedon	Henstead	1	St. John.			1	The Priests' Gild.
Knapton	N. Erpingham	4	St. Peter, All Saints, Our Lady, The Plough.	Le Charnel	—		
				St. Martin in the Bailey	—	1	St. Anne.
Lammas	S. Erpingham	1	St. Andrew.	St. Peter Southgate	—	1	St. Peter (or Fishermen's Gild).
Langford	S. Greenhoe	1	St. Andrew.	St. Michael Conisford	—	3	St. Margaret, The Holy Cross, The Shoemakers' Gild or St. Augustine's.
Langley	Loddon	2	St. Michael, St. John Baptist.	Gray friars ch ^{ch} , St. Peter per Mountergate	—	3	St. John the Evangelist, St. Barbara, Our Lady.
Lessingham	Happing	2	All Saints, St. Mary.			1	St. Eloy or Loy.
Letheringset	Holt	2	St. Andrew, St. John Baptist.	All Saints	—	2	St. Austin, St. William.
				St. Michael at Thorn	—	1	St. Bartholomew.
Letton	Mitford	2	St. Mary, St. Thomas.	St. Bartholomew in Ber Street	—	1	St. Mary the Virgin.
Lexham, East	Launditch	2	Purification of the Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity.	St. Stephen Mancroft	—	4	Jesus, St. Peter, St. Anne, St. John Baptist.
				St. Peter Mancroft	—	1	St. Mary (or the Bachery Gild).
Limpenhoe	Blofield	1	St. Botolph.	Chapel in the Fields	—	1	St. Mary.
Lingwood	Blofield	1	St. Mary.	St. Giles	—	1	Holy Virgin (or the Tan-ners' Gild).
Litcham	Launditch	2	All Saints, St. John Baptist.	St. Benedict	—	1	St. Mary (or the Barkers' Gild).
Loddon	Loddon	2	Our Lady, Corpus Christi.	St. Margaret	—	2	St. Andrew, Our Lady of Grace.
Lopham, North	Guilthcross	2	St. John, St. Peter.	St. Andrew	—	1	Holy Rood.
Ludham	Happing	3	St. Catherine, St. Mary, St. John.	Ch ^{ch} of St. John Baptist or of the Blackfriars	—	1	St. Anne.
				St. Martin at the Palace	—	1	St. Barbara.
Lyng	Eynsford	3	St. John Baptist, St. Edmund, St. Margaret.	White Friars church	—	1	The two St. Jameses.
Lynn Regis	Bor ^{gh} of Lynn	31	St. George, St. Erasmus, St. John Baptist, St. Giles and St. Julian, St. Ethelrede, St. Margaret, St. Ann, The 12 Apostles, St. Christopher, Our Lady, St. Michael the Archangel, St. Nicholas, St. Audrey, St. Michael and King Henry, St. Cyprian, St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, St. Lawrence, St. Agnes, Corpus Christi, THE HOLY TRINITY (13 chaplains), St. Andrew, Holy Rood, St. Lovis, St. Austin, St. Barbara, St. Anthony, St. Stephen, St. Francis, The Shoemakers' Gild, The Red Gild, St. William.	St. James's ch ^{ch} Mousehold	—	1	St. Thomas à Becket.
				St. Olave's ch ^{ch}	—	1	St. Olave the King and Martyr.
Marlingford	Forehoe	1	Assumption of the Virgin Mary.	St. Mary in Coslany	—	1	Corpus Christi.
Marsham	S. Erpingham	2	All the Saints, St. John Baptist.	Heigham	—	1	Blessed Virgin and St. Bartholomew.
Martham	W. Flegg	1	St. John Baptist.	Eaton	—	1	St. Andrew.
Massingham Mag-na	Freebr. Lynn	1	St. John Baptist.	Lakenham	—	1	St. John Baptist.
Mattishall	Mitford	5	St. Thomas, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. John Baptist, Holy Trinity.	Ormesby St. Margaret	E. Flegg	1	St. Margaret.
				Ormesby St. Michael	E. Flegg	1	St. Michael.
Mautby	E. Flegg	1	St. Peter.	Ovington	Wayland	2	St. John the Evangelist, St. Margaret.
Melton Magna	Humbleyard	2	Our Lady, St. John Baptist.			3	The Holy Trinity, Blessed Virgin, St. John Baptist,
Melton Parva	Humbleyard	2	Our Lady, St. John Baptist.			5	Corpus Christi, St. Mary, St. Christopher, St. Clement, St. John Baptist.
Methwold	Grimshoe	1	The Holy Trinity.	Oulton	S. Erpingham		
Middleton	Freebr. Lynn	1	St. Thomas.	Outwell	Clackclose		
Mileham	Launditch	3	St. John Baptist, St. Thomas, Corpus Christi.				

Parishes.	Hundreds.	N ^o .	Dedication.	Parishes.	Hundreds.	N ^o .	Dedication.
Oxburgh	S. Greenhoe	7	All Saints, Corpus Christi, St. John Baptist, St. Mary, St. Thomas the Martyr, The Holy Trinity, St. Peter.	Snettisham	Smithdon	6	Holy Trinity, St. Anne, St. John Baptist, Jesus, St. James, St. Mary.
Palling	Happing	1	Our Lady.	Snoring, Great	N. Greenhoe	3	All Saints, St. Margaret, St. John Baptist.
Paston	Tunstead	1	St. Ethelbert.	Snoring Parva	Gallow	1	The Holy Trinity.
Pickenham, North	S. Greenhoe	1	St. John Baptist.	Southbergh	Mitford	2	Holy Ghost, All Saints.
Pickenham, South	S. Greenhoe	1	The Holy Trinity.	Spixworth	Taverham	1	St. Thomas the Martyr.
Plumstead Magna	Blofield	2	St. Mary, St. John.	Sporle	S. Greenhoe	2	St. Mary, The Holy Trinity.
Plumstead	N.Erpingham	1	St. Mary.	Stalham	Happing	2	St. Mary, St. John Baptist.
Poringland, Great	Henstead	2	St. Anne, St. Andrew.	Stanfield	Launditch	1	St. Margaret.
Potter Heigham	Happing	2	St. Nicholas, St. John.	Stanford	Grimshoe	1	St. John Baptist.
Pudding Norton	Gallow	1	St. Margaret.	Stiffkey	N. Greenhoe	4	St. John, St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Andrew.
Pulham St. Mary	Earsham	1	St. James.	Stody	Holt	2	St. Mary, St. Lawrence.
Pulham St. Mary Magdalen	Earsham	1	St. Mary Magdalen.	Stoke Holy Cross	Henstead	1	The Holy Cross.
Rackheath Parva	Taverham	2	St. John Baptist, St. Thomas.	Stow Bardolph	Clackclose	1	St. Botolph.
Rainham St. Mary or East Rainham	Gallow	1	St. Mary.	Stow Bedon	Wayland	1	St. Mary.
Reedham	Walsham	1	St. John Baptist.	Stradset	Clackclose	2	St. John, St. Mary.
Reepham	Eynsford	2	St. Mary, St. Margaret.	Stratton St. Mary	Depwade	2	St. John Baptist, St. Mary and St. Thomas.
Reymerstone	Mitford	2	St. Peter, St. Mary.	Stratton St. Michael	Depwade	1	St. Anne.
Ridlington	Tunstead	2	St. Mary, St. Peter.	Stratton Strawless	S. Erpingham	2	St. Margaret, Virgin Mary.
Ringland	Eynsford	3	Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter.	Strumpshaw	Blofield	1	St. Peter.
Ringstead Magna	Smithdon	2	St. Peter, Holy Trinity.	Surlingham St. Mary	Henstead	1	St. Saviour.
Ringstead St. Andrew	Smithdon	1	St. John Baptist.	Sutton	Happing	3	St. Michael, Corpus Christi, St. Mary.
Rockland	Henstead	1	St. John.	Swaffham	S. Greenhoe	7	The Trinity, The Ascension, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Helen, St. John Baptist, St. Thomas à Becket.
Rockland Tofte	Shropham	1	St. John Baptist.	Swafeld	Tunstead	1	St. Nicholas.
Rollsby	W. Flegg	3	St. Mary, St. George, St. John Baptist.	Swannington	Eynsford	2	St. Mary, St. Margaret.
Roudham	Shropham	1	St. Andrew.	Swanton Morley	Launditch	6	St. Mary, St. Thomas, St. John Baptist, St. Anne, All Saints, The Holy Trinity.
Rougham	Launditch	2	St. Mary, The Resurrection of Christ.	Sydestrand	N.Erpingham	2	St. Mary, St. Michael.
Roughton	N.Erpingham	2	All Saints, The Holy Ghost.	Tacolneston	Depwade	2	All Saints, St. Nicholas.
Roydon	Diss	1	St. Peter.	Tasburgh	Depwade	1	St. Mary.
Rudham, East, Cokesford	Gallow	1	St. Radegund.	Tatterford	Gallow	1	St. Margaret.
Rudham, West	Gallow	2	St. Peter, St. John.	Taverham	Taverham	1	Our Lady.
Runhall	Forehoe	2	St. Margaret, St. James.	Testerton	Gallow	2	Holy Trinity, St. Remigius.
Rushall	Earsham	1	Holy Trinity.	Tharston	Depwade	1	Blessed Virgin.
Rushworth or Rushford	Guiltcross	1	St. John Baptist.	Thetford	Shropham	4	St. Anne, St. John Baptist, St. Mary, Corpus Christi.
Ruston East	Happing	2	The Purification, The Trinity.	Thompson	Wayland	2	The Trinity, St. Martin.
Ryburgh, Great	Gallow	3	St. Andrew, St. Thomas, St. John Baptist.	Thornham	Smithdon	4	St. Thomas the Martyr, St. Mary, St. John Baptist, Holy Trinity.
Saham Toney	Wayland	4	St. George, The Holy Trinity, Our Lady, St. Peter.	Thorpeby Norwich	Blofield	1	St. Andrew.
Sall	Eynsford	4	St. Margaret, St. Mary, Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist.	Thorpe Market	N.Erpingham	1	St. Margaret.
Saxlingham	Holt	2	St. Margaret, St. John Baptist.	Threxton	Wayland	1	All Saints.
Saxlingham	Henstead	2	St. Margaret, St. Mary.	Thrigby	E. Flegg	1	St. Margaret.
Scothowe or Scotto	S. Erpingham	3	Our Lady, The Holy Cross, The Holy Ghost.	Thurgarton	N.Erpingham	1	St. Margaret.
Sedgeford	Smithdon	4	All Saints, St. Mary, St. John Baptist, Holy Trinity.	Thurlton	Clavering	1	All Saints.
Setchy Parva	Freebr. Lynn	1	The Holy Trinity.	Thuxton	Mitford	1	St. James.
Shelfanger	Diss	1	All the Saints.	Thwaite	S. Erpingham	1	St. John Baptist.
Shernborne	Smithdon	2	St. Peter, St. John Baptist.	Tibbenham	Depwade	3	St. Thomas the Martyr, St. Mary, All Saints.
Sherringham	N.Erpingham	3	St. John Baptist, St. Nicholas, All Saints.	Tilney Kenwick	Fr. Marshland	1	The Holy Trinity.
Shimpling	Diss	1	St. George.	Titchwell	Smithdon	1	St. Nicholas.
Shipdham	Mitford	7	The Holy Ghost, St. Thomas, St. John Baptist, St. Andrew, St. Ethelreda, All Saints, The Assumption of St. Mary.	Tivetshall	Diss	1	St. Mary.
Shouldham Thorp	Clackclose	3	Our Lady, All Saints, St. John Baptist.	Toftes or Toftrees	Gallow	3	Holy Trinity, St. Thomas, St. John Baptist.
Shropham	Shropham	4	St. Peter and St. Paul, St. John Baptist, Our Lady, St. Andrew.	Toftes, West	Grimshoe	1	St. Mary.
Smallburgh	Tunstead	1	Jesus.	Topcroft	Loddon	3	St. Margaret, St. Thomas, St. Giles.
Snetterton	Shropham	2	The Holy Trinity, St. John.	Tottington	Wayland	2	The Nativity of Our Lady, St. Andrew.
				Trowse Newton	Henstead	1	St. Andrew.
				Trunch	N.Erpingham	2	St. Botolph, St. Mary.
				Tuddenham, North	Mitford	3	St. Mary, St. Margaret, St. John Baptist.
				Tuddenham, East	Mitford	4	St. Mary, All Saints, St. Andrew, St. John Baptist.

Parishes.	Hundreds.	N ^o .	Dedication.	Parishes.	Hundreds.	N ^o .	Dedication.
Tunstead	Tunstead	3	Trinity, St. Margaret, St. John Baptist.	Wilton	Grimshoe	3	(Mentioned in 1526.)
Tunstead Chapel	Tunstead	1	St. Michael.	Winfarthing	Diss	2	Assumption of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John Baptist.
Upton	Walsham	1	St. Peter.	Witchingham	Eynsford	2	St. Mary, St. John Baptist.
Walsham, North	Tunstead	4	St. Margaret, St. John, The Holy Ghost, Corpus Christi.	Witton	Blofield	1	St. Margaret.
Walsingham, Great	N. Greenhoe	2	St. Peter, The Purification.	Wiveton	Holt	2	Our Lady, St. John.
Walsingham, Little	N. Greenhoe	8	St. Catherine, The Purification, St. Michael, St. Anne, St. George, The Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist, The Annunciation.	Wolterton	S. Erpingham	1	St. Margaret.
				Worsted	Tunstead	2	Our Lady, St. Thomas and St. John Baptist.
				Wotton	Freebr. Lynn	3	St. Thomas, St. Anne, The Virgin Mary.
				Wrampingham	Forehoe	1	St. Peter.
				Wretton	Clackclose	4	Our Lady, Holy Trinity, St. John, St. James.
Walsoken	Fr. Marshland	5	The Assumption of our Lady, St. Thomas the Martyr, The Nativity of Our Lady, St. John, The Holy Trinity.	Wroxham	Taverham	2	St. John Baptist, St. Mary.
				Wymondham	Forehoe	11	The Holy Trinity, The Holy Cross, St. John Baptist, St. George, All the Saints, St. Peter, Our Lady, St. Margaret, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Corpus Christi.
Watlington	Clackclose	1	St. Peter.	Yarmouth borough	E. Flegg	19	The Brown Rood, St. Crispin and Crispiana (or the Cordwainers' Gild), St. Christopher, St. Erasmus, St. George, The Ascension of Our Lord, The Holy Cross, St. John, HOLY TRINITY Great Gild, Lesser Gild of the Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist de Rollesby, St. Margaret, St. Mary de la Pere, St. Mary de West Town, St. Mary in Ernesburgh, Our Lady of St. Nicholas's church, The Holy Ghost, St. Peter, St. Nicholas.
Watton	Wayland	3	St. Giles, St. Mary, St. John Baptist.	St. Nicholas's ch ^{ch}			
Weeting St. Mary	Grimshoe	2	St. Mary, St. John.				
Weeting All Saints	Grimshoe	1	St. John Baptist.				
Welborne	Forehoe	1	St. John Baptist.				
Wells	N. Greenhoe	2	St. Nicholas, The Holy Ghost.				
Wereham	Clackclose	1	St. Margaret.				
Weston	Eynsford	3	All Saints, St. John Baptist, St. Mary.				
Westwick	Tunstead	1	St. Botolph.				
Whinburgh	Mitford	1	St. John Baptist.				
Whissonset	Launditch	1	Our Lady.				
Wickhampton	Walsham	1	St. Andrew.				
Wicklewood	Forehoe	2	St. Andrew, St. John Baptist.				
Wickmere	S. Erpingham	2	Virgin Mary, St. John Baptist.				
Wighton	N. Greenhoe	3	St. John Baptist, St. James, Holy Trinity.	Yaxham	Mitford	3	St. Peter, The Holy Trinity, St. Mary.
Wilby	Shropham	2	All Saints, St. Peter.	Yelverton	Henstead	1	St. John Baptist.

The total number of Guilds in Norfolk—909.





The first date affixed to each R.
The second is the date of the gr.
a.....about
D.....at the dissolution
bef.....before

 Exhibiting the Sites of the
RELIGIOUS HOUSES, COLLEGES & HOSPITALS
 in the County of
NORFOLK
 previous to their general suppression
 BY KING HENRY VIII.
 COMPILED BY R. TAYLOR.



Mirmond in Upwell
Gilbertine Priory
Rich. I. 1567



SCALE.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

6	Abbies
31	Priories
11	Alien Priories
10	Cells of Monks
1	Monastery Destroyed
8	Nunneries
23	Houses or Convents of Friars
2	Preceptories of Knights
12	Colleges
48	Hospitals
138	Chantries &c.
74	Hermitages
364	Endowments

Revenue at the Dissolution 6218. 10. 0



Index Monasticus.

S U F F O L K.

M O N A S T I C O R D E R S.

Benedictine or Black Monks.

Instituted A.D. 516.—Came into England A.D. 596.

BLAKENHAM MAGNA, Blakenham *super aquas*, Blacham (*Domesday*.) **ALIEN PRIORY.**

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Bosmere, in the deanery of Bosmere, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDATION.—This was an alien priory, and manor appendant, belonging to Okeburne priory in Wiltshire, and was a cell to the abbey of St. Mary at Bec in Normandy^a. It was founded *temp.* Will. Conq. (Will. Ruf., Tanner) by Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, who held twenty-eight manors in Norfolk of the gift of William of Normandy^b; and it was confirmed by King William Rufus^c and Henry II. The endowment consisted of the manor and the advowson of the church of St. Mary at Blakenham Magna, with rents in other parishes^d. The church stands in the *Tax. Eccles.* at 5*l.* value, and in the *Liber Valorum* at 6*l.* 16*s.* 0*¼d.* The prior of Okeburne generally presented to it.

PRINCIPAL EARLY BENEFACTORS.

Hugo de Gournay, *temp.* Will. I. Sibilla de Lingrie or Tyngrie.

VALUATION.

Tax. Eccles. A.D. 1291 (in 3 parishes) . £ 13 18 7*½*

SUPPRESSED by the statute of Leicester in 1414.

GRANTED to the provost and fellows of Eton college A.D. 1440.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The provost and fellows of Eton college.

BURY, anciently Bedericsworth, **BEODERIC-WEORD**, Badericheswyrthe, Bed-

richswrthe, Badriceworde, and supposed to be the *Villa Faustini* of Antoninus^e. **SAXON MINSTER OR RELIGIOUS HOUSE.**

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Thingho, the liberty of St. Edmund, the jurisdiction of the abbot of Bury, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDER.—Sigebert, the fifth king of the East Angles, who took the monastic habit at Bury, according to Dr. Tanner in 633, or 630, Yates. The first conventual church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was erected here in 673, and the institution was called “the monastery of St. Mary at Beoderic-worthe.” Hither the bones of King Anna and his son Ferminius, who fell in battle against Penda, king of Mercia, were removed from Blithburgh, where they were originally interred A.D. 654. Little is recorded of this house until the year 903, when it was occupied by a collegiate society which increased to fourteen secular priests and five deacons, in consequence of the removal hither of the body of King Edmund from the obscure chapel at Hoxne. After this, the town was named from St. Edmund, a new church was erected to his memory, and in 925 King Athelstan completed the foundation of this college. It thus continued until A.D. 1020, when King Canute, expelling the secular canons, introduced Benedictine monks from his newly founded abbey of St. Bennet at Hulme, and from the monastery of Ely in Cambridgeshire.

DEDICATION.—The honour of the Holy Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

Ulfketel, earl of East Anglia <i>temp.</i>	gar, between 956 and 959.
Etheldredi <i>Regis.</i>	Theodred the second, bishop of Elmham, before 962.
Earl Alfric “comes famosus” <i>temp.</i>	Osulf le Syre and the lady Laverina or Leveruna his wife, 963.
Etheldredi <i>Regis.</i>	Alfric the First, surnamed the good, bishop of Elmham, before 975.
King Athelstan, A.D. 925.	Athelstan, bishop of Elmham after 975.
King Edmund, 942.	Lanard Edwinus.
Theodred, bishop of Elmham, 945.	
Earl Alfgar and Ailfreda his daughter, <i>temp.</i> Edmundi <i>Regis.</i>	
King Edwy, brother of King Ed-	

^a Bec; this Benedictine abbey, which was one of the most famous in France, was founded in the diocese of Rouen by the venerable Heluin, A.D. 1034.

^b The Conqueror retained 1422 lordships in his own possession, and bestowed upon his two brothers 1412 others.

^c “*Hanc donationem concessit rex Williclmus, regis Gulielmi filius, pro animâ suâ et pro animâ patris sui et matris suæ, et coram baronibus suis sigillo suo firmavit.*”—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 573.

^d “*Prior de Okeburne de t'ris reddit' vill' molend' perquisit' et fetu animaliu'.*”—*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, p. 129.

^e The immense quantity of Roman bricks and tiles which compose the internal part of the arches and pillars of the abbey church seems to corroborate the opinions of some antiquaries that Bury was the *Villa Faustini* of the Romans, and that the original monastery was, in part, built with the ruins of some Roman building, not far from the site of the abbey.—See Gillingwater's *Account of St. Edmund's Bury*, p. 70.

ST. EDMUND'S BURY, Seýnt Eadmunder
Býri, Eadmunder-top. MITRED ABBEY.



ARMS.—According to Reymer, Fuller, Tanner, and Edmondson, this monastery bore for its arms, *azure*, three ducal crowns two and one *or*; which were the arms of King Edmund. In the manuscript life of this saint by John Lydgate the monk of Bury, written *temp.* Hen. VI., is an illuminated representa-

tion of one of the banners which was said to have been borne by King Edmund in his wars. It was the royal arms, afterwards adopted by the monastery, the three crowns signifying, according to the poet, "royal dignity, virginity, and martyrdom."



referring it to the reign of Richard II. or earlier. The church of Beccles^a, which was under the patronage of Bury abbey, and which is as old as the time of Richard II., is ornamented with



Some time after the monks had assumed these arms, they introduced arrows transfixing the crowns in saltire, *argent*; intending thereby to commemorate the martyrdom of their patron. Mr. Blomefield traces this change no further back than the time of Henry VI. but Dr. Tanner appears to have good grounds for referring it to the reign of Richard II. or earlier. The church of Beccles^a, which was under the patronage of Bury abbey, and which is as old as the time of Richard II., is ornamented with shields bearing a single crown pierced with arrows in saltire: according to the annexed sketch. Similar shields occur in several churches in Norfolk and Suffolk, and at St. Mary's church in Cambridge. The corporate town of Southwold bears a similar device.

In Rice's Suffolk Collections, another coat of arms is ascribed to one of the greater obedientiaries of the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, *viz.* *Azure*, three pair of keys addorsed in triangle *or*.

Crest.—Upon a helmet on a wreath, *or* and *azure*, a wolf sejant proper, holding a head couped proper, crowned *or*, mantled *gules* and *argent*: represented upon the fonts of St. James's and St. Mary's churches, and other places in Bury^b.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Thingho, the liberty and deanery of St. Edmund, and the jurisdiction of Bury abbey.

FOUNDATION.—Canute king of England and Denmark changed the ancient religious society of priests into a Benedictine monastery A.D. 1020; and, with the assistance of bishop Ailwin, erected the abbey upon or near the site of the original monastery founded by King Sigebert.

The royal charter of Canute decrees that the monastery shall for ever be appropriated to the community of monks; confirms all previous liberties, privileges, and revenues; grants additional benefactions and immunities, and concludes with this solemn denunciation: "If any should endeavour, which God avert! by any means to subvert this liberty or to change it through a wicked intention of again introducing the clergy; may he be cursed with eternal captivity!—may he never enjoy his liberty!—may he be given up to the service of the devil!—and, with him, may he be bound with inextricable chains!—unless satisfaction should succeed his error—which we heartily desire^c."

DEDICATION.—To the honour of Christ, his virgin Mother, and St. Edmund the king and martyr.

In or near the abbey church were the following chapels:

St. Mary's, north of the choir: St. Mary's, behind the high altar: St. Edmund's, in the semi-circular east end: St. Andrew's, south of the choir: St. Andrew's, in the *hostellaria*: St. Laurence's, at the stranger's hall: St. Laurence's, in the

court-yard: St. John's *ad fontem*: St. Giles's, near the nave: St. Anne's *in cryptis*: St. Botolph's, in the church: St. — in the church-yard: St. — on the east of the North transept: St. Margaret's: St. Denis's: St. Faith's: St. Catherine's: St. Michael's, in the infirmary: St. Andrew's *in cæmeterio fratrum*: St. John's on the hill.

The crypt of St. Mary under St. Edmund's shrine.

The oratories of St. Edmund and St. John Baptist.

The altars of St. Edmund, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, the Holy Cross, &c.

The shrines of St. Edmund, St. Robert the Martyr.

The churches of St. Margaret, St. Mary, and St. James within the precincts of the abbey.

PRIVILEGES and EXTENT.—The institution consisted of a lord abbot, a lord prior, a sub-prior, a *decanus Christianitatis*, an archdeacon of St. Edmund, who was sacrist or sexteyn of the monastery, eighty monks, fifteen chaplains attendant on the abbot and chief officers, above forty clergy^d, who officiated in the several churches and chapels in the town, and a free school for forty boys. In the time of Edward I. there were one hundred and eleven servants resident in the monastery. The Rev. Mr. Yates extends this number considerably; naming upwards of thirty-two officers, &c. under the abbot and one hundred and forty-two servants in various departments, besides the officiating chaplains, the monks, and their servants. The abbot of Bury was exempt from all jurisdiction, episcopal, archiepiscopal, and legatine, except that of a legate *de latere*. Wills were proved in his court, money was coined in his mint, or deposited in his treasury. In most cases he acted as *episcopus loci*: he held synods in his own chapter-house, and made synodical constitutions which were to govern the clergy under his jurisdiction. He appointed the high steward or seneschal of the liberty or franchise, and all other officers, judges, justices, &c.: he nominated the alderman or seneschal, the magistrates, bailiffs, &c. of the burgh, who took an oath of obedience and fealty.

The revenues of his abbey were equal to fifty-two knights fees and three fourths of a fee, and his temporal jurisdiction extended over eight hundreds and an half^e. In regard to the value of its endowments Bury abbey ranks as the tenth amongst the Benedictine monasteries; and in magnificence and privileges it is supposed to have exceeded all others, "Glastonbury alone excepted^f."

The limits of the present work will not admit of any other than the following very condensed summary of the possessions and patronage attached at various times to this abbey; compiled from the charters, list of donations, &c.

	Churches. Manors.	
Suffolk	40	81
Norfolk	16	49
Essex	6	6
Herts	0	1
Northamptonshire	2	1
	64	138

one water-mill and one wind-mill at Hempnall, one water-mill and one wind-mill at Bury, and two water-mills at West-stow: 22 carucates and 210 acres of land mentioned in the charter of King Edward.

BENEFACTORS.

Elgiva Ymma, queen of England and wife of King Canute, about 1020.	Stigand Lanerd, <i>temp.</i> Alfrici. K. Edward the Confessor, after 1041.
Ailwin or Alfwin, bishop of Elmham, 1020.	Sibled or Syfleda, a famous virago, about 1050.
Thurketel, duke of East Anglia, <i>nobilis heros, temp.</i> Canute.	Egelmar or Ailmar, bishop of East Anglia, before 1067.
Earl Wulstan, <i>temp.</i> Canute.	Alfric Modercoppe, <i>nobilis heros, temp.</i> Edw. Regis.
Earl Alfric, <i>temp.</i> Canute.	Pope Alexander II., 1071.
King Hardicanute.	William the Conqueror, 1081.
Alfric the Black, bishop of Elmham, about 1038.	Matilda his queen, 1081.

^a Beccles was given to this monastery previously to its being an abbey, by King Edwy, about A.D. 959.

^b Gillingwater.

^c Yates's *Hist. of the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury*, and *Monast. Angl.*

^d 20 priests, according to Mr. Yates, p. 183.

^e Valued A.D. 1534 at 83*l.* 0*s.* 6½*d.*, *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The franchise or liberty of St. Edmund contained the hundreds of Cosford, Barbergh, Risbridge, Lackford, Blackburn, Thedwastre, Thinghoe, and the half hundred of Ixning.

^f Yates's *History of Bury*, p. 164.

Alan Rufus or Fergaunt, earl of Richmond^a, *temp.* Will. Conq.
Alan Niger his brother, and Constantia daughter to William the Conqueror, *temp.* William Rufus.
Henry earl of Lincoln.
Abbot Baldwin, before 1097.
Leofgiva, *nobilis matrona*, bef. 1097.
Stephen earl of Richmond, brother of Alan, before 1104.
King Henry I., 1132.
Abbot Anselm, before 1148.
King Stephen and Queen Matilda, before 1154.
Abbot Sampson, 1184.
Roger de Scales, 1197.
King Richard I., before 1199.
Eleanor queen consort of Henry II., *temp.* Rich. I.
King John, 1193.
Nestae de Cokefeld^b, 1239.
King Henry III.
Abbot Simon de Layton, before 1279.
Hamond Blund.
Abbot John de Norwold, 1301.
King Edward III.
Thomas de Brotherton or Plantagenet, duke of Norfolk, buried here, 1338.
Sir William Tresill, 1357.
King Richard II. 1383.
Prior John Gofford, 1388.
John of Gaunt, duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, 1392.
Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, 1415.
Sir William de Elmham, knight, buried here.
Elizabeth his wife, 1419.
Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, son of John of Gaunt, 1427.
Abbot William de Cratfield, 1427.
Humphrey, earl of Buckingham, 1440.
Lord Bouchier, 1440.
Humphrey duke of Gloucester, before 1446.
King Henry VI., 1433, 1446.
John Stafford, duke of Buckingham, before 1452.
Holland, duke of Exeter.
Sir William Spencer, buried here.
Mary, queen of France, widow of Louis 12th, buried here, 1533, with numerous others of inferior note.
Alms were given to the poor on the anniversaries of 18 other benefactors.

FIXED CHARITIES.—According to the returns of the commissioners in 1534, the total amount of fixed charities, or perpetual alms, annually distributed on certain days, feasts, and obits, in the abbey or the churches appropriated to it, “for the honour of God and for the souls of the founders and benefactors, according to ancient custom,” amounted to the large sum of 40*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* This includes the sum of 26*l.*, in perpetual alms, to four poor scholars for their support and exhibition at the university of Oxford, of the foundation of Mary Pakenham.
Besides the above sum, there was 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly for eight tapers to burn for ever round the shrine of St. Edmund “to the honour of God and that martyr.” The annual distribution at this monastery, upon the obits of eighteen benefactors, amounted to 162*l.* 16*s.*

CHARTULARIES.—The editors of the new edition of the *Monasticon Anglicanum* remark that the chartularies of this abbey, which are still extant, are probably more numerous than those of any other monastery in the kingdom. Amongst the registers mentioned in this work and by Dr. Tanner, the following are the principal:—
Registrum Hostiliarie, containing 7 articles relative to the abbey.
Registrum Croftis, containing various instruments not numbered.
Registrum Thomæ Abbatis, containing 80 articles.
Registrum Werketone, about 155 charters, &c. 1472.
Registrum Kempe, about 55 instruments, 1472.
Registrum Lakynhethe, a digest of charters in 266 parishes, and 66 other charters.
Liber Albus, containing 144 instruments.
Sacrist’s Register, MS. Harl. No. 58, containing various articles not numbered.
Liber Consuetudinarius Abbatie S’ci Edm. de Burgo, containing 69 articles.
MS. Harl. 308, collection of leases and charters granted by the abbot and convent, 213 in number.
Ikworth’s Register, containing charters, indentures, &c. relating to lands in 50 parishes, &c. 1425.
Nigrum Registrum de Vestiario, folio, 241 leaves of vellum.
Album Registrum Vestiarii, folio, 326 vellum leaves, A.D. 1333.
Registrum Sacristie temp. Edw. II. containing 48 Saxon charters.
Registrum Rubeum contextum temp. Hen. IV. folio, containing 87 leaves of vellum.
Registrum aliud hujus Abbatie, folio.
Prima pars Registri perampli Abbatie S. Edm., in usum Cellerarii exarati.
Registrum pen. Crav. Ord. Arm., 264 vellum leaves containing about 99 principal instruments.
Eight other registers are enumerated by Dr. Tanner, be-

sides an immense number of separate charters, leiger-books, evidences, muniments, and records.
CONVENT.—The abbey contained sixty-two monks at the Dissolution. In Edward the First’s time there were eighty. The abbot and forty-four only signed the surrender in 1539: all of these had pensions assigned to them by the commissioners to the amount of 650*l.* *per annum.*

VALUATIONS.	
Tax. Eccles. 1291	Lincoln diocese £ 3 13 6
	London diocese 3 18 3
	Ely diocese 3 11 10
	Norfolk, (in 49 parishes) 217 0 4¼
	Suffolk, (in 126 parishes) 1531 14 2½
	Cambridgeshire, (in 1 par.) 0 13 6
	1760 11 7¾
Val. Eccles. temp. Hen. VIII. (Rental)	2536 16 11
Val. Eccles. and Lib. Val. temp. Hen. VIII.	
(clear value)	1659 13 11½
Tanner	1656 7 3
Dugdale	1659 13 11½
Speed (gross value)	2336 16 0
The valuations of the chantries, chapels, and hospitals, within the town and jurisdiction, are not included in the above.	

SEALS.
The large Conventual Seal.—In the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii. Pl. VII. is an engraving from an imperfect impression. It is large and circular: representing St. Edmund seated under a canopy in front of the church, crowned, and having an arrow in his right hand. On each side, beneath a canopy is seated the figure of a king crowned; and beneath him appear the heads of monks praying. All that is left of the inscription is
~~~~~SIE~~~~~  
on the base of the reverse, his murder is represented; above that, angels are conveying his spirit to heaven; and the Deity above all, holding the crown of martyrdom.  
The editors of the new *Monasticon Anglicanum* have given a more enlarged description of an impression apparently from the same matrix, nearly perfect, and preserved in the British Museum, appendant to a deed of the 9th of Henry VIII. The legend on the obverse is  
✠ SIGILLVM : CONVENTVS : ECCLES : : : : : MVNDI : REGIS :  
ET : MARTIR : : : : :  
The circumscription of the reverse is  
✠ TELLIS : CONFODIT : VNVM : IMVNDVS : ET : ENSE : FECVNDVM :  
BESTIA : QVEM : MVNIT : QERE : HVNC : CELESTIB : VNVM.  
An inscription also runs round the edge of the seal in the same manner as that upon the priory or chapter seal of Norwich.

*Secretum Seal of the convent.*—An impression attached to a collation to a chapel, called the charnel chapel, in Bury, by John Reeve the last abbot, dated Dec. 20th, 1531: Elliptical, three inches long: on the obverse representing St. Edmund, with his crown and sceptre, sitting under a Gothic canopy; having a bishop seated on his left hand, and an abbot on his right. The inscription is  
✠ AGMINE : STIPATVS : SED ET : HIC : REX : PONTIFICATVS :  
On the reverse; in the upper part appears the same king, tied to a tree, transfixd with numerous arrows, while several soldiers, armed with bows, on each side, are taking aim at his body. In the lower compartment, he is seen kneeling, and a man has just cut off his head, close to which sits its brute protector. The legend is  
✠ SIGNVM : SECRETVM : CAPLI : SANCTI : EDMVNDI : REGIS :  
ET : MARTIRIS.  
This is described from a beautiful impression now in the hands of Harry Browne, esq. of Diss. An engraving of a similar but less perfect seal is given in Yates’s *History of Bury Abbey*, and another is described in the *Monasticon*.  
**ABBOT’S SEALS.**  
*Seal of Abbot Hugh*, founder of Thetford nunnery.—In 1176 this seal was oval, large; representing the abbot in his

<sup>a</sup> This earl was presented by William of Normandy with 81 manors in Norfolk, and 370 in other counties: he was buried in the abbey church.

<sup>b</sup> See an engraving of her seal in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. p. 533.



habit, with a crosier in his right hand and a book in his left. The legend

✠ SIGILLVM · RVGONIS : ABBATIS : SANCTI : EDMVNDI.

An engraving, coarsely executed in wood, is given in Blomefield, vol. i. from which the plate in Yates's *History* appears to have been copied.

Abbot Sampson's, about A.D. 1200, represented him standing, mitred, a crosier in the right hand and a book in the left. The legend

✠ SIGILLVM : SAMPSONIS : DEI : GRATIA : ABBATIS : SANCTI : EDMVNDI.

On the reverse, an *Agnus Dei* and cross, circumscribed

✠ SECRETVM : SAMPSONIS : ABBATIS.

Abbot Curteis's, engraven before 1446.—An imperfect impression in Sir John Cullum's *History of Hawsted* represents the head of St. Edmund guarded by the wolf; and the words *here here* above. The legend, partly defaced, is

♠ ===== Will'i Curteis =====

Abbot Reeve, or *de Melford*, in 1517.—An imperfect impression of a large oval seal in the Cottonian Collection described in the new *Monasticon*. It represents the half figure of an abbot, mitred and crosiered. The legend is partly obliterated:

===== abbat' mo ===== bury Sc i Edmundi =====

Another seal of the same abbot is also mentioned, varying from the last and representing the martyrdom of St. Edmund. The circumscription is

✠ SIGILLVM : JOHIS : MILFORDE : ABBATIS : SCI : EDMVNDI : DE : BVRY.

The *Sacrist's Seal*, temp. Hen. VIII., oval: the impress, a tree, the head of King Edmund crowned, and a wolf; referring to the legendary tale of that saint, and having for its legend the following hexameter

✠ OSTENDVT · SIGNV · GATERI · REX · LVPA · LIGNV :

*Ostendunt signum Gualteri rex lupa lignum.*

The seal of Walter de Banham, sacrist to the abbey.—Yates's *History of Bury*, and *Archæologia*, vol. xv. p. 400.

GRANTEES.—After a succession of thirty-three abbots, after remaining for five hundred and nineteen years in the hands of the Benedictine monks, and nine hundred and nine years from the establishment of the first religious house, this celebrated monastery was surrendered into the king's hands November 4th, 1539.

In the year 1560 the site, precinct, and a considerable portion of the lands of the abbey were leased by Queen Elizabeth to John Eyre, esq., in consideration of the sum of 412*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and some other lands were granted to Sir William Drury, knight, in 1553.

The site of the abbey, with the precincts, according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, A.D. 1534, p. 459, contained about forty acres, with thirty acres of meadow in Sicclesmere occupied by the abbot and eighty acres and upwards in the hands of the cellarer.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The right honourable the earl of Bristol.

The Rev. Mr. Yates has given a list of eighteen persons who had previously been proprietors of the site of Bury abbey.

#### PUBLISHED ENGRAVINGS.

- Plate of the Abbey Seal, in Hawkins's *Corolla varia contexta*. 1634.
- View of the Abbey Gate, Batteley's *Antiq. Edm. Burgi*. 1708.
- Ichnography of the Abbey Church. 1718. View of the abbot's palace. 1720. Batteley's account of Bury.
- View of the Abbey Gateway, in Kirby's *Suffolk Map*. 1736.
- West View of St. Edmund's Bury Abbey, S. and N. Buck. 1738.
- East prospect of St. Edmund's Bury, S. and N. Buck. 1740.
- View of the Abbey Gate. 1745.
- View of St. James's and the Priory Church, Kirby. 1748.

Views of the Abbey Gate, and the Abbot's Palace, on T. Warren's Map. 1747.

Engraving of the Font from Bury Abbey now in Worlingham Church, G. Vertue. 1753.

Views of the Abbey Gate and Cross, in Toms's Map.

View of the Abbey Gate, *Universal Magazine*. 1759.

Kendal's View of the Abbey and Hill adjoining. 1774.

Views on Warner's Map. 1776.

The Church Gate and Ruins of the Conventual Church, Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. vi. 1779.

Arches near the East Gate, Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. vi. 1779.

Two plates of the Shrine of St. Edmund and of the Abbey Seal, *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii. Pl. VII.

View of the Abbey Gateway. Hearne and Byrne. 1779.

Perspective View of the same for the *Complete English Traveller*.

Plan and elevation of Bury Abbey. Edward King, esq. *Archæologia*, vol. iii. p. 311. 1786.

Abbot Curteis's Seal. Sir John Cullum's *History of Hawsted*. 1784.

View in the Church-yard, Kendal. 1786.

Ruins of the western front of the Abbey Church, Kendal. 1787.

St. James's and the Abbey Church, Kendal. 1789.

Arches in the wall of the Abbey, Carter's *Ancient Architecture of England*, Pl. LX. 1795.

Statues in *Basso relievo* in the Church-gate, &c. Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, p. 59. 1786.

View of the Abbey Church, west front, Basire.

View of the Gate-house belonging to the abbey, Millicent del. Kirkhall engr.

Three plates, views of Bury Abbey, Picket. 1802.

Four plates in Gillingwater's *History of Bury*. 1804.

Twelve plates.—Antique sculptured heads;—head of St. Edmund;—abbey gate, west front;—Gothic details, two plates;—abbey gate, interior;—abbey gate, east front;—plate of seals;—St. Edmund's church, west front;—plan of the same;—church-gate, west front;—church-gate, part of west front; in Yates's *History of Bury Abbey*. 1805.

Six plates.—Pl. I. Plans and elevations.—Pl. II. View of West front of St. James's Tower.—Pl. III. North-west view.—Pl. IV. Elevation of north side.—Pl. V. Plan, elevation, and details.—Pl. VI. Elevation and details, west front, abbey gate-house, Britton's *Arch. Antiq.* vol. iii. 1812.

Two plates, the abbey gate. *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, vol. i. Greig engr. Smith del. 1811.

View of the church gate, west front, same work. Greig del. and engr. 1811.

View of the Font from Bury Abbey in Worlingham church, *Ancient Reliques*, vol. ii. Heigham del. Greig engr. 1813.

Pl. I. The abbey bridge.—Pl. II. The gateway.—Pl. III. St. James's church.—Pl. IV. Ruins of St. Edmund's church, *Excursions*. 1819.

Wood-cut of the shrine of St. Edmund from an illumination in Lydgate's *History of the Life of St. Edmund*: Seal of Bury Abbey: new edition of *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. iii. p. 114.

## BURGH CASTLE, originally Cnoberryburg of the Saxons, and the *Garianonum* of the Romans.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Lothingland, the deanery of Lothingland, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

In or near this castle was a Saxon monastery of religious persons, founded by Sigebert fifth king of the East Angles, by the advice and assistance of Furseus, an Irish monk and saint<sup>a</sup>, about A.D. 640.

FOUNDER.—We know very little of the history of this ancient monastery, and it is uncertain how long the religious occupied it after the death of their principal patron, King Sigebert; but St. Furseus, soon after that event, quitted his retirement at Burgh and went to France.

St. Felix, the bishop of Dunwich, favoured the establishment of this monastery, and it was afterwards enriched by the bounty of King Anna and his nobles, before A.D. 654.

GRANTEES.—Henry III. granted its site, with the castle and all its appurtenances, to the priory of Bromholme, to be held by the tenure of sergeanty, and they continued part of the possessions of this priory till the Dissolution, when they

<sup>a</sup> In Aldeby church in Norfolk, not far from this place, was a chapel dedicated to this Saint Furseus. Speed calls him "Fursey the Scot:" that term being anciently proper to the Irish nation.



reverted to the crown, in which they remained till they were sold by Queen Mary to William Roberts, town-clerk of Yarmouth.

**VALUATION.**—The manor, &c. of Burgh castle were valued *temp.* Hen. VIII. as part of the possessions of Bromholme priory, at 19*l.* 10*s.*—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 344.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—The estate is now the property of Mrs. Barret.

## CLARE. ALIEN PRIORY in the castle of Clare, a CELL to Bec Abbey.

**SITUATION.**—Within the duchy of Lancaster, the honour of Clare, the hundred of Risbridge, the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Clare, and within the limits of the franchise of St. Edmund.

**FOUNDATION.**—In the time of Edward the Confessor or Canute, earl Alwric or Alfric, the son of Withgar, instituted seven secular canons or prebends in the church of St. John the Baptist in his castle of Clare. These prebends were endowed by the founder with the churches of Gazeley, Kentford, Halstede, Clare, Pevenerse, Hundon, Stoke, and Cornard; with tithes in Deseinge, Clare, Cavendish, Saham, Bentley, Alesford, Gestingthorpe, Halstede, Bures, and Herefeld; besides divers lands and rents.

The lordship of Clare was given by Richard Fitz-Gilbert or de Clare or Tonebrugge, earl of Britany and kinsman to William the Conqueror, to his son Gilbert de Clare<sup>a</sup> earl of Hertford. This earl in the year 1090 gave the above-mentioned church of St. John Baptist in the castle of Clare to the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary at Bec in Normandy<sup>b</sup>. Accordingly, in the same year four Benedictine monks were brought hither from Bec.

Gilbert de Clare considerably augmented the revenues of the church of St. John Baptist and his newly founded monastery, by endowing it with woods, vineyards, lands, and waters; with the tithes of all his manors in Norfolk, as well as the tithes of Crimplesham, Wiram, Welles, and Barton; the water-mill of Clare; 9000 eels annually from Lakenheath and other places; the churches of Berdwell, Yelham, Esse, Waking, Crimplesham, and Barton; and for lighting the church of St. John the Baptist he assigned 20*s.* annual rent arising from the mill of Smalburgh; all which donations were made at his castle of Clare.

### BENEFACTORS.

|                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Richard de Clare, son of Gilbert. | Roger the carpenter.          |
| Robert Psalter.                   | Ingeran D'Abernan.            |
| Richard de Reda.                  | Herlewin, son of Goismer, and |
| Robert de Neila.                  | many others.                  |
| Bernardus.                        |                               |

The Benedictine monks continued here within the castle of Clare until the year 1124, when Richard de Tonbrigge, earl of Clare, who confirmed and increased all the previous donations of his ancestors, removed the monastery to the church of St. Augustine at Stoke.

**DEDICATION.**—St. John the Baptist.

In the cemetery of this church was buried Godfrey brother of Gilbert de Clare.

Elizabeth de Burgo held this castle and church in 1361; Lionel duke of Clarence, 1369; Philippe his daughter, countess of March; Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March, 1381<sup>c</sup>. For a further account of these monks see Stoke Priory, p. 86.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR** of the *ballia* and site of the monastery, General Elwes.

The castle, within which the community of Benedictine monks was established, occupied the angle formed by the junction of a small stream with the river Stour; which situation, when improved by art, rendered it a military position of considerable importance upon the borders of the East Anglian kingdom. The whole site occupies upwards of twenty acres<sup>d</sup>. No part of the church of St. John can now be traced.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—Three views of part of Clare castle, *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, Greig del. and engr., vol. viii. 1810.  
View of the same, *Excursions*. 1819.

## CRETING ST. MARY, Cretyngg, Cratinga (*Domesday*.) ALIEN PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Bosemere, the deanery of Stow, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury<sup>e</sup>.

**FOUNDER.**—All that at present is known respecting this priory is, that it was a cell to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy<sup>f</sup>.

The church and rectory of Creting St. Mary were appropriated to it.

The manor and alien priory of Everdon in Northamptonshire were sometimes reckoned as parcel of the possessions of Creting, which was the chief cell in England to the abbey of Bernay.

### VALUATION.

*Tax. Eccles.* A.D. 1291 (in 4 parishes) . . . £ 12 6 10

It was suppressed by the statute of Leicester in 1414.

**GRANTEES.**—This foundation, with the alien priory of Everdon, and all the appurtenances, pensions, portions, and other rights in Creting, was granted by Henry VI. to the regal college of the Blessed Mary at Eton, commonly called "*The Kynges College of our Ladye by Etone besyde Wyndesore*," A.D. 1457.

**PRESENT POSSESSORS.**—The provost and fellows of Eton college. Mr. Daking Ireland Moore, lessee.

## CRETING ST. OLAVE. ALIEN PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Bosmere, the deanery of Stow, and archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDER.**—Robert earl of Morton in Normandy and of Cornwall in England<sup>h</sup>, in the time of William the Conqueror<sup>i</sup>, gave the manor of Gratinges in this parish to the abbey of Greistein in Normandy<sup>k</sup>, which afterwards erected a priory here, and placed it under the care of the prior of Wilmington in Sussex. From this abbey it was disunited in 1347; after

<sup>a</sup> The family of Clare founded no less than fifteen religious houses in England.

<sup>b</sup> Bec abbey was founded A.D. 1034.

<sup>c</sup> *Inquisitiones post Mortem*.

<sup>d</sup> The works consisted of an elevated conical mount, upon which was erected the keep, which was surrounded by a moat; an inner *ballium*, bounded by the Stour on the south side and inclosed by a wall on the summit of the earthwork; and an external bailey formed a segment of a circle north of the other, and defended the approach to that and to the keep.

<sup>e</sup> Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, p. 203.

<sup>f</sup> The Benedictine abbey of Bernay was situated in the diocese of Lisieux, and was founded A.D. 1013 by Judith duchess of Normandy, wife of Richard, the second duke of Normandy.—*History of Alien Priories*, vol. ii. 84.

<sup>g</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. iii. p. 196.

<sup>h</sup> This earl had ten manors in Suffolk, given him by the Conqueror.

<sup>i</sup> Tanner from *Liber Brogyard*.

<sup>k</sup> The Benedictine abbey of Greistein, situated near the mouth of the river Seine, in the diocese of Lisieux, was founded A.D. 1040 by Herluin de Couteville.—*History of Alien Priories*, vol. ii. p. 87.



which the patronage was first granted to Tydeman de Lymburgh a merchant, and afterwards sold, by the king's license, or placed under the protection of Sir Edmund de la Pole, A.D. 1359.

The three last priors of Creting St. Olave were William Beverley, 1468; Thomas Bagot in 1492; and William Dale in 1519.

VALUATION.

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, 1291 . . . . . £ 18 0 5½

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Alexander Adair, esq.

DUNWICH, DOMMOC, Dunmoc, Donwiz, Dunewic, (*Domesday*.) CELL, and ANCIENT MONASTERY destroyed. The episcopal seat of the East Angles, from 636.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the honour of Eye.

DEDICATION unknown.

FOUNDER.—Felix the bishop of the East Angles fixed his episcopal see here, where it continued for two hundred years. The early history of this city is so obscure, that little can be collected respecting its religious institutions. The first christian church was founded under the auspices of Sigebert, the pious king of the East Angles, and was dedicated to St. Felix, who established a college or seminary for the promotion of literature, and for the introduction of the principles of christianity into the East Anglian kingdom; and hither repaired many of his first converts to assist in his important designs. This church was totally destroyed by the eruptions of the ocean several centuries ago. Humbriht or Humbert appears to have been the last bishop of Dunwich: he performed the ceremony of crowning King Edmund A.D. 856, and, with that monarch, was slain about 870. As they both were considered by the church to be martyrs in the cause of christianity, they were afterwards canonized as saints.

CELL.—According to Leland, here was at a very early period a cell of monks subordinate to Eye monastery.

It is certain that in the time of William the Conqueror, Robert Malet, in his deed of endowment, gave to the priory of Eye considerable revenues in Dunwich, and all the churches then erected there<sup>a</sup>. The prior and convent accordingly presented to all instituted churches until the Dissolution, and found secular priests to serve the cures. In 1331 they petitioned the bishop of Norwich to impropriate the church of Laxfield to the priory of Eye, alleging that they had lost a considerable part of their revenues at Dunwich by the encroachments of the sea. Previously to this time, it appears that the city contained eight churches, three chapels, a church and commandry of Knights Templars, two convents, and two hospitals, all of which have long been destroyed.

BENEFACTORS, from the *MS. Register* of Eye priory.

Bernard, son of Alwin de Dunwich. Christopher, son of Osberne.  
Richard, son of Edward. Alan, the merchant.

VALUATION.—In 1291, the temporalities of Eye priory in Dunwich amounted to 13*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*. and the spiritualities to 10*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*., besides the seven appropriated churches valued at 29*l*. more.

GRANTEES.—The messuages and revenues belonging to Eye priory in Dunwich were granted in 1536 to Charles

Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and after his attainder were given to Anthony Rous in 1545.

The advowsons of the rectories belonging to Eye priory were granted to J. Wells and — Williams, A.D. 1589.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—So much of this place has been swept away by the ocean, that it is now impossible to ascertain what portion of the priory lands is yet remaining.

The rents belonging to the priory of Eye in Dunwich were principally in the parish of St. John, which was washed away by the sea about the year 1540. The patronage of the inappropriate church of All Saints belongs to Downing college.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Four plates of Seals and Antiquities of Dunwich, Gardner's *History*. 1754.

Gardner's *Map of the ancient state of Dunwich*.

Plate of Seals found here, *Gentleman's Magazine*. 1790, p. 1177.

Another plate of Seals, *ibid.* 1806, p. 209.

EDWARDSTONE, Eadwardestune, Eduardestuna, (*Domesday*.) CELL to Abingdon and after to Colne.

SITUATION.—Within the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund belonging to the jurisdiction of the abbot of Bury, in the hundred of Babergh, the deanery of Sudbury, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

FOUNDER.—Hubert de Montchensy, Munchensi, or de Monte Caniso, gave during his life, about A.D. 1114, the church of Edwardston and all its appurtenances, lands and tithes in the same town, two acres of land near the church, two parts of all the tithes of Stanreton and Stanstead, the tithes of mills, turbaries, &c. in Stanstead, to the monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, and probably there was afterwards no more than a residence for the officiating monks<sup>b</sup>. Hubert de Monchensi, son of the above-mentioned Hubert, was a benefactor about the year 1160 to the abbey of Colne in Essex, the convent of which appointed two monks to pray for his father's soul in their church of Edwardstone, and afterwards to pray for Hubert's soul and those of his heirs in the church of Colne.

The monks who had been placed by Hugo at Edwardstone were therefore removed by abbot Walkelin to Colne in Essex, which was also a cell to the abbey of Abingdon, and, in their stead, two secular priests continued to pray in the church of Edwardstone, according to the will of Hubert. The impropriation of the great tithes of Edwardstone was given to Colne by Hubert, and so remained until the Dissolution.

DEDICATION of the church is to St. Mary.

VALUATIONS.—This church stands at 10*l*. value in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* 1291. There were other revenues held by the abbey of Colne in this county.

*Valor temp.* Eliz. 1599 . . . . . £ 20 10 0

GRANTEE.—The endowments of this cell were annexed in the year 1559 to the see of Ely, in exchange for some valuable manors.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The bishop of Ely; Edward Waring, esq. being the lessee.

"The bishop of Ely pays to the vicar of the church of St. Mary at Edwardstone after the rate of twelve pence a day, or 18*l*. 5*s*. per annum."—Kirby.

<sup>a</sup> In the accounts of the issues of the town of Dunwich in the years 1287, 8, and 9, appears the annual sum of 12*l*. in "constituted eleemosynary gifts to the monks of Eye."—Gardner's *Historical Account of Dunwich*, p. 27.

<sup>b</sup> The grant of Hubert de Monte Canisi or Caniso specifies "*ut locus ille semper monachili consistorio frueretur et serviretur, in illaque capellano eundem locum eundem domini foret licentia ibidem indicem*," &c.—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 468.



## EYE, Ewya, Eya. PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Hartismere, the deanery of Hartismere, the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and the honour of Eye.

**FOUNDER.**—William duke of Normandy having presented Robert Malet, a Norman baron, who had assisted him in the conquest of England, with 221 manors in Suffolk and 68 in Norfolk and other counties, this nobleman, with the assent of his sovereign, built a monastery upon his lordship of Eye, and conferred upon it the church of St. Peter in Eye, with other churches, lands, liberties, and franchises. In 1138 King Stephen confirmed to the monks of Eye all their possessions, denouncing curses on all who should violate their property and privileges.

This house was originally an alien priory or cell, subordinate to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy<sup>a</sup>; but in 1384 King Richard II. made it denison, and released it from its foreign dependance, on account of the great injury sustained in the revenues of this house, and the interruption of the services in the monastery, during the wars with France.

To Eye monastery was appropriated at various times the whole, or parts of the advowsons, pensions, and portions of the churches of Eye, Playford, Laxfield, Yaxley, Mellis, Braisworth, Thorndon, Thornham Magna, Gislegham, Stoke, Bedford, Helsley or Hollesley, Stradbroke, Wynston, Brome, West Creting, Rickingham Superior, Woodbridge, seven churches in Dunwich, Sutton, Wingfield, Iken, Badingham, Benhall, in Suffolk; pensions in the churches of Shelfanger and Roydon in Norfolk, Colnwake in Essex, and Welbourne, Barcheby, and Sexbroke in Lincolnshire: with tithes in Stradbroke, Redlingfield, Playford, Thorndon, Stoke, Benhall, Eye, Dunwich, Roydon, Laxfield, Badingham, Bawsey, Bergevi, Seckebroc, Huntingfield, Linstead, Nelonde, Bing, Wivernstone, Bedingfeld, Brome, Shelfanger, Gislegham, Rickingham, Reydon, Tatinget, Kelton, Colum, Cave<sup>b</sup>, Cretinges, &c.: and with the manors of Eye, Laxfield, Fressingfield, Stoke Ash, and others. The prior of Eye had also the liberties and customs of a fair at Dunwich, kept on the eve and morrow of the feast of St. Leonard.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Peter the Apostle.

**BENEFACTORS.**—From the *Manuscript Register* of the priory of Eye, enumerating the different charters to that house arranged chronologically.

- |                                                           |                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 charter of Beatrice sister to Robert Malet lord of Eye. | Ranulph de Glanville.                 |
| 12 charters of King Henry I.                              | 1 charter of John bishop of Norwich.  |
| 4 ——— King Stephen.                                       | 1 ——— Thomas bishop of Norwich.       |
| 3 ——— Stephen earl of Morton in Normandy.                 | 2 ——— William bishop of Norwich.      |
| 1 ——— Stephen earl of Morton and Bologne.                 | 2 ——— The chapter of Norwich.         |
| 1 ——— William, son of king Stephen.                       | Henry abbot of St. Edmunds.           |
| 1 ——— William, <i>Dapifer</i> of King Stephen.            | 4 ——— William bishop of Norwich.      |
| 1 ——— William earl of Morton.                             | 1 ——— William of Norwich.             |
| 1 ——— Matilda queen of England.                           | Walter bishop of Norwich.             |
| 1 ——— Lewis, eldest son of the king of France.            | Thomas archbishop of Canterbury.      |
| 2 ——— John earl of Morton.                                | Theobald archbishop of Canterbury.    |
| 2 ——— Henry duke of Lotharingi (Lorraine).                | Popes Adrian, Alexander, and Gregory. |
| 1 ——— Richard earl of Poitou and Cornwall.                | Adam de Bedingfeld.                   |
| 1 ——— Hugh de Bayeux.                                     | Robert, son of Richard the Hard.      |
| 2 ——— Robert bishop of Lincoln.                           | Roger le Viretum.                     |
| 1 ——— G—— bishop of London.                               | Robert de Curtois.                    |
| 1 ——— Hugh bishop of Norwich.                             | Martinus Gulafre.                     |
| Hubert de Montchensi.                                     | Peter de Burgate.                     |
|                                                           | Hubert de Eya.                        |

- |                                                     |                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Master John, son of Alverde de Mellis.              | Jocelyn, son of Edric de Fressingfeld.        |
| Adam, son of Hubert de Bedingfeld.                  | Julian de Argentin.                           |
| Henry king of England, grant of the manor of Stoke. | William de Blancheville.                      |
| Hugh de Aviliers.                                   | In OCCOLD.                                    |
| Robert de Cranley.                                  | Christiana, daughter of Robert de Acolt.      |
| Hubert de Richyngehale.                             | Walter Clere of Jokesford.                    |
| Eborard de Thornham.                                | Christiana, widow of Framwold.                |
| Robert, son of William de Thorp.                    | In PLAYFORD.                                  |
| William de Briseword.                               | Alan de Thorp.                                |
| In BEDFIELD.                                        | Gilbert de Playford.                          |
| John Purchas of Baddingham.                         | Walter and Roger de Peytun.                   |
| William de Cleer.                                   | Walter de Dagworth.                           |
| William Garnish.                                    | In PETHAGH.                                   |
| Andrew de Avila.                                    | Matilda, daughter of Cettel.                  |
| John Gulafre.                                       | Roger de Huntingfeld <i>temp.</i> Will. Conq. |
| William Harange.                                    | Odo de Charune, <i>temp.</i> Will. Conq.      |
| In FRESSINGFIELD.                                   | Ernal, son of Arnard de Rufus or Rous, 1201.  |
| Everard Nolod de Weybred.                           |                                               |

The site of this monastery, with the court-yard, orchard and gardens and houses belonging to it, contained about ten acres<sup>c</sup>.

## VALUATIONS.

*Tax. Ecclesiastica*, 1291 (in 23 parishes) . £ 66 10 2½  
*Dugdale and Valor Ecclesiasticus*, (clear value) 161 2 3¼  
*Speed and Val. Eccles.* A.D. 1534 (gross value) 184 9 7¼

The amount of fixed charities 14*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* given to the poor on certain days according to ancient custom. For a lamp burning in the church of Yaxley 2*s.* annually, and the same in the church of Laxfield 2*s.*

**CONVENT** consisted of a prior and ten monks about the time of the Suppression. In 1384 here appear to be a prior and three or four monks only. In 1534 the prior and eight monks subscribed to the king's supremacy.

**GRANTEES.**—Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, A.D. 1536. Several manors and lands were also granted to Edmund Bedingfeld, esq. at the same time.

The site of the priory of Eye, with the court-yards, orchards, gardens, and the buildings belonging to the monastery, was estimated in the return *temp.* Hen. VIII. to contain ten acres of land.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—The Marquis Cornwallis, who is proprietor of the priory estate and patron of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Eye.

## FELIX-STOW, Fylchestowe, Fylstow, or Walton St. Felix. CELL.

**SITUATION.**—Within the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred belonging to the prior and convent of Ely, in the hundred of Colneis, the deanery of Colneis, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the manor of Walton.

**FOUNDER.**—Roger Bigod<sup>d</sup>, first earl of Norfolk, had 176 manors in Norfolk and 117 lordships in Suffolk, of the gift of his master duke William. Upon one of these he founded this priory, and endowed it with the manor of Felix-stow priory, with the churches of Walton and Felix-stow, and with the tithes and other appurtenances in Walton. In about the year 1105 the founder gave it as a cell to the monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester, and the monks here were called monks of Rochester. This gift was confirmed by King William. It is supposed to have been removed soon after the destruction of the castle and placed near the church of Walton, where some ruins are still remaining<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Founded by Judith, wife of Richard, second duke of Normandy, A.D. 1013, in the diocese of Lisieux.

<sup>b</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 356.

<sup>c</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 476.

<sup>d</sup> This powerful family established several monasteries in England:

—the small priory of Weybridge, in Acle; Laithorpe gate hospital at York; Thetford abbey, in 1104; Felix-stow cell, in 1105:—and they were patrons and benefactors to many others.

<sup>e</sup> At Felix-stow was another of the ecclesiastical seminaries or colleges established by St. Felix in East-Anglia.



## DEDICATION.—St. Felix.

## BENEFACTORS.

The earls of Norfolk.  
William de Grimstone.  
William de Burnevilla.

Isabella, daughter of Hugh Joye.  
Robert de Burnville.  
Richard de Stampes.

## VALUATION.

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica* 1291 (in 9 parishes) . £ 6 16 1½

GRANTEES.—It was given in 1528 to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his intended college at Ipswich; but after the failure of that design, and after the fall of the cardinal, it was granted to Thomas Seckford A.D. 1576.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Mrs. Elizabeth Edge, widow of the Rev. John Edge. No remains of this priory are now discernible, excepting the fishponds.

## HADLEIGH. SAXON MONASTERY destroyed.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Cosford: a peculiar belonging to the see of Canterbury. In the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, belonging to the abbot of Bury.

Here was, it is said, a monastery in the Saxon times (Tanner): mentioned about the middle of the tenth century.

## HOXNE, Hoxon, Heglesdune, Eccleston. ANCIENT RELIGIOUS HOUSE.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Hoxne, the deanery of Hoxne, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

The only mention of a religious house in the Saxon times occurs in the will of Theodred, bishop of London and of Elmham, wherein he bequeaths lands at Horham, &c. to the minster or church of St. Æthelbright here, about the year 950. The ancient name of the town imports that a church had been founded here prior to this time. This early religious house was probably demolished or deserted, nothing further respecting it having yet occurred.

## HOXNE. PRIORY. CELL to Norwich.



ARMS of the cathedral priory of Norwich.  
—*Argent, a cross sable.*

SITUATION.—Over the grave of the unfortunate King Edmund, who was martyred at this place, a small church or chapel of wood was raised, and dedicated to his name; and here the body of this saint is said to have remained for the space of thirty years, when it was removed to its more splendid receptacle at Bury A.D. 903.

FOUNDATION.—Bishop Herbert about the year 1101 gave the parish church of St. Peter<sup>a</sup> in Hoxne, as also the

chapel where St. Edmund was slain<sup>b</sup>, to his priory at Norwich; and it was appropriated as a CELL to that monastery. Ralph the Dapifer rebuilt the convent from the ground, soon after the Conquest. In the year 1130 Maurice de Windsor and Egidia his lady gave the chapel of St. Edmund to the house which Ralph the Dapifer had new built, that therein might be placed a convent of monks to pray for the soul of the said Ralph. The reception for the monks was not completed until about the year 1226, when bishop Blumvill or Blandevile removed the monks from the palace at Hoxne, and fixed them in their cell or monastery there. And in 1267 bishop Roger de Skerning consecrated the burial ground of their conventual church of St. Edmund<sup>c</sup>. Their endowment was about this time very small; for in 1291 the temporalities were only estimated at 14s. 11½d. in 3 parishes.

Mr. Blomefield informs us that the monks kept a school at this monastery, and that they taught and supported two poor children of the town in their school here.

It does not appear that bishop Herbert's gift of the church of St. Peter<sup>d</sup> was confirmed to the monks of Hoxne, as it continued to belong to the see until the year 1535.

## BENEFACTORS.

Bishop Herbert de Losing, about 1101.  
Ralph Dapifer, soon after the Conquest.  
Maurice de Windsor and Egidia his lady, 1130.  
Bishop Blandevill or Blenville, about 1226.  
John son of Bartholomew de Eye, 1223.  
Bishop Roger de Skerning, 1267.  
Richard Leintree, of Hoxne.  
Peter de Ringshall.  
Roger son of Eustace de Hoxne,

and others.  
William son of Thomas de Hoxne.  
Robert de la Breche.  
Alexander Good of Yaxley.  
Roger de la Bruere of Thrandeston.  
Thomas son of Sir Thomas Crowe.  
Hugh de Suthwode.  
Henry de Lakenham, prior of Norwich, 1294.  
Gilbert bishop of Orkney, 1307.  
Nicholas son of Anselm de Hoxne and Emma his wife.  
Bartholomew de Cranley.  
Jeffrey de Chickering, 1311.

DEDICATION.—To the honour of God and of St. Edmund the king and martyr. In the chapel of St. Edmund were lamps burning before that saint's image, to which pilgrimages and oblations were made.

## VALUATIONS.

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, 1291 (temporals) . . . £ 0 14 11½  
Blomefield (clear revenues) about . . . 40 0 0  
Speed and Tanner (38 Henry VIII.) . . . 18 1 0½

The oblations at the image and chapel of St. Robert here were returned at 13s. 7d. in 1534.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 285.

Annual rents at Hoxne 10l. 2s. 1d. appropriated to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity in Norwich.

CONVENT.—A prior and seven or eight monks from Norwich: the former was nominated and removable by the priors of Norwich, who visited this cell annually.

GRANTEES.—Sir Richard Gresham, knt. 1546.

At this time the endowment consisted of a manor in Yaxley, and lands and rents in Hoxne, Denham, Thrandeston, and Horham: the chapel of Ringshall, with tithes and 32 acres of land there, and tithes in Homersfield.

PRESENT OWNER.—Lord Maynard.

The priory is now a farm house.

It is to be observed that this cell is distinct from the possessions of the bishops of Norwich in Hoxne; and it is necessary to distinguish between what was appropriated to the priory and what to the see of Norwich. To the latter belonged the episcopal palace, the manor, the rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage and various lands. The proportionate value of the two endowments will appear on comparison.

Valuation of the rectory A.D. 1534 . . . £ 7 18 0  
Rents and temporals . . . . . 85 1 0

<sup>a</sup> Blomefield, vol. ii. 437.

<sup>b</sup> Tanner.

<sup>c</sup> From the MS. *Chartulary* of the priory, formerly in the hands of Mr. Thomas Martin of Palgrave, and now of H. Jermyn, esq.

<sup>d</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 410, *Carta Herberti Fundatoris Eccl' Norwic' "Ecc'iam' S'ci Petri de Hoxon, cum capella S'ci Edmundi ejusdem ville ubi idem martyr interfectus est."*—Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 437.



These formed part of the ancient revenues of the see, which were severed from it 27 Hen. VIII. and were vested in that king's hands A.D. 1535.

RUMBURGH, Romburc, or Wanburn.

CELL and PRIORY.



ARMS of St. Mary at York.—*Argent*, on a cross *gules* a besant; thereupon a demi-king in his robes all proper; in the dexter quarter in chief a key in pale of the second.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDER.—Between A.D. 1064 and 1070, brother Blakere and other Benedictine monks from St. Bennet's at Hulme were appointed to begin a small religious house here, subordinate to that abbey<sup>a</sup>, and it was endowed with several churches and lands.

During the reign of Henry I., this cell, with all its endowments, was given by Stephen, duke of Britany and earl of Richmond, or his son Alan the third, or by earl Alan, the father of duke Conan<sup>b</sup>, to the abbey of St. Mary at York.

In the time of King William Rufus, William de Eschois, for the benefit of the soul of that king, his lord, gave to the monks of St. Mary's abbey by York walls the advowsons of Banham and Wilby churches in Norfolk, with possessions in those parishes, and in Cossey, Bawburgh, Swaffham, &c. These were granted by the abbey of St. Mary at York to their priory or cell at Rumburgh, to which they belonged until the Dissolution<sup>c</sup>. The advowsons of the churches of Wisset, Speckshall, Holton, South Cove, Banham, Wilby, Heselingfeld in Ely diocese, St. Peter in Lincoln, St. Botolph in Hoyland, St. Mary de Binebroc, Belton, Boseworth, Saint Michael South Elmham, were impropriated to this monastery; with tithes in several parishes both in Suffolk and Norfolk.

DEDICATION.—St. Michael or St. Felix.  
In the *Monasticon* are charters of Everard bishop of Norwich, Theobald archbishop of Canterbury, and Godfrey bishop of Ely.

BENEFACTORS.  
Alan, surnamed the Black, earl of Richmond, before 1100.      The Abbey of St. Mary at York, *temp.* Wil. Ruf., before 1100.  
38 Edw. III. A.D. 1364 John Nerford held of the king *in capite* the advowson of the priory church of Rumburgh and the manor of Wysete with the appurtenances by the service of one knight's fee<sup>d</sup>.

VALUATION.  
*Tax. Eccles.* A.D. 1291 (in 11 parishes) . . . £ 10 12 11½

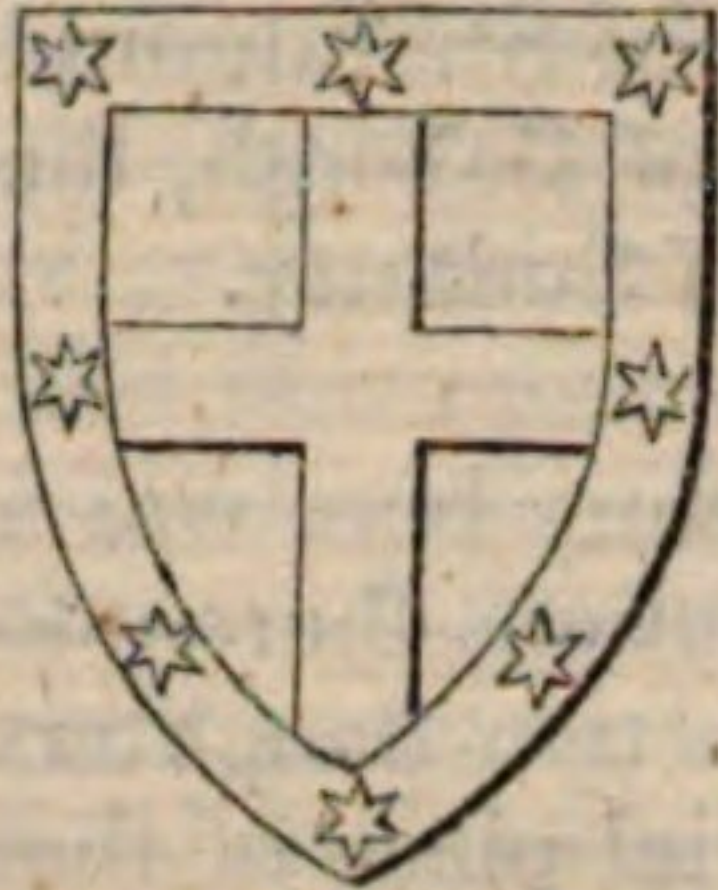
GRANTEES.—This was one of the small priories which were suppressed before the general Dissolution, and was given by the king to Cardinal Wolsey for his college at Ipswich A.D. 1528.

PRESENT OWNER.—The remains of the priory are converted into a farm house, which is now, together with the manor, the property of Miss Jessop.

<sup>a</sup> Tanner.  
<sup>b</sup> Besides the cell at Rumburgh, several other monasteries were founded by the earls of Britany. Alan Rufus, the first earl, founded Swavesey alien priory in Cambridgeshire, and St. Mary's abbey at York. Alan, son of Henry earl of Britany, founded West Ravendale alien priory in Lincolnshire. Conan duke of Britany founded Rowheiny nunnery in Hertfordshire, the Cistercian abbey of Jervaux, and the hos-

SNAPE or Snapys, Snapes (*Domesday.*)

PRIORY CELL.



ARMS of Colchester abbey.—*Gules*, a cross *or*; on a border of the second, 8 mullets of 6 points of the first.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Plomesgate, the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred belonging to the prior of Ely, the deanery of Orford, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDERS.—In the year 1099, William Martel, Albreda his wife, and Jeffrey their son and heir, gave the manor of Snape, with the benefit of wrecks of the sea from Thorp to Orford Ness, to the abbot and convent of St. John of Colchester, for the purpose of founding in this place a priory which should be a cell to that abbey.

It is evident by this deed of gift, that the Martels intended to have this design immediately put in execution, which the monks of Colchester delayed until the year 1155<sup>e</sup>. A prior and some Benedictine monks from that house were, however, settled here A.D. 1155; but upon complaint being made by Isabel, countess of Suffolk, and patroness of this priory, to pope Boniface IX. that the abbot and convent of Colchester did not maintain a sufficient number of religious here, according to the will of the founders, this house was by a bull dated A.D. 1403 (Weever), 1400 (Tanner), made conventual, and exempted from all subjection to Colchester. In 1471 the privileges of this priory were confirmed to it by pope Sixtus IV. In 1508 it appears to have been in the hands of the king, but by what means is unknown, for in that year he granted it to the monastery of Butley: but the prior and canons resigned all claim to the same in the following year, 1509. It was one of those small monasteries that were suppressed A.D. 1524, and given towards the endowment of Ipswich college.

The history of this house may be thus shortly recapitulated from Weever. Founded in 1099, occupied in 1155, cell to Colchester till 1403, then conventual until 1508, then cell to Butley until 1509, conventual again till 1524, and then part of the endowment of Ipswich college until 1532.

The endowments comprised the churches of Aldburgh, Friston, Bedingfeld; and the manors of Tastard's, Scotto, Snape, Bedingfeld, Aldburgh, Friston, &c.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary.

CONVENT.—A prior and monks.

BENEFACTORS.  
The Prior and Convent of Eye, 1255.      William Worstede, 1404.  
Thomas de Stanton, about 1403.      Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, 1405.  
William Martel, 1403.      Henry VII., 1508.

VALUATIONS.  
*Taxatio Ecclesiastica* (in 13 parishes) . . . £ 32 12 7½  
Dugdale . . . . . 99 1 11½  
Speed, and *Valor Ecclesiasticus* 1534, the same.

GRANTEES.—Cardinal Wolsey for Ipswich college, A.D. 1524. Thomas duke of Norfolk A.D. 1532.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Richard William Howard Vyse, esq.

pital of Rerecross in Yorkshire.  
<sup>c</sup> Blomefield, vol. i. 234.  
<sup>d</sup> *Inquisitiones post mortem*.  
<sup>e</sup> Tanner considers the date ascribed to this foundation to be wrongly stated by Weever, because bishop Turbus, one of the witnesses, was not consecrated till 1146.



### STOKE by Neyland. MONASTERY destroyed.

**SITUATION.**—In the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund belonging to the abbot of Bury, the hundred of Babergh, the deanery of Sudbury, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

"As early as the middle of the tenth century here was a monastery of some note, and many good donations thereunto made by earl Algar, and afterwards by his two daughters Æthelfled and Ægelfled; this being the burial place of that noble family, and perhaps it was founded by some of them."—Tanner.

Earl Algar lived in the time of King Edmund, who died in 948, and of Theodred bishop of London, who died in 962. It is about this time mentioned as a place of some antiquity, but nothing further occurs of it, as a monastery.

Sir William Rowley is the principal proprietor, lord of the manor, and patron of the church here.

Ernald de Nazanda, before 1151.  
Amicia, countess of Clare, *temp.*  
K. John.  
Ernulph de Mandeville, 1202.

Henry earl of Essex and Isabel his wife.  
Albericus de Vere, and many others.

#### VALUATION.

|                   |   |                           |            |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|------------|
| Tax. Eccles. 1291 | { | Suffolk, (in 17 parishes) | £ 30 14 7½ |
|                   |   | Norfolk, (in 4 parishes)  | . 4 11 6½  |
|                   |   | Essex . . . . .           | . 18 7 1   |
|                   |   |                           | 53 13 3    |

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—John Harvey Tims Elwes, esq. The parochial church of St. Austin, into which the monks were first introduced, is tolerably entire. Upon the pavement of the aisles are several sepulchral brasses.

See STOKE College.

### STOKE next Clare. ALIEN PRIORY, CELL to Bec Abbey.

**SITUATION.**—In the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, the hundred of Risbridge, the deanery of Clare, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDER.**—Richard de Tonbrigge or de Clare<sup>a</sup>, earl of Hertford, in 1124 translated the Benedictine monks of Bec, whom his father had placed in his castle of Clare, first into the parish church of St. Augustine, and after into their priory here, which he founded for them, and endowed with the manor of Stoke Ho. It was afterwards released by King Richard II., in 1395, from its subjection to the foreign abbey of Bec, and made *indigena*<sup>b</sup>, on payment of 1000 marks, which were appropriated to the abbot of Westminster in aid of the new works of St. Peter's church in Westminster. In 1415, Edmund Mortimer earl of March, its patron, obtained the king's permission to change this institution into a college for secular priests.

In the parish of Standon in Lincolnshire was a hermitage, which Gilbert de Clare gave to his monks of Stoke by Clare *temp.* Hen. I.<sup>c</sup> Richard de Clare in addition to the original endowments of this monastery enriched it with the churches of Stoke, Stoke Ho, Cavenham and Denham, tithes in Denham, the mills of Clare and Stoke, 12 houses in Clare, &c.

**DEDICATION.**—The conventual church, which was erected for these monks, was dedicated to the blessed Michael the Archangel, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, and all the Saints.

**CONVENT.**—A prior and monks from Bec.

#### BENEFACTORS.

|                                    |                                                |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Roger de Gyney, before 1151.       | Gilbert de Clare, son of Richard, before 1151. |
| Robert Pincerna, before 1151.      |                                                |
| Ralph de la Cressimere, bef. 1151. | Richard de Rheda, before 1151.                 |
| Roger de Carlville, before 1151.   | Alexander de la Cressimere, bef. 1151.         |
| Robert de Blaveni, before 1151.    |                                                |
| Roger de Dalham, before 1151.      | Robert de Clopton, before 1151.                |
| Godfrey de Faverches, bef. 1151.   | Theobald de Stanburn, bef. 1151.               |



**ARMS** of Westminster abbey.—*Azure*, on a chief indented *or*, a crosier on the dexter side and a mitre on the sinister, both *gules*.

**SITUATION.**—Within the liberty of St. Edmund, in the hundred of Babergh, the deanery of Sudbury, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury, extra-parochial.

**FOUNDER.**—In the time of Hen. II. "*Wulfricus monetarius Regis Hen. II., uti videtur*," according to bishop Tanner, gave the church or chapel of St. Bartholomew, near Sudbury, to the abbey of Westminster, whereupon a priory of Benedictine monks was fixed here as a cell to that abbey, and continued till the Dissolution. According to the *habendum* pat. 35 Edw. III., the endowment consisted of 76½ acres of land and 3½ acres of meadow, "*cum pertinentiis in Sudbury et Holgate*."—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 367.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Bartholomew.

**CONVENT.**—A prior and monks from Westminster.

**VALUATIONS.**—*Temp.* Edw. III., ten marks *per annum*.  
Tax. Eccles. 1291 { Suffolk, (in 4 parishes) . £ 4 5 6  
London Diocese . . . . . 1 8 6  
5 14 0

**GRANTEES.**—After the Dissolution the possessions of this cell were annexed to the endowments of the dean and chapter of Westminster A.D. 1542.

**PRESENT POSSESSORS.**—A farm house with a chapel and lands belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster, and under their jurisdiction, being extra-parochial.

### WALTON. CELL. See FELIX-STOW.

<sup>a</sup> The earls of Clare were powerful patrons of religious institutions, and founded the following:

The earls of Clare—Wreham priory, Norfolk, *temp.* K. John.  
..... —Rothwell nunnery, Northamptonshire.  
Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford—Standon hermitage in Herts. *temp.* Hen. I.  
..... —Tunbridge priory, Kent, *temp.* Hen. I.  
..... —Stoke by Clare, Suffolk, 1124.  
Maud, countess of Clare—Legh nunnery, Devonshire, *temp.* Edw. I.  
..... —Carbrooke preceptory, Norfolk, *temp.* Hen. II.

Gilbert de Clare—Standon preceptory, Herts. *temp.* K. Stephen.  
..... —Clare alien priory, Suffolk, 1090.  
Richard de Clare—Tooting alien priory, Surrey, *temp.* William I.  
Walter de Clare—Tintern abbey, Monmouthshire, 1131.  
Roger, earl of Clare—Melchburn preceptory, Bedfordshire, *temp.* Hen. I.  
Amicia, countess of Clare, Stoke hospital, Suffolk, *temp.* K. John.  
Rohesia, wife of Richard, son of Gilbert de Clare—St. Neot's priory, Huntingdonshire, 1113.  
Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, Clare Austin friars, Suffolk, 1243.  
<sup>b</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 538.  
<sup>c</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 1004.



# WHERSTEAD, Querstede, Wervestede. MONASTERY destroyed.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Samford, the deanery of Samford, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

“In an old deed, sans date, to which Gerard prior of Ipswich is one of the witnesses, is mention of the monastery of Wervestede, perhaps some small foundation, of short continuance, united to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul in Ipswich, to which belonged the church and manor, and several lands in this village.”—Tanner.

The patronage of the church of St. Mary in this parish, or rather the advowson of the vicarage, remains in the possession of the crown.

# WICKHAM SKEYTH, Wiccham, Wica (Domesday.) CELL to Colchester.



**ARMS** of St. John's Colchester.—*Gules*, a cross *or*; on a border of the second, 8 mullets of 6 points of the first.

**SITUATION.**—Within the hundred of Hartismere, the

deanery of Hartismere, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDER.**—The manor of Wickham Skeyth was given in the time of King Stephen to the abbey of St. John at Colchester, by Sir Robert de Salco Villa, or Sackville, a knight of great eminence, (who at last turned monk,) upon condition that four monks of that house should be settled here to pray for his soul. His son John, in the next reign, permitted these religious to return to Colchester, and consented that their property in this parish should remain with the abbey of St. John, upon condition that that convent should add four more to their original number. The manor and church continued in the possession of that abbey till the general Dissolution.

**DEDICATION** of the parochial church, St. Andrew.

## **BENEFACTORS.**

John Gernun.

Walter Manser.

John Cordebuf.

Sir William de Coltune.

Robert de Mendlesham.

Martin de Greene.

Godfrey de Cordebuf.

**CONVENT.**—Four monks from Colchester.

**GRANTEE.**—John Freston, esq., A.D. 1542.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—Thomas Bond, gent.

## **Benedictine Nuns or Black Nuns.**

Order instituted A.D. 516.—Introduced into England about 630.

# BUNGAY, Bunghea, Bungeye, Bonnagaie, Bongeia, Le Bon-Eye (Domesday.) NUN- NERY.

**SITUATION.**—In the jurisdiction or liberty of the Duke of Norfolk, within the hundred of Wangford, the deanery of Wangford, otherwise Wainford, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDERS.**—About the year 1160, in the reign of Hen. II., Roger de Glanville and the countess Gundreda his lady founded in this town a Benedictine nunnery. They endowed it with lands, benefices, and revenues, which were increased by several benefactions at various periods, and the whole endowments were confirmed to the prioress and sisters by King Henry III.

To this monastery were appropriated the churches or portions and advowsons of St. Mary and St. Thomas in Bungay, Ilketshall St. John, Ilketshall St. Laurence, Ilketshall St. Andrew, Ilketshall St. Margaret, and Mettingham, in Suffolk, and of Roughton, Moulton and Redenhall in Norfolk<sup>a</sup>; the manor of Lymborne in Homersfield, 202 acres of land in the neighbourhood, besides many lands whose contents are not specified in King Henry's charter; Wainford mill near Bungay, and a wind-will at North-Hales<sup>b</sup>.

**DEDICATION.**—The honour of God, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the Holy Cross.

## **BENEFACTORS.**

Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, before 1163.

Roger de Huntingfield, bef. 1163.

Richard de Sengles, before 1163.

Robert de Beleperche, before 1163.

William Bardolph, before 1163.

Walter the rede Kyng, before 1163.

Reginald de Bungay, before 1163.

Richard Bacon of Loddon, before 1163.

Richard Bacon, *temp.* Hen. II.

Roger, son of Ralph de Wiken, before 1163.

Sir Edward de Montacute.

William de Ketteringham.

Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, before 1177.

Thomas Bigod.

Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Brotherton earl of Norfolk, 1349.

John de Bedingfeld, prior of Aldeby, was appointed by the prior of Norwich, in 1355, to take the confessions, to absolve, and to enjoin the penances, of the prioress and nuns of Bungay.

1 Hen. IV. 1399, “Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Suffolk, held on the day of his death, as of fee of our sovereign lord Rich. II., late king of England, the advowson of the priory of Bungay<sup>c</sup>.”

**VALUATIONS.**—Not valued in the Norwich Taxation, 1291.

*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, A.D. 1534 . . . . £ 62 2 1½

Dugdale and Speed, the same.

Gross value (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*), . . . . 72 19 3

The sum of 12s. 4d. was annually expended in this monastery in alms to the poor, on the anniversary of Gundreda countess of Norfolk, who was considered the foundress, and also for wax lights to burn around her tomb on the same day.

**CONVENT.**—A prioress and fifteen sisters *temp.* Edw. I. Cecilia Fastalf the prioress and eleven nuns at the Dissolution.

**GRANTEE.**—Thomas duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1537.

<sup>a</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 430.

<sup>b</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 514.

<sup>c</sup> *Inquisitiones post mortem*.



PRESENT POSSESSORS.—Wolfran Lewis, esq. and others.

#### SEALS.

*Common Seal*, A.D. 1360, as appears in an engraving in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1810. Oval, a pedestal supporting a Calvary cross, upon which is represented our Saviour suspended; at the base, on each side of the pedestal, is a nun kneeling beneath a canopy: with this inscription round the seal

✠ S. SCI: MONIALIV: DOMVS ✠ S: CRVCIS: DE: BVNGEY: ✠

This seal was attached to a deed between the prioress and Sir John de Norwich dated 1360.

*The Prioresses' Seal*.—The seal of Maria de Huntingfeld A.D. 1200. The matrix of silver, small, oval:—The Virgin and child seated on a throne; beneath them is the prioress or a nun praying under an arch. The legend

✠ SIGILL: MARIE: D: RVNTINGFELD ✠

#### ILLUSTRATIONS.

View of the West Front of the Church and Priory,—Kirby. 1748.  
Ditto Ditto Ditto Davy. 1818.  
Engraving of the Seal of the Nunnery, private plate in the possession of Mr. Ashby. Engr. 1781.  
Engraving of the same Seal,—*Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1810.

### REDLINGFIELD, Radlyngfeld, Radinghefelda (*Domesday*.) NUNNERY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Hartismere, the deanery of Hartismere, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

FOUNDER.—Manasses de Gratia, earl of Ghisness or Guisnes, and Emma his lady, daughter of William de Arras, in the year 1120, "*pro salute nostrorum antecessorum animarum*," built here, upon a lordship belonging to the said William<sup>a</sup>, a Benedictine nunnery, which was endowed with portions of the churches of Milton, Walpole, Levington, Redlingfield, and Rishangles, with the manors of Redlingfield and

Rishangles, and with lands and tythes in about 30 other parishes. The site of the monastery contained about 2 acres of land, 120 acres of pasture land valued at 16*d.* per acre, 148 acres of arable at 12*d.* per acre, and 18 acres of meadow at 2*s.* per acre, in Redlingfield, in the occupation of the prioress—288 acres—valued in all at 17*l.* 5*s.*<sup>b</sup>

DEDICATION.—The honour of God and St. Andrew. The Virgin Mary, according to Weever. The Blessed Mary and St. Andrew.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

#### BENEFACTORS.

|                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| William Long Espée.           | Levava, widow of Peter Gosewolda. |
| William de Kerdeston, 1380.   | Robert de Burnavil.               |
| John Belley, before 1451.     | William, son of Jeffry de Badle.  |
| Henry le Palmer, of Jakesley. | Robert, son of Ralph de Wykes.    |
| Bishop Walter Lyhert, 1472.   | Sir Hugh de Goldingham, knight.   |
| Margaret Bedingfeld, 1474.    | Sir William de Goldingham, knt.   |

#### VALUATIONS.

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica* A.D. 1291 (not taxed).  
Dugdale and *Valor Eccles.* (clear value) . £ 67 0 1½  
Speed . . . . . 81 2 5½  
*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, the same (gross value).  
Amount of annual alms distributed to the poor 9*l.* fixed charity.

CONVENT.—A prioress (the lady Grace Sampson) and eight nuns at the Dissolution.

GRANTEE.—Edmund Bedingfeld, esq., A.D. 1536.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Alexander Adair, esq.

ORFORD BENEDICTINE NUNNERY.—"A Benedictine nunnery, founded by Ralph de Albineio."—*Magna Britannia Antiqua et Nova*, vol. v. 291.

I notice this for the sake of correcting the mistake of the editors, and also of Sir Henry Spelman, as it has been copied into some topographical works. The description applies to the nunnery of Urford or Irford in Lincolnshire.

## Cistercian or White Monks.

Order instituted A.D. 1098.—Introduced into England A.D. 1128.

### SIBTON, Sybetone, Sibetuna, Sibbetuna (*Domesday*.) ABBEY.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDER.—In the year 1149, William de Cayneto, Casinetto, or Cheney, baron of Horsford, founded a monastery here, in which he placed Cistercian monks from Warden in Bedfordshire, and endowed it extensively with manors, lands, possessions, tythes, &c., in the diocese. The revenues of this abbey received considerable additions from the pious contributions of the lady Margery de Cressy and a number of other benefactors, all which donations were confirmed by charters

of King Henry II. and Henry III.

To Sibton abbey were appropriated the rectories of Westleton, Rendlesham, Sibton, Peasenhall, and Cransford in Suffolk, and Tunstall in Norfolk; with the vicarages of Rendham, Sibton, Peasenhall and Tunstall; and manors in the parishes of Little Linstead, Sibton, Peasenhall, Wenhaston, Yoxford, Westleton Grange, Cookley Grange, Shelfanger, Sibton in Croxton, Huntingfield, Rendham, Glemham, Weybread, Fresingfield, Sething, Tunstal Grange.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS from the *MS. Register book* of the abbey in the possession of Henry Jermyn, esq.  
The lady Margery de Cressy, dau. Robert Walensis.  
of the founder, about 1149. William, son of Robert the sheriff.

<sup>a</sup> "*Ipsum manerium jam dictum Radingfeld, quod est hereditas uxoris meae*."—Cart. Manasses, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 417.

<sup>b</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 478.



William the Black.  
Geoffrey the Black.  
Ralph Walensis.  
Hugh de Cressy.  
Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk.  
Richard Fylby and John Fylby.  
Robert Garnish of Heveningham.  
William Rous of Dynyngton.  
John Lawrence, chaplain of Westleton.  
Hubert de Derneford.  
John son of Oliver de Vallibus or Vaux.  
Master Alexander de Muncy.  
Basilia prioress of Campsey.  
Roger son of Ivo de Cranesford.  
Thomas de Donewic.  
Normannus Manne.  
John de Redenhale, clerk, rector of the church of Shippemede.  
John Fynne, monk, left 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* *per annum* for his soul to be prayed for in the monastery. Thomas Porter, chaplain, left 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* *per annum* for the same purpose<sup>a</sup>.

Sir William de Bovile, knight.  
Thomas de Donewyc, rector of Westleton.  
Roger de Melles, chaplain of Donewyc.  
Roger Bigod.  
Julianus de Braham.  
Hubert de Alencun.  
  
William of Westhaie, abt. 1149.  
John de Verdon, lord of Bressingham.  
Ralph Loverd of Shelfanger, after 1149.  
Thomas and Simon Sorel, *temp.* Hen. III.  
Robert Fitz-Roger de Corbrug, Hen. III.  
Reginald de Pynho, Hen. III.  
Sir Walter de Senges, Hen. III.  
Sir Robert Hovell, 1268.  
William de Tornello.

CONVENT.—The lord abbot (William Fladbury) and seven monks signed the surrender.

VALUATIONS.

|                   |   |                           |       |    |    |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Tax. Eccles. 1291 | { | Suffolk, (in 40 parishes) | £ 113 | 14 | 1½ |
|                   |   | Norfolk, (in 16 parishes) | 29    | 7  | 5½ |
|                   |   | Cambridge . . . . .       | 8     | 8  | 0  |
|                   |   |                           | 151   | 9  | 7  |

Dugdale . . . . . £ 250 15 7½  
*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, A.D. 1534, clear value, the same.  
Speed, the same.  
*Lib. Val.* and *Val. Eccles.*, (gross value) . . . 279 2 11  
*MS. Valor* in the Bishop's Registry . . . 200 15 7  
The site of the abbey, with rabbit-warren, and about twenty-eight acres of land adjoining, was valued, at the Dissolution, at 1*l.* 8*s.*<sup>b</sup>  
The annual distribution of alms and food at this abbey is returned, in the *Liber Valorum*, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* There was also the further annual sum of 5*s.* in perpetual alms on the obit of the founder: also 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* in perpetual alms to the monks of Sibton, to pray for the soul of Thomas Porter, chaplain; and 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* to the priests in this abbey to pray for the soul of John Fynne, of Fresyngfeld.

GRANTEES.—A.D. 1536, two years before the act for dissolving the greater monasteries, the abbot, prior, sub-prior, and convent, sold to Thomas duke of Norfolk the site and all the estates belonging to the monastery of Sibton; which grant was confirmed to the duke by stat. 31 Hen. VIII. chap. 13; and after his attainder most part of the endowments were granted A.D. 1547 to Sir Anthony Denny.

PRESENT OWNER.—John, lord bishop of Salisbury, in right of Dorothea his wife, late Dorothea Scrivener.

SEAL.—Elliptical, about two inches in length.  
  
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Engravings of some singular tiles dug up in the ruins of Sibton Abbey.—*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1806, p. 17.  
View of the remains of the abbey.—*Excursions*. 1818.

Cistertian or White Nuns.

Instituted A.D. 1098.—Came into England *temp.* Hen. I.

CODENHAM, or Coddendam. NUNNERY.  
Some time appropriated as a CELL to Royston priory of Austin Canons.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the deanery and hundred of Bosemere and Cleydon.

FOUNDATION.—Dr. Tanner, in the *Notitia Monastica*, has placed this house amongst the Yorkshire monasteries, being probably misled by finding it, in the *Monasticon Anglicanum* of Sir William Dugdale, following the Yorkshire nunnery of Appleton, to which the church of Codenham had been appropriated by the husband of the foundress<sup>c</sup>.  
The original design of Eustachius de Merch, the founder and patron, was that of making it a nunnery, similar, and probably subordinate, to that of Appleton, although this intention does not afterwards appear to have been fully carried into effect<sup>d</sup>. The foundation deed is without date, but was probably executed not long after the founding of Appleton nunnery *temp.* R. Steph. by Alice de St. Quintin, wife of Eustace de Merch, who confirmed this grant, which was part of her dowry. “*Notum sit universitati, tam presentium quam futurorum, me dedisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo, et Sanctæ Mariæ, &c. ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Codenham, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus, in liberam*

*puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ad construendum et fundandum ibidem monasterium, cuidam conventui sanctimonialium in honorem Dei et beatæ Virginis Mariæ, in perpetuum, in loco eodem, favente Deo, servientium, et hoc nominatim de congregatione et de professione et de ordine sanctimonialium de Apeltuna: Concessu et assensu Aeliz de Sancto Quintino uxoris meæ, in cujus dote sita est ecclesia prædicta. Volo siquidem et constituo ut conventus illic Deo serviens liber et quietus sit ab omni subjectione et exactione, salvo eo quod ad ordinem suum spectat et ad emendationem animarum.*”  
A charter of King John, dated the sixth year of his reign, A.D. 1204, recites the possessions of, and the benefactions to, the Cistertian nunnery of Appleton: and amongst the rest, “*ex dono Eustacii de Merc, ecclesiam S. Mariæ de Codenham, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis*”<sup>e</sup>.  
Eustachius de Merc was founder of the priory of Austin canons at Royston, Cruce Roys, or Crucem Roesia, in Hertfordshire, and appears to have bestowed the church of St. Mary, with its appurtenances, at Codenham, upon that priory<sup>f</sup>, perhaps after the failure of his design to establish a nunnery here, although it is mentioned in a subsequent deed, as amongst the benefactions to Appleton nunnery.  
A charter of King Richard the First, dated 1189, reciting and confirming the donations to Royston priory, contains the following passage: “*Quæ Eustachius de Merc, fundator ipsius monasterii, et alii fideles rationabiliter dederunt eis; concessimus etiam eis, et confirmamus ecclesias, quas idem Eu-*

<sup>a</sup> *Valor Eccles.* p. 435.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 434.

<sup>c</sup> Sir William Dugdale does not appear to have known in what county this house was situated. See *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. i. p. 910. “*Codenhamensis. Prioratus in agro ----- Carta Eustachii de Merch de fundatione monasterii sanctimonialium apud Codenham, Deo, Sanctæ Mariæ, et Johanni Apostolo et Evangelistæ, de ordine sanctimonialium de Apeltuna.*”

<sup>d</sup> “Whether this design,” observes Mr. Nasmith, “was ever completed, I have not yet found, nor any thing more about such a religious house.”

<sup>e</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 907.

<sup>f</sup> Kirby says, but upon what authority I know not, that this occurred about the year 1220.



*stachius eis dedit, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; scilicet ecclesiam de Codenham, &c. ex dono ipsius Eustachii. - - Datum apud Sanctum Edmundum,*—witness Hugh bishop of Dunwich, Hameline earl Warrenne, Richard earl of Clare, John de Norwich, &c.<sup>a</sup>

This endowment is mentioned as belonging to Royston priory, in the Norwich Taxation A.D. 1291, and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus temp.* Hen. VIII.

From the year 1308 to 1506 the prior of Cruce Roys appears to have presented to the vicarage of Codenham.—*MS. Tanner.*

The Rev. Mr. Longe considers the existence of a religious house heré as in some degree confirmed, by there having been, as was usual in conventual churches, 6 or 8 stalls of oak placed against the skreen between the church and chancel; which are still in the church, although removed from their original situation, the skreen being demolished.

**DEDICATION.**—To God, St. Mary the Virgin, and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. All the monasteries and nunneries belonging to the Cistercian order were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin<sup>b</sup>.

The present parochial church is dedicated to the honour of St. Mary.

**VALUATIONS.**

The appropriation of the church of Codenham, belonging to the priory of Royston, stands thus in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas A.D. 1291 . . . £ 26 12 0

The prior of Royston “*de redd*” . . . £ 0 8 0  
Vicarage of Codenham, in *Valor Ecclesiasticus*,  
A.D. 1534 (clear value), . . . 12 0 4

**GRANTEE.**—The church, vicarage, and a manor called Vessey’s, now “the manor of Codenham vicarage,” &c., were granted by Hen. VIII. at the Dissolution to John Atkyns for the sum of 146*l.* 10*s.* and 16*s.* annual rent. The deed is dated 23d Aug. 36 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1545. The following is an extract of the *habendum* of this grant, in an exemplification under the great seal of Queen Elizabeth, anno 30. “*Totam illam rectoriam et ecclesiam nostram de Coddenham in com. nostr. Suff. cum omnibus et singulis suis juri-bus membris et partib. universis nuper prior. de Royston in com. nostr. Hertf. modo dissolut. dudum spectant. pertinent. et parcella terra<sup>m</sup> et possession<sup>m</sup> inde dudum exist<sup>m</sup>. Et totum illud manerium nostr. de Vesseys, cum omnib. et singulis suis membr., et omnes decimas, &c. necnon totum illum boscum et subboscum dictum Prior’s Grove, continent’, &c.*”<sup>c</sup>

The impropriation of the church of Codenham was purchased by the Rev. Balthazar Gardeman, vicar thereof, and was vested in trustees *in perpetuum* for the vicar of Codenham for the time being, by deed bearing date May 5, 1736.

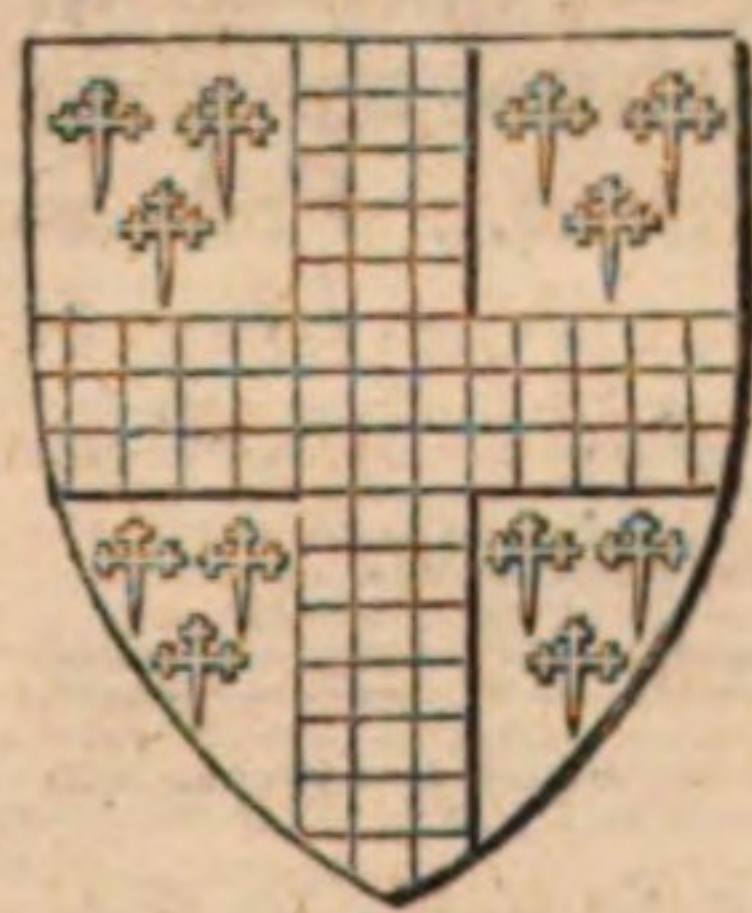
**PRESENT PROPRIETORS.**—The Rev. J. Longe, as vicar of Codenham.

An estate styled Vessey’s and the priory farm are at present the property of Sir William Middleton, bart.

## Cluniac Monks.

Instituted A.D. 912.—Introduced into England A.D. 1077.

### MENDHAM, Medenham, Myndham. PRIORY and CELL to Castleacre, in Hurst Island.



Arms of Castleacre priory.—*Argent*, a cross chequy, or and *azure*, between 12 cross crosets fitché *sable*.

**SITUATION.**—Within the hundred of Hoxne, the deanery of Hoxne, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk. A part of this parish extends into the county of Norfolk, in the hundred of Earsham and the liberty of the duke of Norfolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—Theodred bishop of Elmham gave by his will, about A.D. 950, according to Dr. Tanner, several lands in this and the adjacent towns, to the church of this place, by which it seems to have been more than parochial at that time.

About the year 1140, William, the son of Roger de Huntingfeld, gave the whole isle of Medenham, or the village of Meadows, to the monks of Castleacre, on condition that they should erect a church of stone and build a convent by it, and place at least eight of their monks there, in the place called Hurst or Bruninshurst, being then a woody isle on the Suffolk

side of the river Waveney. The founder further directed that it should be subordinate to Castleacre priory, and he endowed it with various churches, rents, and homages.

Previously to the Dissolution this monastery held the impropriate churches of Great Linstead, Little Linstead, St. Clement in Norwich, Mendham rectory, Shotford in Mendham, and Needham chapelry; and the manor of Denston in Needham, Semere’s in Shotesham, and Kingshall and priory manors in Mendham.

**DEDICATION.**—The Blessed Virgin Mary.

**BENEFACTORS.**

|                                                |                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Roger de Huntingfeld, son of the founder.      | Ingelram de Gisney or Gyney, before 1250.             |
| Roger de Hammervill (Homersfield), about 1140. | Emma his daughter, widow of Henry de Tholetorp, 1250. |
| Stephen de Saukeville (Sackville).             | Sir Miles Stapleton, knight, 1385.                    |
| Richard son of Benedict, 1239.                 | Walter Nyche of Mendham, 1469.                        |

**CONVENT.**—A prior and eight or more monks.

**VALUATION.**

|                          |   |                          |          |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------|
| <i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291 | { | Norfolk, (in 6 parishes) | £ 4 12 2 |
|                          |   | Suffolk, (in 8 parishes) | 7 3 7½   |
|                          |   |                          | 11 15 9½ |

Valued at the Dissolution as part of the possessions of Castleacre.

**GRANTEES.**—In 1537 this house was granted by way

<sup>a</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. ii. 264. The foundation deed being without date, and the charters of John and Richard I. being contradictory, occasion much obscurity respecting the history of this house, if one was ever actually established here. It is not improbable that the church was served by certain canons from Royston who resided upon

the estate, and that the intended foundation of a nunnery did not take place. At the time when Norwich Domesday was written, “*Prior de Cruce-roys habet Eccliam in proprios usus.*”

<sup>b</sup> Tanner’s preface, p. x.

<sup>c</sup> Communicated by the Rev. J. Longe.



of augmentation to the newly restored monastery of Bustlesham in Berkshire.

In 1539 it was granted to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and A.D. 1555 was conveyed to Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Freston and Ann his wife.

**PRESENT OWNERS.**—In Suffolk, George Rant, esq.; in Norfolk, Rev. Anthony Freston.

The Rev. Thomas Whitaker, M.A. is the present vicar of Mendham.

Some interesting specimens of ecclesiastical architecture may be seen in the remains of the conventual church of St. Mary of Mendham. Much of this ruin has been recently removed to another site.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—View of the doorway to the chapter-room. *Antiquarian Repertory*, Turner del.

View of the church and chapel from the inner court.—*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1809, p. 969.

WANGFORD, Wanforth, Wanneforda, Waineforda (*Domesday*), or Reydon St. Peter's. PRIORY and CELL to Thetford.



Arms of Thetford monks.—Per pale, or and vert, a lion rampant gules.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—According to Leland, this priory was founded before the year 1160 by Doudo Asini, *dapifer* or steward to the king's household. Weever styles the founder Eudo Ansered of France; but Dr. Tanner questions whether he be not the same with Eudo Dapifer, the founder of St. John's at Colchester<sup>a</sup>. Being at first an alien priory subor-

dinate to the abbey of Cluni, as Thetford was, it was often seized during the wars, and at length made denizen A.D. 1393, but subordinate to Thetford as before. Richard Fitz-William confirmed all the gifts of his grandfather Dodo, giving in addition several lands to the monks herein, "that he might thereby obtain a monachal brotherhood in their convent."

To this foundation was annexed the grange called "Le Reye."

**DEDICATION.**—To St. Mary, according to Weever; but other and better authorities say, to St. Peter and St. Paul; this is now the parochial church. To this priory appertained the neighbouring chapel of St. Margaret de Rissemere.

**CONVENT.**—A prior and two monks, Leland *Coll.* tom. i. 60. A prior and three monks *MS.* 1451, Tanner. "Prior cum duobus aliis."—*Mon. Angl.*, tom. i. 545.

**BENEFACTORS.**  
Ansered. Robert Fitz Walter, 1328.  
Sir GERALINE de Vernun, knight, confirmed the gifts of his father Ansered. Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk.  
Richard Fitz William, for the soul of his grandfather Dodo.  
Hugh Bigod, e. of Norf., bef. 1177.

| VALUATIONS.                                            |   |                            |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| Tax. Eccles. 1291                                      | { | Suffolk, (in 13 parishes)  | £ 13 11 8     |
|                                                        |   | Norfolk, (in Carlton Rode) | 0 0 6         |
|                                                        |   |                            | <hr/> 13 12 2 |
| Dugdale, Speed, and <i>Valor Eccles.</i> (clear value) |   |                            | 30 9 5        |
| Gross value . . . . .                                  |   |                            | 49 3 0        |

To Wangford priory were appropriated the churches of Rissemere *alias* Reydon with the chapel of Southwold, Covehithe or North-Hales, Wangford, and Stoven; and portions or pensions of Uggeshall and Easton Bavent<sup>b</sup>.

**GRANTEE.**—This, together with the monastery of Cluniacs at Thetford, was granted, A.D. 1540, to Thomas duke of Norfolk.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—The right honourable Lord Rous, who is proprietor of the site, lord of the manor, and patron of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul of Wangford.

Some slight traces of this religious house are visible on the south side of the church.

<sup>a</sup> At the request of Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, King Henry II., before the year 1177, confirmed to the Cluniac monastery of St. Mary in Thetford the church of St. Peter at Reydon, with all that belonged to it, in which church there were placed monks from Thetford. This gift was confirmed by Roger Bigod, after the death of his father, earl Hugh.

*Quere.*—Cannot the Doudo Asini of Leland and the Eudo Ansered of Weever be reconciled to mean the same person with Ansered father of Sir GERALINE Vernun, and Dodo grandfather of Richard Fitz-William?  
<sup>b</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII. tom. iii. p. 438.



## CLERICAL ORDERS.

## Augustine or Black Canons.

Order instituted in England A.D. 1105.

ALBORN, Alnesburne, Alensborne, Alvesbrunna (*Domesday*.) PRIORY, Cell to Woodbridge.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Colneis, in the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred belonging to the prior of Ely, in the deanery of Colneis, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk: near the river between St. Clement's in Ipswich and Nacton in the ancient parish of Hallowtree.

A small priory which seems to have been, about 1466 or later, joined and appropriated to the manor of Woodbridge, but its history is involved in obscurity.

Hugh Bigot infeoffed Albert de Novilla or Nevil in Nevil's manor in Hethel Thorp, who seems to have been concerned in the foundation of Alvesborne priory, to which he gave that manor, and the advowson of Carlton St. Mary. The revenues of this house were confirmed to the prior and canons about A.D. 1280. In 1315 the prior of Alnesbourne was returned lord of it. In 1391 Robert Brethenham prior of Alvesborne held it; and this manor remained in this priory till 1424, and then John duke of Norfolk and others purchased it and the advowson of Carlton, and 298 acres of land, of John Turnour, prior of St. Mary at Alvesbourne and the convent there, for St. Giles's hospital in Norwich. Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. v. p. 107, vol. ii. p. 761.

The endowment consisted of the churches of Halghetree or Hallowtree and Carlton St. Mary, and the manor of Alvesbourne and Nevils in Hethil.

DEDICATION.—The Blessed Virgin Mary.

## BENEFACTORS.

Robert de Belsted, 1300.  
Robert de Twait, 1300.

Albert de Neville.

## VALUATION.

|                          |                             |                          |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291 | { Suffolk, (in 14 parishes) | £ 5 8 9½                 |
|                          |                             | Norfolk, (in 8 parishes) |

Valued with Woodbridge at the Dissolution . 7 14 4

GRANTEES.—In 1530 the prior and convent of Woodbridge leased this priory of Alvesbourne, with all the lands, &c. thereunto belonging, to Thomas Alverde, gent., at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for 99 years.

In 1541, it was granted to Sir John Wingfield as part of the possessions of Woodbridge priory: and in the same year John Wingfield and Dorothea his wife are found to hold the manor, &c. of Alvesburn in tail male, by the service of a knight's fee and 4*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* rent.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, bart.

The site is now a farm house, and a barn is built upon the site of the conventual church. The inappropriate church of Halghetree is desecrated, and the whole estate is extra-parochial.

BLIBURGH, Blithbergh, Blythburgh, Blideburc (*Domesday*.) PRIORY.



Arms of St. Osyth or Chic.—Or, three ducal crowns gules, two and one.—Edmondson.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Blithing, in the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

Dugdale places this priory amongst the Premonstratensian canons, but that order was not brought into England till about A.D. 1140.

FOUNDERS.—Leland, in his *Collect.* tom. i. p. 59, says the abbot of St. Osith or Chich, in Essex, was the founder<sup>a</sup>. King Henry I.<sup>b</sup> gave the church of Bliburgh to this priory. It appears to have been no otherwise subordinate to St. Osith's abbey than that the prior was nominated by the abbot of that monastery.

Richard Beauveys, bishop of London, augmented its revenues, and is esteemed by Weever a co-founder. The prior and canons of this house held considerable possessions in the town of Dunwich.

BENEFACTORS.—Richard I., in his charters of confirmation to the canons of this house, recites the several lands and rents bestowed upon it, with the names of the several benefactors, and confirms them.

*Chart.* 23 Jan. A. R. R. Ric. I. 10.

|                                           |                                              |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Brietch and Augustine his son.            | Theodredus and Richard sons of Bricline.     |
| Godewyn Oxefort and Botilda his daughter. | Gerardus de la Mark.                         |
| Malet and Stephen his son.                | William de Cheney.                           |
| Robert brother of Malet.                  | William de Moncey.                           |
| Ulfe le Riche.                            | Mainard the priest.                          |
| Richard the Deacon.                       | Wimar the chaplain.                          |
| Snotyng the Riche.                        | Robert le Botiler.                           |
| Adwyn Kenewald.                           | Robert de Curcoun.                           |
| Bernard who married a sister of Malet.    | Roger de Coleville, and about thirty others. |

*Chart.* 18 Feb. anno prædicto Ric. I.

|                                      |                                                             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Walter son of Simon de Wenhawestune. | Walter his son.                                             |
| Sir Nicholas de Folesham.            | Ralph de Criketot, before 1200.                             |
| Roger de Cheney.                     | William Fitz-Gilbert, and about sixteen others.             |
| William son of Will. de Criketot.    |                                                             |
| Hugo de Cressy.                      | William de Cheney, temp. Hen. II.                           |
| Thomas de Hopton.                    | Walter de Sadenefeld, before 1200.                          |
| Roger his son                        | Sir John Henyngham, 1399.                                   |
| Michael de Bavent.                   | John Wolsey, 1473.                                          |
| Galfridus Capra de Bullcamp.         | John Arpingham, 1518.                                       |
| Richard de Blumville.                | The Claverings, the Nevilles, and the Swillington families. |
| William Fitz Walter of Scadenfeld.   |                                                             |

<sup>a</sup> "Abbas S. Osithæ fundator primus et modernus."

<sup>b</sup> King Henry I. founded the episcopal see and priory of Carlisle, Cirencester abbey, Merton abbey, Dunstable priory, St. Denis's priory near Southampton, Southwike or Porchester priory, Welhove priory, Reading abbey, Hyde abbey, Steventon alien priory, St. John's hospital

in Cirencester, Le Mallardry hospital in Lincoln, St. Mary Magdalen hospital in Newcastle, Windsor college, Anglesey priory in Cambridgeshire, Carlol priory in Cumberland, Colchester hospital, Takeley alien priory in Essex, Hailing alien priory in Hampshire, St. Mary and St. Julian's hospital in Thetford, and Bamburgh cell in Northumberland.



DEDICATION.—The honour of the blessed Virgin Mary.

CONVENT.—There were three canons here in 1473; five canons at the Suppression.

VALUATIONS.

|                                             |   |                            |      |    |     |
|---------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------|----|-----|
| <i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291                    | { | Suffolk, (in 37 parishes)  | £ 32 | 18 | 2½  |
|                                             |   | Norfolk, in Great Yarmouth | 1    | 6  | 0   |
|                                             |   |                            | 34   | 4  | 2½  |
| Dugdale                                     | . | .                          | 22   | 14 | 3   |
| Speed                                       | . | .                          | 48   | 8  | 10½ |
| <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , A.D. 1534     | . | .                          | 48   | 8  | 10  |
| <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , (gross value) | . | .                          | 60   | 13 | 4   |

To Bliburgh priory were appropriated the churches of Bliburgh, Bramfield, Wenhaston, Walderswic, Thorington, and Blyford, and the chapels of Melles in Suffolk and Claxton in Norfolk.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 439.

GRANTEES.—Cardinal Wolsey, A.D. 1528, obtained a bull for suppressing this priory and annexing its endowments to Ipswich college; but that design not being effected, in 1538 Sir Arthur Hopton, knight, of Westwood Lodge, obtained a grant of the priory, the manor, Hinton hall, &c.<sup>a</sup>

PRESENT PROPRIETOR.—Sir Charles Blois, bart., who is owner of the site, lord of the manor, and patron of the church of the Holy Trinity in Bliburgh.

Some portion of the priory is yet standing about 150 yards to the north-east of the parochial church. A considerable quantity of the stone from the ruins was carried to form the adjoining bridge and dam, about A.D. 1785.

SEAL of the priory of St. Osythe at Chic near Colchester, elliptical, 2½ inches long: the matrix of brass, representing the lady Osythe, standing beneath an arch, bearing her head in her hands, in allusion to the legendary tale of that saint; having before her a key, the emblem of St. Peter, and a sword, the emblem of St. Paul, behind her<sup>b</sup>.

ST. ECCE : SCE : OSYTRE · DE : CHIC : AD · CĀS · ✠

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Plate upon Kirby's Map of Suffolk. View of the priory.—Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. iii. 1772. South View of the church and priory.—Kirby. 1748. View of the Remains.—*Ancient Reliques*, vol. ii. 1813. Higham del. Greig engr.

BRICETE, Bresethe, or Bresete Magna, Brisett, Brieseta (*Domesday*.) ALIEN PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Bosmere, the deanery of Bosmere, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDER.—About A.D. 1110 in the time of King Henry I., Ralph Fitz-Brian and Emma his wife, for the health and redemption of their souls and the souls of their children, for the safety of King Henry, for the souls of their friends and for the salvation of the people of God, erected here a priory of Austin canons under the protection of Herbert de Losinga bishop of Norwich.

It was made a cell to the foreign monastery of Nobiliac, in the diocese of Lymoges and the duchy of Berry<sup>c</sup>. Brian son of Ralph the founder, for the good of his soul and those of his ancestors and successors, confirmed to the canons serving God in Bricete all the gifts of his father, with the chapel of Losa appropriated to the priory. The agreement between the prior and convent of Bricete and the prior and convent of Nobiliac, made in 1259, was renewed and confirmed by John Salmon, bishop of Norwich, A.D. 1310.

BENEFACTORS.—Almericus Peche, knight, lord of Bricete Magna, a descendant of Ralph the founder, confirmed his ancestor's gifts to the prior and canons of this house, and augmented its revenues, for the benefit of the souls of Bartholomew and Edmund his children and others.

|                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| King Henry I.                   | Confirmed by Bishop Salmon, |
| Duke of Clarence (Speed).       | 1310.                       |
| William bishop of Norwich.      | Richard Hacoun and Ann his  |
| Walter Suffield, bishop of Nor- | wife, 1346.                 |
| wich, A.D. 1250.                |                             |

To this monastery were impropriated the churches of Finborough Parva, Bricete Magna, and Wattisham.

DEDICATION.—To the honour of God, St. Mary, and the holy Confessor St. Leonard.

VALUATION.

|                          |   |                           |       |    |   |    |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------|----|---|----|
| <i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291 | { | Suffolk, (in 22 parishes) | £     | 16 | 2 | 1½ |
|                          |   | London Diocese . . . .    | 0     | 5  | 0 |    |
|                          |   |                           | <hr/> | 16 | 7 | 1½ |

The appropriated church of Bricete Magna was valued at the same time at 6*l*.

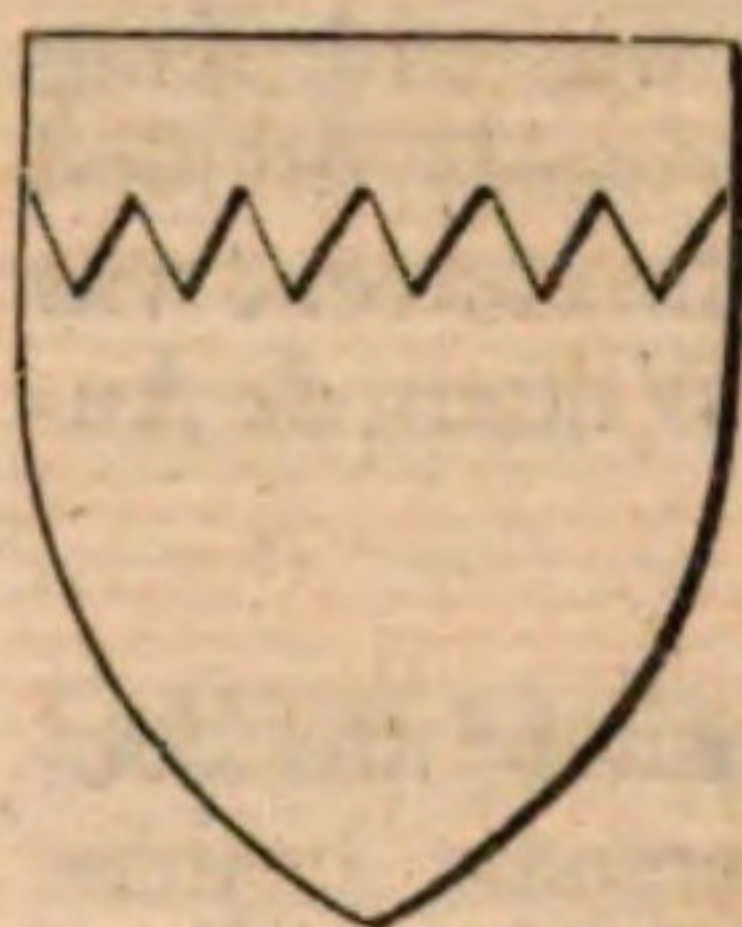
SUPPRESSED with the other alien priories, by the parliament of Leicester, 2 Hen. V.

GRANTED by King Henry VI. A.D. 1426 to King's college, Cambridge.

PRESENT OWNERS.—The provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge, who are lords of the manor, lessors of the tithes, and patrons of the church of St. Mary.

LESSEE.—Mr. George Mumford.

BUTLEY, Buttele, Butteley, Butelai, Butelea, Buthele (*Domesday*.) PRIORY.



ARMS.—The same as Glanville the founder.—Tanner. In *MS. Le Neve* there is added a crosier bendwise.



Or, a chief indented *azure*, over all in bend a crosier, the staff *gules*, the crook of the first.—Edmondson.

There are yet, in fine preservation, a series of coats of arms, placed in a large compartment, over the gateway; they are arranged in five lines, seven in each line. These are no doubt the arms of founders, patrons, and benefactors. Between each shield is a fleur de lis, and the rows begin alternately with a shield and a fleur de lis.

First row.

- |   |                                              |
|---|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | An eagle displayed, with two heads.          |
| 2 | Fifteen fleurs de lis, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.        |
| 3 | Bury Abbey?                                  |
| 4 | Three crowns.                                |
| 5 | The Crucifixion.                             |
| 6 | Quarterly, France, 3 lis, and England.       |
| 7 | Quarterly, a lion rampant, 2 and 3 a castle. |
| 8 | 3 battle-axes or halberds, 2 and 1.          |

Second row.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 3 | Vere.                    |
| 9 | Bohun, earl of Hereford. |

<sup>a</sup> Hinton Grange was valued at 10*l*. per annum at the Dissolution.

<sup>b</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 446.

<sup>c</sup> *Prynne's Papal Usurpations*, vol. iii. p. 682, 707.



|             |                         |                                                     |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 10          |                         | A fess between six cross crosslets.                 |
| 11          |                         | Three lions rampant.                                |
| 12          | Warren, earl of Surrey. | Chequy.                                             |
| 13          |                         | 3 lions passant in a bordure.                       |
| 14          | Clare.                  | 3 chevronells.                                      |
| Third row.  |                         |                                                     |
| 15          | Fitz-Walter.            | A fess between two chevrons.                        |
| 16          |                         | Semi de lis, a lion rampant debruised by a bendlet. |
| 17          |                         | 2 bars, in chief three roundlets.                   |
| 18          | Mortimer.               |                                                     |
| 19          | Albini?                 | A lion rampant.                                     |
| 20          | Roos?                   | 3 water bougets, 2 and 1.                           |
| 21          | Bigod?                  | A lion rampant.                                     |
| Fourth row. |                         |                                                     |
| 22          | Tiptoft?                | A saltire engrailed.                                |
| 23          |                         | 3 roses, 2 and 1.                                   |
| 24          | Huntingfeld.            | On a fess, three roundlets.                         |
| 25          | Mowbray?                | A lion rampant.                                     |
| 26          | Ufford.                 | A fess.                                             |
| 27          |                         |                                                     |
| 28          | Jernegan.               | Three round buckles.                                |
| Fifth row.  |                         |                                                     |
| 29          |                         | 3 Inescucheons.                                     |
| 30          |                         | Fretty.                                             |
| 31          | Norwich Priory?         | A plain cross.                                      |
| 32          | Glanville.              | A chief indented.                                   |
| 33          | Braham.                 | A cross flory.                                      |
| 34          |                         | A fess nebulée between 3 escallops.                 |
| 35          |                         | Three inescucheons, 2 and 1.                        |

**SITUATION.**—Within the hundred of Plomesgate; but the conventual church is in the hundred of Loes, the liberty of St. Ethelred, belonging to the prior of Ely, the deanery of Loes or Loose, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDER.**—Ranulph or Randal de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, and founder of Leiston abbey, *temp.* Hen. II. A.D. 1171<sup>a</sup>.—*Mon. Angl.* vol. ii. 245. By Bertha his wife, the daughter of Theobald de Valoins, lord of Parham, he held the lands called Brockhouse, on which the priory was afterwards built, in frank marriage. On his removal from office, he joined the crusades, and was with King Richard I. at the siege of Acre, having previously divided all his lands between his three daughters<sup>b</sup>. The convent was repaired or rebuilt, some time afterwards, by William de Auberville.

**BENEFACTORS.**—This priory was enriched by the contributions of a number of noble and pious persons: besides great possessions in Suffolk and Norfolk, it had an interest in, or the patronage of, 11 churches in the latter county, 23 or more churches and chapels appropriated in Suffolk, one in Lincolnshire, two in Essex, and one in London; 14 or more manors, two rabbit warrens, and a mill at Chesilford.

|                                                                           |                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Sir William de Auberville, and Matilda his wife, daughter of the founder. | William Turbus, bishop of Norwich, before 1174. |
| Hugh de Auberville, and his son William de Auberville, 1235.              | John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich, 1180.        |
|                                                                           | Harvey Walter, before 1189.                     |

John de Gissing.  
Confirmed by two charters of King Richard I.  
John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, before 1214.  
The lady Margery de Cheney or Cressy, about 1217.  
Thomas de Hastings.  
Roger Niger, and Stephen Gravesend, bishops of London.  
Walter de Constantiis, and St. Hugh, bishops of Lincoln.  
Richard Monachus, Hubert Walter and John Peckham, archbishops of Canterbury.

Pope Urban V. about 1364 empowered the prior of Butley to excommunicate all who should withhold any of the possessions of the priory of Mountjoy in Norfolk<sup>c</sup>.

**DEDICATION.**—The priory and church were both dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary: here were also the chapels of St. Anne, St. Peter and St. Paul, All Saints, and St. Sigismund.

**CONVENT.**—The commendator and eight regular canons signed the surrender A.D. 1539.

#### VALUATIONS.

|                                                 |   |                           |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291                        | { | Suffolk, (in 61 parishes) | £ 89 5 1½ |
|                                                 |   | Norfolk, (in 6 parishes)  | 4 19 10½  |
|                                                 |   | Diocese of Lincoln . . .  | 5 12 0    |
|                                                 |   |                           | 99 17 0   |
| <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> 1534, (clear value) |   |                           | 318 17 2¾ |
| Dugdale and Speed, the same.                    |   |                           |           |

The valuation of 1534 may be thus stated:

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Spirituals   | £ 122 10 7 |
| Temporals    | 265 13 10¼ |
| Gross rental | 388 4 5½   |
| Outgoings    | 69 7 2½    |
| Clear value  | 318 17 2¾  |

According to the foundation deed of Ralph de Glanville the founder of Butley priory, twenty shillings each *per annum* were assigned to two persons serving God in the appropriated church of Gedgrave in Suffolk.

The appropriated rectory of West Somerton in Norfolk was charged with the annual sum of 10*l.* to pay and to find food and clothing for two canons in the monastery of Butley, who should celebrate divine worship for the souls of Ralph Glanville and his father and mother, and also of all the faithful deceased, according to the foundation deed.

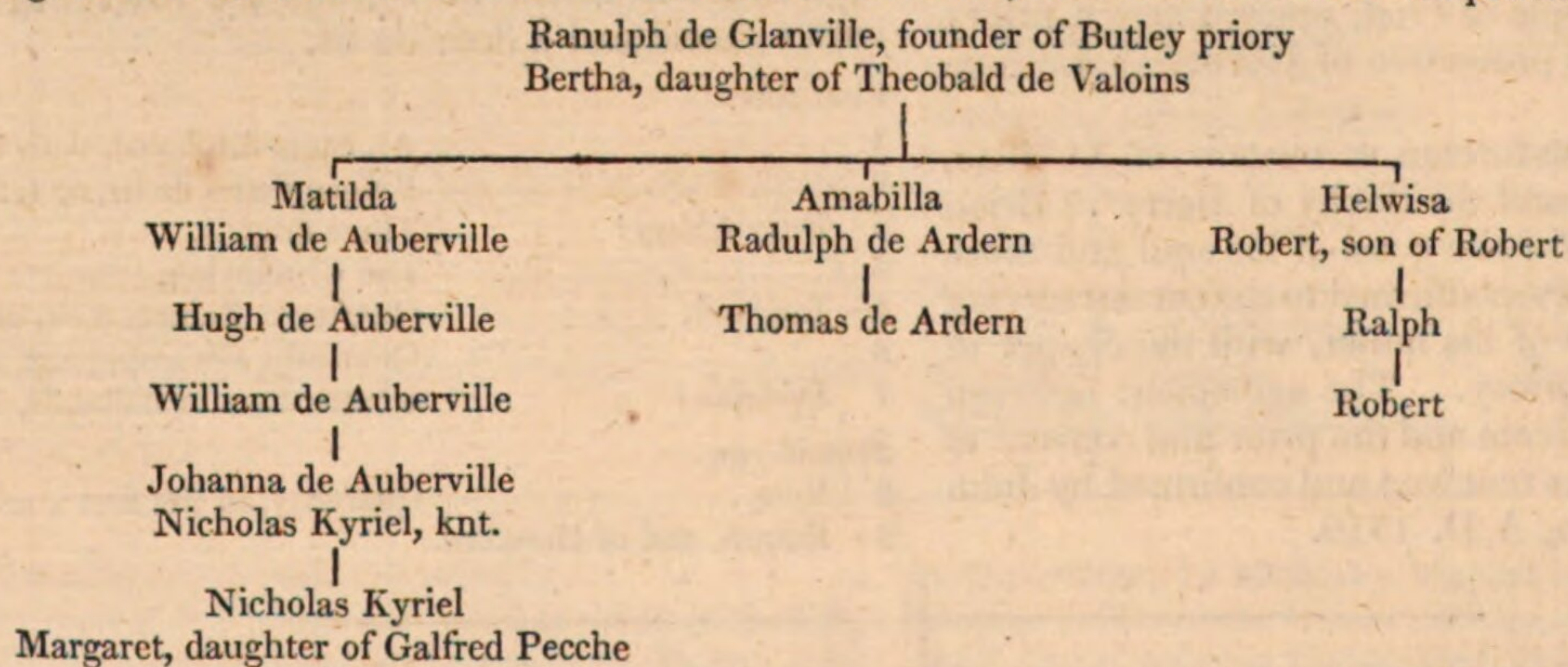
By virtue of the same foundation certain alms were distributed to poor persons on seven festivals in the year, amounting to 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*, chargeable on some lands at Chesilford in Suffolk.

There was also a distribution of alms, at the monastery, to another class of poor people, to the annual amount of 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

**GRANTEES.**—Thomas duke of Norfolk, 1540, and June 3

<sup>a</sup> The year in which St. Thomas of Canterbury was killed.

<sup>b</sup> The following table contains the names of the descendants of the founder, who were benefactors and patrons of the priory.



<sup>c</sup> 1 Hen. IV. 1399 the prior of Butley was found to hold the fourth part of a knight's fee in Claxthorpe in Norfolk of Thomas de Mowbray

duke of Suffolk.—*Inquisitiones post Mortem*.



1544 William Forthe of Hadleigh, esq., in consideration of the sum of 910*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

**PRESENT POSSESSORS.**—The trustees of lord Rendlesham. Much of this monastery is preserved; the gate-house is nearly entire.

**SEAL** large, elliptical 3½ inches long, the Virgin crowned, seated beneath a canopy, having the infant Jesus in her left hand, and a sceptre in her right hand; an angel on each side censing her; the prior on his knees, praying, at the bottom of the seal; and around it,

❖ S : E7 ❖ ===== MARIE : DE : BVTTELE ❖

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—East View, S. and N. Buck. 1738.  
View of Butley priory,—Kirby's Map.  
Ditto Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. iii.  
Ditto *Beauties of England and Wales*. 1812.  
Ditto the *Excursions thro' Suffolk*. 1819.

CHIPLEY, Chippele. PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—Within the hundred of Risbridge, the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund belonging to the abbot of Bury, the deanery of Clare, the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and the parish of Poslingford<sup>a</sup>.

**FOUNDATION.**—Of this religious house nothing decisive appears to be known, otherwise than as a small priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, which being ruined in the buildings, and not exceeding 10*l.* *per annum*, was conveyed by Walter Lyhart, bishop of Norwich, A.D. 1468, to the dean and chapter of the college of Stoke next Clare, who were patrons of the same.—Tanner.

Lands in Clopton and Denardeston belonged to it in 1234.  
“*Escaet. Suff.* 17 Ed. III. 1343 *de maner. de Chipley ad inveniend. ii canonicos regulares, ex concess. Ricardi Norman.*”

**DEDICATION.**—The blessed Virgin Mary.

**VALUATION.**  
*Tax. Eccles.* 1291 { Suffolk, (in 3 parishes) . . . £ 3 18 6  
London Diocese . . . . . 0 0 10  
3 19 4

Valued with Stoke at the Dissolution.  
The chapel of Chippele, belonging to the priory of Chippele, stands in the *Tax. Eccles.* at 1*l.*

**GRANTEES.**—John Cheeke and Walter Mildmay 1548?

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—This estate has hitherto been in the Vernon family. Sir Robert Harland, bart. is the present proprietor in right of his wife. The priory has been converted into a farm house, and is yet partially remaining. The conventual church or chapel, which was built of stone, was entirely demolished in the year 1818; previously to which it was appropriated to the purpose of a cow-house. Many human bones and some stone coffins were disturbed by the workmen, at this time, in digging about the cemetery.

The demesnes of the priory of Chipley appear to have occupied upwards of 200 acres of a wet and poor soil.

DODNASH, Dodness, Dudenasch, Dode-  
neys, Todenes (*Domesday*), in Bentley.  
PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—Within the hundred of Samford, in the

<sup>a</sup> Chipley is “a hamlet of Clare” according to Kirby; but this author appears to have confounded Chipley with Chilton, an adjoining hamlet, where are still the remains of a chapel which was served by one of the canons of Chipley priory.  
<sup>b</sup> *Inquisitiones post Mortem*.  
<sup>c</sup> Blomefield, vol. iii. 84.

deanery of Samford, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the parish of Bentley St. Mary.

**FOUNDATION.**—A small priory said to be founded by one Wymarus (*MS.* Ashmol.) or by the ancestors of the earls of Norfolk (Weever) to whom the patronage belonged from the time of King Edw. I. until the Dissolution.

“Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Suffolk, 1 Hen. IV. 1399, held on the day of his death, in his demesne as of fee tallied in the county of Suffolk, of our sovereign lord Richard II. late king of England, the advowson of the priory of Dodnash<sup>b</sup>.”

This priory was endowed with the tithe of barley in Falkenham in Colneis, 320 acres of land in Hemingston, Codenham, &c., 280 acres in Burstall, Bramford, &c., granted by Roger de Wolveston, a house and 39 acres of land in Bergholt, and free warren, rents, and lands in 15 parishes.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Mary—*Registr. Norwic.*  
“To Jesus Christ and his Mother.”—Weever.

**VALUATIONS.**  
*Tax. Eccles.* 1291 { Suffolk, (in 14 parishes) £ 19 15 9  
Norfolk, (in Gillingham) . . . 0 3 8  
19 19 5  
Dugdale and Speed . . . . . 42 18 8½  
Not mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

**CONVENT.**—A prior and three canons.

**GRANTEES.**—It was suppressed A.D. 1524, and granted by the king in the following year to cardinal Wolsey as part of the endowment of his college at Ipswich. Upon the cardinal's fall it was granted to Thomas Alverde, 1531.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—Benjamin Keane, esq.

By a deed, now in my possession, dated at Dodnash, 23d Edw. III. A.D. 1349, it appears that, in that year, Henry, prior of the church of St. Mary of Dodenash and the canons there, granted lands in fee farm to Ralph Lamburn and Margaret his wife; this grant was sealed by both parties and witnessed by Hugh le Penna, John Copin, Richard Curtays, and others.

HERINGFLEET, Herlyngflete, Herlinga-  
flet (*Domesday*), or St. Olave. PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—Within the hundred of Lothingland, the deanery of Lothingland, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the parish of Heringfleet.

**FOUNDER.**—Roger Fitz-Osbert of Somerley erected this priory near the ancient ferry across the river Waveney, and the present bridge of St. Olave, about the beginning of the long reign of Henry III.; perhaps earlier, for Roger Fitz-Osbert flourished in the time of King John, but did not die till 1239. He gave to this house forty acres of land in Tibenham, and bequeathed his body to be buried in the conventual church. Peter his son gave the advowson of Witlingham, and was also buried in the priory church in 1275, as was Beatrix his wife in 1278<sup>c</sup>.

To this monastery were appropriated the churches of Herlyngflete, and a portion of the rectory and the advowson of Burgh in Suffolk (“*habet jus patronatus ecclesie de Borowcastel in com. Suff.*”—*Mon. Angl.* tom. i. 545. Leland, *Coll.* tom. i. 59), and the churches of Hales and Witlingham in Norfolk.

**BENEFACTORS.**  
Osbert de Dagworth. The Jernegans of Somerley<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> The Jernegans became owners of St. Olave and Somerley as early as the year 1230, by the marriage of Sir Walter Jernegan with Isabel, heiress of Sir Peter Fitz-Osbert of Somerley, and from that year Somerley was the capital seat of the Jernegans. The Jernegans of Cossey are a younger branch of this family.



Peter Fitz-Osbert, son of the founder, 1250.

Roger de Burgh, 1269.

Ralph de Chedgrave and Emma his wife, 1275.

Ralph son of William le Ferya.

Stephen de Astley, 1300.

Roger, son of Peter Fitz-Osbert, 1305.

Sir George Felbrigge, knt., 1372.

John Jernegan, esq., of Somerley, and Agnes his wife, were buried in St. Mary's chapel in the priory of St. Olave about the year 1470.

**DEDICATION.**—To the honour of the Virgin Mary, and St. Olave the king and martyr.

A conventual church and chapel of St. Mary.

**CONVENT.**—A prior and six or seven canons.

#### VALUATIONS.

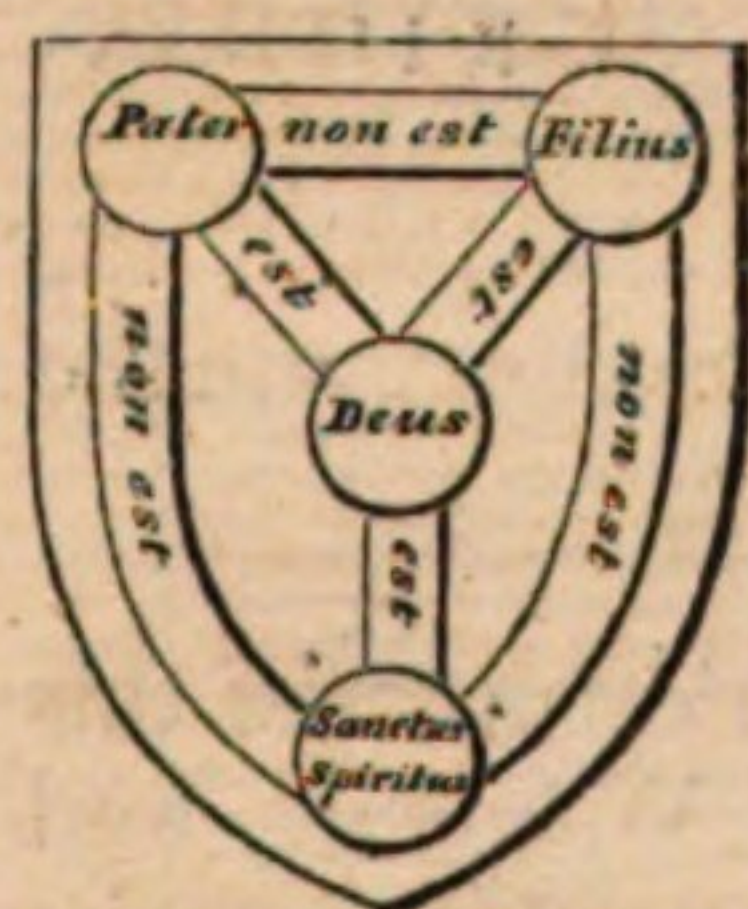
|                                                 |                           |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291                        | Norfolk, (in 13 parishes) | £ 2 19 11 |
|                                                 | Suffolk, (in 14 parishes) | 12 4 7½   |
|                                                 |                           | 15 4 6¾   |
| <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> 1534, (clear value) |                           | 49 11 7   |
| Dugdale and Speed, the same.                    |                           |           |

**GRANTEES.**—A.D. 1546, Jan. 26, Henry Jernegan or Jernyngham, esq. and Frances his wife, for the consideration of 92*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* About the middle of the last century the site of this house, and nearly the whole of the parish which belonged to it, passed from the Bacon family to Hill Mussenden esq., and from him to his brother Carteret, who had taken the name of Leathes<sup>a</sup>.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—Anthony Merry, esq., in right of Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Leathes, wife of John Leathes, esq.

The remains of the priory were principally taken down in 1784. After the Dissolution, the patronage of the rectory came to the Crown.

### IPSWICH, GYPESPIC, Yppiswiche, Gyp- pewic, Gipeuuid, Gepeswiz (*Domesday*). Trinity or Christ's church. PRIORY.



Azure, a Trinity argent.—Gipp's Suffolk collections MS.

**SITUATION.**—Within the franchise and liberty of Ipswich, the deanery of Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the parish of St. Margaret, in the church of the Holy Trinity.

**FOUNDER.**—This church was originally parochial; and before the year 1177 a priory of Austin canons was founded or chiefly endowed herein by Norman Gastrode fil. Eadnothi, Ernoldus, and Fulco, canons here, and Simon fil. Osborni. The church and offices being nearly destroyed by fire, they were rebuilt by the munificence of John de Oxford, bishop of Norwich, before A.D. 1200, or 1190. They stood near St. Margaret's church-yard. To this monastery were appropriated the advowsons, medieties, or portions, of the churches of St. Lawrence, St. Mary at Tower, St. Mary at Elms, St. Saviour, St. John Baptist, St. Margaret, Trinity, and St. Michael, in Ipswich; Tudenham, Mourningthorpe, Bentley, Higham, Foxhall, Willisham, Preston, Mendham, Rushmere, and Lecham; a mill in Hagenford: a fold-course

and pasturage for 400 sheep; free warren in 11 or more parishes; 140 acres of marsh in Moulton and Reedham; and manors, lands, and rents in many other parishes.

**BENEFACTORS** mentioned in the charter of King John 1203.

Hervey de Dodneis, before 1177.

Hugh Bigod earl of Norfolk, 1177.

Robert de Vere, before 1177.

King Henry II.

Hubert de Munchensi.

Matilda de Munchensi, his mother, before 1200.

Albert Grelli, before 1203.

Anketil de Messange, bef. 1204.

Hugo de Derneford, before 1204.

Stephen de Bello Campo or Beauchamp, before 1204.

Walter de Risbef, before 1204.

Ada de Derneford, and Hugh her son, before 1204.

Stephen son of Brithric, bef. 1204.

William Talemache, before 1204.

King Richard I. A.D. 1193 gave the patronage of this church to Bishop Lyhart and his successors.

Osbert de Reimes, before 1204.

Ernulfus Ruffus or Rous—and about 55 others named in King John's charter.

#### Other benefactors.

Langeline, wife of the founder.

Dame Joan Filian, buried here.

William de Arches and Eve his wife, 1226.

Sir Thomas de Nedham, 1227.

John de Rushmere, 1235.

William de Burgh, 1360.

Benedictson of Serlo de Mendham.

In the church were buried the bodies of Norman, the founder, and Langeline his wife.

**DEDICATION.**—The Holy Trinity.

**CONVENT.**—A prior and six or seven canons.

#### VALUATIONS.

*Tax. Ecclesiastica*, 1291 (in 49 parishes) . . £ 47 17 4½

*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1534 (clear value) . . 88 6 9

Speed and Dugdale, the same.

*Liber Val.* and *Valor Eccles.* (gross value) . 119 16 2

36*s.* were annually distributed to the poor on the anniversary or obit of the founder.

**GRANTEES.**—At the request of Cardinal Wolsey, it was suppressed, and the revenues applied towards founding his two intended colleges at Oxford and Ipswich.

21 March 1544 it was granted to Sir Thomas Pope, knt.

The manor of Bentley, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, was granted A.D. 1544 to Lionel Talmache.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—The Rev. Charles Fonnereau.

On the site of this priory, since its dissolution, a spacious mansion called Christ-church has been erected.

### IPSWICH, PRIORY of St. Peter and St. Paul.

**SITUATION.**—Contiguous to the churchyard of the parish of St. Peter in the town, and within the liberties of Ipswich, in the deanery of Ipswich and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDERS.**—"The ancestors of Thomas de Lacy and Alice his wife," in the reign of Henry II. The churches of St. Edmund à Pountney, St. Austin, St. Mildred, St. Nicholas, St. Clement, St. Mary at Kay, St. Peter, and Thurstleton, in Ipswich, and of Cretingham, Crew, Wherstead, Dokesworth; and the manors of St. Peter in Ipswich, Harrold in Burstall, St. Peter in Cretingham, and Hintlesham, and the tithes of St. Matthew's in Ipswich, Letheringham, Thorp, &c. with revenues in many other parishes, were impropriated to this priory.

#### BENEFACTORS.

William de Bodevilla or Boville, 1254.

Roger de Badele and William his brother.

Clement Burgensis de Gippewico, 1262, who gave rents in Ipswich

to sustain certain lights at the altar of the Blessed Mary in the church of this priory.

Gerard de Wachesham, 1207.

Sir Richard de Brewse and Alice his wife, 1276.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Peter and St. Paul.

<sup>a</sup> Gillingwater's *Historical Account of Lothlingland*, p. 41.



CONVENT.—A small monastery, afterwards a college.

## VALUATIONS.

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica* 1291, (in 54 parishes) £ 46 0 11  
Valued in 1534 as a college.

GRANTEES.—Dugdale places this priory amongst those aliens which were suppressed by the statute of Leicester 2 Hen. V. 1414.—*Mon. Angl.* i. 1036: he is certainly mistaken, or it was again restored.

It was suppressed 6 March 1527 by Cardinal Wolsey; he founded instead of it a college to the honour of the Virgin Mary.—See the account of the college of Ipswich.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Dykes Alexander, esq.

No part of this priory is now remaining. It stood contiguous to the church of St. Peter, and the site occupied six acres at the Dissolution.

IXWORTH, Ikesworth, Yxworth, Icsewrda  
(*Domesday*). PRIORY.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Blackbourne, the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund belonging to the abbot of Bury, the deanery of Blackbourne, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

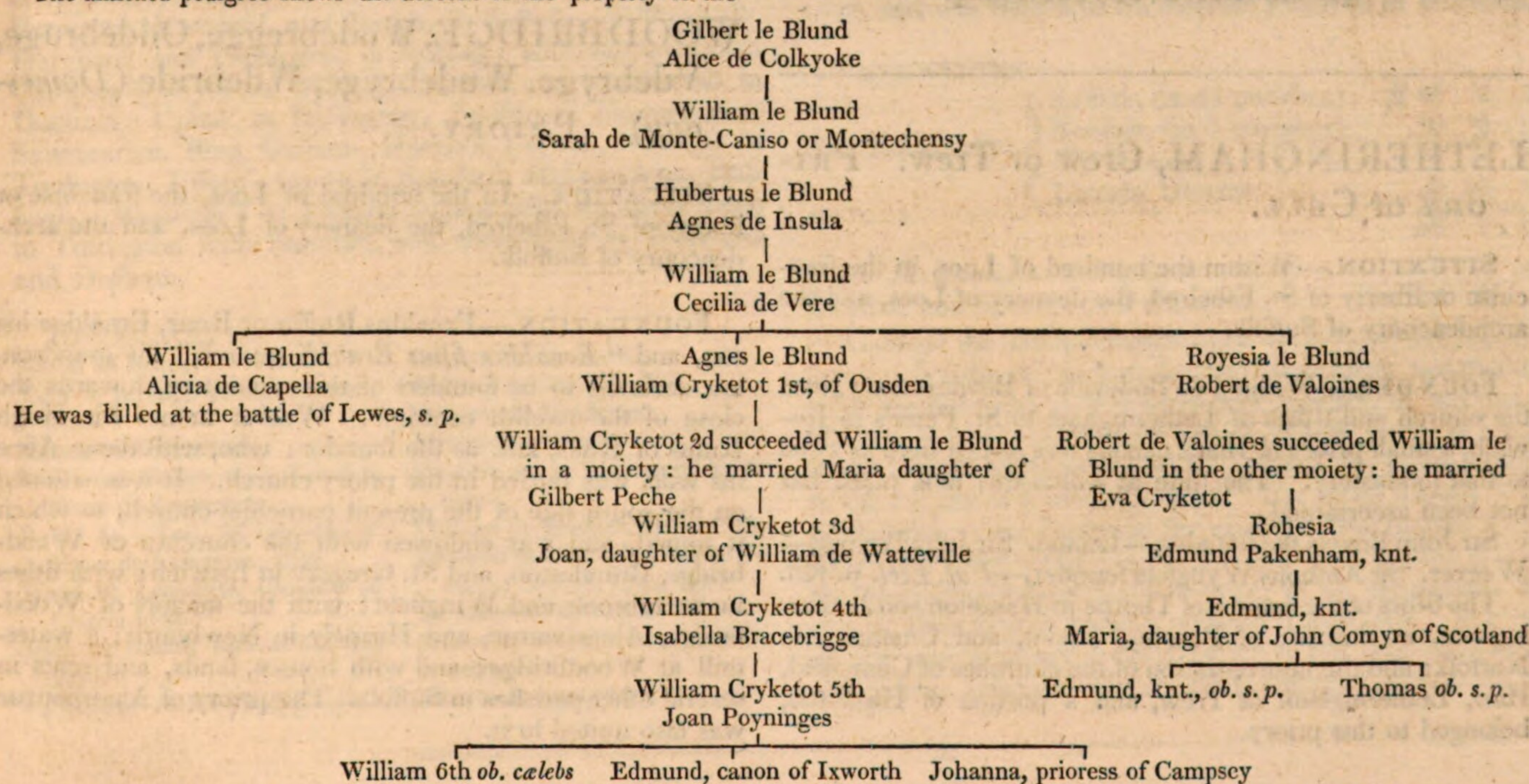
FOUNDATION.—It was built near the parish church about the year 1100, and was endowed by Gilbert de Blount, Blund, or Blunt, lord of Ixworth, who came over with William the bastard. Being soon after destroyed, during the civil wars, William Blunt, who succeeded his father the founder, rebuilt and reendowed the house, but not precisely in the same situation. The latter site occupied about 30 acres of land in the hands of the prior and convent at the Dissolution.

It was endowed with rectories, advowsons, or portions, of nine churches in Suffolk<sup>a</sup>, and one in Norfolk<sup>b</sup>, with manors in Ixworth, Ashfield, Badwell Ash, Hunston, Ixworth Thorp, Sapeston, Walsham, Norton, Downham, and Wyken, and with 80 acres in Downham by Brandon, 3 messuages, and 360 acres of land in Hunston, Langham, &c., and a mill at Ixworth.

<sup>a</sup> *Valor Eccles.* p. 482.

<sup>b</sup> Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. iii. p. 6.

<sup>c</sup> The annexed pedigree shows the descent of the property of the



<sup>d</sup> The valuation of Speed is probably incorrect.

<sup>e</sup> This priory is classed with those of the Benedictine order in Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 532.



franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, the deanery of Sudbury, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDATION.**—All that appears to be at present known of this priory is, that it was founded before the year 1190, as Sir Nigel de Riffley, knt. occurs as a benefactor at that period. Edmund earl of Kent had the advowson of the church, of the gift of Edward III. Thomas de Burgo is said to have founded an hospital or free chapel of St. Mary and St. Anthony here, previously to the year 1218, Geoffrey de Burgo his brother, archdeacon of Norwich, being witness to the grants, which were confirmed by Pope Honorius A.D. 1219. This hospital, a few years after its foundation, seems to have been converted into a priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, by Nesta de Cokefeld, who after the death of her husband, Thomas de Burgo, gave to the canons here the churches of Kersey and Lellesey (Linsey), the former of which was appropriated to the use of the canons by Thomas de Blundeville, 7th bishop of Norwich, A.D. 1227.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Nesta de Cockfeld, widow of Thomas de Burgo, 1219. of the chaplain of Leseia.  
John de Bello-Campo.  
William, son of Richard, brother

The grant of Nesta de Cockfeld specifies the messuage late the hospital, and 30 acres of land adjoining; and the tithes of the mills of Cockfeld, Semere, Lelesey, and Kersey, to sustain the lights in the church of St. Anthony: 3 acres were added by Thomas de Burgo.

**DEDICATION.**—To God, St. Mary, and the blessed St. Anthony.

#### VALUATION.

|                          |                                  |          |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291 | { Norfolk, (in 3 parishes) . . . | £ 0 8 0  |
|                          | { Suffolk, (in 9 parishes) . . . | 24 6 10  |
|                          |                                  | 24 14 10 |

**GRANTEES.**—Granted by Henry de Grey, lord Powis, A.D. 1533, to King's college in Cambridge.

**PRESENT OWNERS.**—The provost and fellows of King's college Cambridge, who are patrons of the church of St. Mary, and lessors of the priory estate.

**LESSEE.**—Richard Newman, esq.

In the *Mon. Angl.* tom. i. 533, is an engraving of the seal of Neste de Cocfeld attached to her grant to this priory: the original is now amongst the evidences of King's college Cambridge. It is an oval seal, representing a cock, and this inscription round it:

✠ SIGIL · NESTE : DE : COCFELD ✠

### LEATHERINGHAM, Crew or Trew. PRIORY OR CELL.

**SITUATION.**—Within the hundred of Loes, in the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred, the deanery of Loes, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDER.**—William de Bodevilla or Bovile having given the church and tithes of Letheringham to St. Peter's in Ipswich, a small priory of Black canons was settled here as a cell to that monastery. The time at which this took place has not been ascertained.

Sir John Boyle the founder,—Leland. Sir John Boynet,—Weever. Sir Anthony Wyngfeld founder,—*Val. Eccl.* p. 423.

The tithes of the manors of Thorpe in Hasketon and Letheringham, in Suffolk; of Bawsey, Leziat, and Cuthorp, in Norfolk; and the impropriation of the churches of Charsfield, Hoo, Letheringham or Trew, and a portion of Hasketon, belonged to this priory.

**DEDICATION.**—The blessed Virgin Mary.

#### BENEFACTORS.

|                            |                                                        |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| The Boville family.        | Margery, relict of Thos. Hardes-                       |
| The Naunton family.        | hall, 1383.                                            |
| The Wingfield family.      | Margery Russel, 1397.                                  |
| Thomas de Wingfield, 1378. | John duke of Norfolk, and Catherine his duchess, 1475. |

**CONVENT.**—A prior and three or four canons.—Leland, *Collect.* tom. i. 60. "*Prioratus, tres tantum in domo.*"—*Mon. Angl.* tom. i. 545.

#### VALUATIONS.

|                                                            |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Taxatio Ecclesiastica</i> 1291, (in 19 parishes) . . .  | £ 4 6 0½ |
| <i>Valor Eccles.</i> 1534, (22 parishes)—clear value . . . | 26 18 5  |
| Dugdale and Speed, the same.                               |          |
| <i>Valor Eccles.</i> (gross value) . . . . .               | 32 13 4  |

Previously to the Dissolution there were 20 acres of arable land, 30 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of meadow, attached to the site of the priory, in the occupation of the prior, valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**GRANTEES.**—Sir Anthony Wingfield, at the Dissolution. Elizabeth Naunton his third daughter, 1553.

The priory was converted into a mansion *temp.* Jac. I. by Sir Robert Naunton. The conventual church contained some splendid monuments, sepulchral brasses, and portraits of the Naunton, the Boville, and Wingfield families, now destroyed or defaced.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—Andrew Arcedeckne, esq.

**PRIORY SEAL.**—Oval: the Virgin, crowned, seated under a canopy upon a throne, having the infant Jesus in her right hand, and a sceptre in her left; at the base are the arms of Sir William de Boville the founder, quartered with Wingfield. The legend

✠ Sigill · cōe · pōr · & · cōuēt · ecclie · bē · m · de · letheringhām. ✠  
Hawes's *MS. History of Loes Hundred.*

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—Two Engravings of Figures in the Conventual Church. Nichols's *Leicestershire*.

Plates of Brasses and Monuments, in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. ix, x, xi. See also Gough's *Camden*, vol. ii. p. 187.

Etching of Brass plate on the tomb of Sir Anthony Wingfield. J. S. Cotman's *Sepulchral Brasses*.

### WOODBIDGE, Wodebregge, Oddebruge, Vdebryge, Wudebryge, Wdebride (*Domesday*). PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Loes, the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred, the deanery of Loes, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—Ernaldus Ruffus or Rous, Ernaldus his son, and "*Ernaldus filius Ernaldi secundi*," his grandson, are declared to be founders of this monastery, towards the close of the twelfth century<sup>a</sup>. Weever names Sir Hugh Rufus or Rous, knt. as the founder; who, with dame Alice his wife, was buried in the priory church. It was situated on the south side of the present parochial church, to which it joined, and was endowed with the churches of Woodbridge, Brandeston, and St. Gregory in Ipswich; with tithes in Stradbrook and Wingfield; with the manors of Woodbridge, Alnesbourne, and Haspely in Newbourn; a water-mill at Woodbridge; and with houses, lands, and rents in several other parishes in Suffolk. The priory of Alnesbourne was also united to it.

<sup>a</sup> "----- Rufforde fundator, postea Hanserde."—Leland, *Collect.* vol. i.



BENEFACTORS, who were for the most part buried in the priory church.

|                                                                         |                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dame Alice, wife of the founder.                                        | Sir Nicholas Wayland and dame Beatrice.                                           |
| Ernaldus his grandson, 1202; and seven others of this name.             | Sir Robert de Ufford and Cecily his wife.                                         |
| Sir Richard and Alice de Brews, 1266; and thirteen others of this name. | Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk.                                                |
| Sir Thomas de Weyland, 1290; and four others of this name.              | Lady Margaret his wife, before 1369.                                              |
| Henry duke of Lancaster, <i>temp.</i> Edw. III.                         | Sir William de Ufford, 2d earl of Suffolk, and lady Isabel his wife, before 1382. |
| Sir William de Lowdham, knight.                                         | Dame Maud Henaud, countess of —.                                                  |
| Sir Will. Rous and dame Isabel.                                         | Sir Arnald Rous and dame Isabel.                                                  |
| Sir Giles Rous.                                                         | Sir Robert Brews and dame Ela his wife.                                           |
| Joan St. Philibert, daughter of the earl of Suffolk.                    | Sir Robert Wayland.                                                               |
| Sir Giles Brews.                                                        | Sir Herbert Weyland.                                                              |
| Sir John Brews and dame Agnes.                                          | William Brews, esq.                                                               |
| Robert Rendlesham.                                                      | Sir John Shardelow and Eliz. his wife.                                            |
| Sir Thomas Brews and his two wives.                                     |                                                                                   |

DEDICATION.—The honour of the blessed Virgin Mary.

CONVENT.—Prior and five or six canons of St. Austin, one of whom was to celebrate daily in the priory church for the souls of Richard de Brews and Alice his wife.

The prior and five canons subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534.

VALUATIONS.

|                                                     |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Taxatio Ecclesiastica</i> 1291, (in 29 parishes) | £ 24 6 4          |
| <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> 1534, (clear value)     | . . 50 3 5½       |
| Dugdale and Speed, the same.                        |                   |
| Gross value                                         | . . . . . 58 13 0 |

By the return *temp.* Hen. VIII., 6s. is deducted for one quarter of corn annually distributed in alms to the poor, for the souls of the founders.

GRANTEES.—Sir John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife, A.D. 1541; and in 1576 to Thomas Seckford, esq.

PRESENT OWNER.—Admiral William Carthew.

Austin Nuns of the Order of Fontevrault.

Instituted A.D. 1100.—Introduced into England before 1161.

CAMPSEY, Campess, Caumpes, Campeseia (*Domesday*). NUNNERY and CHANTRY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Loes, the liberty and franchise of St. Ethelred, the deanery of Loes, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDERS<sup>a</sup>.—Theobald de Valoines, before A.D. 1195, gave his estate at Campsey to his two sisters Joan and Agnes, for the purpose of founding a monastery wherein they and other pious women might live to the service of God. Accordingly this design was put in execution, and Joan de Valoines was the first prioress, the institution receiving considerable acquisitions from subsequent benefactors.

Maud de Lancaster, countess of Ulster, in 1348 founded herein a chantry or college, which was afterwards removed to Rokehall in Brusyard, in 1354.

This monastery was endowed with the appropriate churches of Wykham, St. James in Tunstall, Carleton, Loudham, Bing, Pettistree, Bredfield, and Burgh, in Suffolk; of Tunstede, Hargham, and Tottington, in Norfolk: with the manors of Campsey<sup>b</sup>, Wykham Market, Overhall and Netherhall in Dedham; Uphall in Hillington; Swiftlyng, Thorney near Stowmarket, Bing, Gelham, Harpool, Carlton, Stranges in Tottington, Ufford's manor in Stanford, Helmingham, Dallingho, Blomville's at Parham;—pasturage for 1300 sheep in Tottington with Stanford, and water-mills at Wickham and Dedham.

BENEFACTORS.

|                                                         |                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Simon de Bruna.                                         | Stephen de Loudham.                                           |
| John le Strange of Hunstanton, 1195.                    | Richard de Amundeville.                                       |
| Bishop Suffield, 1256.                                  | William de Loudham.                                           |
| William de Burgo, 1st husband of Maud de Lancaster.     | Elizabeth de Burgo.                                           |
| Ralph de Ufford, 2d husband of Maud de Lancaster, 1332. | Stephen, son of William de Loudham.                           |
| Maud de Lancaster, countess of Ulster, 1345.            | William de Braham, about 1373.                                |
| John de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, 1346.                  | Edmund de Ufford, brother to the earl of Suffolk, about 1374. |
| Sir Thomas de Hereford, knight.                         | Sir Edmund de Ufford, 1389.                                   |
|                                                         | Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, 1400.                      |
|                                                         | John le Strange, 1417.                                        |

|                                                         |                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sir Robert Willoughby, knight, and Christopher his son. | Elizabeth Wolfreton, about 1417. |
| Lady Anne Waylond.                                      | Margery Felbrygg, after 1419.    |
|                                                         | Matilda de Ufford.               |

A license was granted to John de Framlingham, clerk, A.D. 1332, to give the manor and advowson of the church of Carleton by Kelshall to the prioress and nuns of Campess, to find three chaplains to celebrate in the church of Carleton for the soul of Alice de Henaud. The church of Burgh was given to this nunnery, on condition that it should find some chaplains to celebrate in that church for the soul of Ralph de Ufford.

DEDICATION.—The honour of God, and the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary.

The chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas. The church was styled "the collegiate church of the nunnery of Campesse."

CONVENT.—A prioress and nineteen nuns previously to the Dissolution. Elizabeth Buttry, the last prioress, died 1543, and was buried in St. Stephen's church in Norwich.

VALUATIONS.

|                          |                                                 |               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Tax. Eccles.</i> 1291 | Suffolk, (in 45 parishes)                       | £ 45 2 7¼     |
|                          | Norfolk, (in 7 parishes)                        | . 10 9 2½     |
|                          | Ely Diocese . . . . .                           | 0 6 0         |
|                          | Lincoln Diocese . . . . .                       | 0 10 0        |
|                          |                                                 | 56 7 9¼       |
|                          | <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> 1534, (gross value) | . . 213 0 5¼  |
|                          | Dugdale and Speed, (clear value)                | . . . 182 9 5 |

Amongst the annual charges upon the endowment, according to the wills of the founder and succeeding benefactors, were the following:—For three wax candles, of the weight of three pounds, on the anniversary of lady Anne Waylond in the church of Ashe, and at the mass of the blessed Virgin in the church of Campsey, 3s. 6d. For seven flagons of oil, for burning in the lamps in the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, 5s. 10d.; and three flagons of wine for celebrating masses in the chantry, 2s. 8d. *per annum*. For annual alms to poor persons on certain days, 19s. The sum of 10*l.* was annually divided between the prioress, sacrist, camerarius, almoner, celerar, and infirmarer; and 6*l.* 13s. 4d.

<sup>a</sup> "Ex fundac' Rob'ti Ufford et Will'i Ufford nup' comit' Suff'."—*Valor Eccles.* tom. iii. 415.

<sup>b</sup> *Valor Eccles.* *temp.* Hen. VIII. tom. iii. p. 416.

<sup>c</sup> *Mon. Angl.* tom. iii. p. 2, 98.

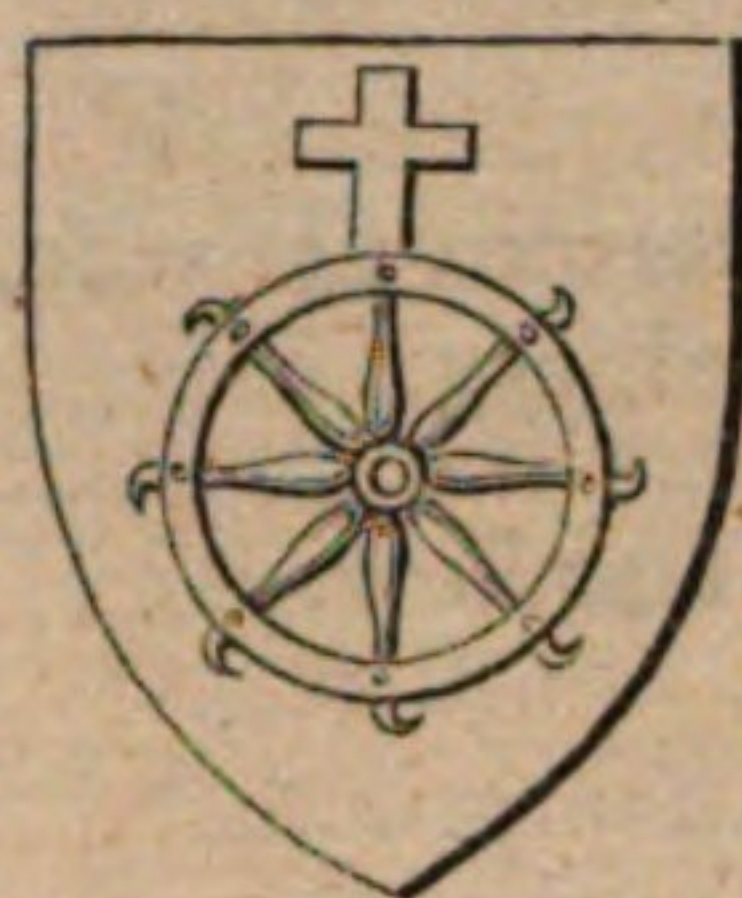


between twenty nuns of this nunnery, "according to ancient custom."

**GRANTEES.**—The site of the nunnery, with the adjacent demesnes, was granted in 1543 to Sir William Willoughby.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—Jacob Whitbread, esq.

## FLIXTON, or St. Mary South Elmham. NUNNERY.



**ARMS.**—*Azure* (not *gules*, as Blomf.) a St. Catherine's wheel, with a Calvary cross projecting from it in chief, *argent*.—From a painting upon the rood-loft of Fundenhall church, Norfolk. The same painted upon the rood-loft in Flixton church.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Wangford, the deanery of South Elmham, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDRESS.**—Margery, daughter of Jeffrey Harnes or Hautvile, and relict of Bartholomew de Creeke or Creyk<sup>a</sup>, about A.D. 1258.

The manors of Flixton, South Elmham, and Fakon's in Stuston, were appropriated to this house; with the advowson of the churches of Flixton and Shipmeadow in Suffolk, and of North Creeke, Fundenhall, and Dunston in Norfolk. Bishop Bateman was a patron and benefactor to this nunnery, and drew up the statutes by which it was governed<sup>b</sup>. The prioress and nuns of Flixton were formerly patrons of Helmingham rectory, until about the year 1320, when they exchanged it for that of Flixton.

To this house was annexed a water-mill<sup>c</sup> in Flixton and a mill in Combes<sup>d</sup>.

### BENEFACTORS.

Henry de Bosco, 1268.  
Roger Fitz Peter Fitz Osbert, and  
Sarah his wife, 1288.  
John bishop of Norwich, 1321.  
Bishop Bateman, about 1350.

Walter Lyhert, bishop of Norwich, 1472.

Sir Bartholomew Bateman, knt., brother to the bishop, "was buried in thys abbey of Flixton."

**DEDICATION.**—The honour of St. Mary and St. Catherine.

**CONVENT.**—The foundress limited the number to eighteen nuns and a prioress, but it never reached that number. At the Dissolution here appear to have been six or seven nuns.

### VALUATIONS.

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica* 1291, not valued.

*Valor Ecclesiasticus* 1534 . . . . . £23 4 1½

Dugdale, the same.

Speed . . . . . 23 4 1¾

*Liber Valorum* 1534, (gross value) . . . . . 40 15 0½

Annual gifts to the poor on the anniversary of the foundress, 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and to the priests, for performing service on the anniversary of Margery Creke the foundress, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**SUPPRESSED** by the bull of Clement VII., 1528.

**GRANTEES.**—John Tasburgh, A.D. 1544.

John Eyre had the manor of Fakons or Faucons in Stuston, in the same year.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—Alexander Adair, esq.; who is proprietor of the site, lord of the manor, and patron of the vicarage.

Some slight remains of this nunnery are yet visible.

## Premonstratensian or White Canons.

Founded A.D. 1120.—Came into England A.D. 1140.

### LEYSTON, Leestune, Leiston, Lehtuna (Domesday). ABBEY, Old Site.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDER.**—Ranulph or Radulph de Glanville<sup>e</sup>, earl of Suffolk, the founder of Butley priory, built the original monastery by the sea A.D. 1182, and endowed it with the manor of Leyston, and also with certain churches which he had before given to the canons of Butley, and which they resigned in favour of this abbey. The situation being found inconvenient, and too near the sea, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, built a new abbey at about a mile from the old site, and removed most of the canons to it. The old house, however,

was not abandoned, but continued to be inhabited by a few monks until the Dissolution. It appears from the Butley Chronicle, that in the year 1531 John Grene, relinquishing his situation in the abbey of his own accord, was consecrated a hermit at the chapel of St. Mary in the old religious house near the sea.

### New Abbey, now called the Lady Abbey.

About the year 1363 Robert de Ufford built the new abbey of Leyston: it was unfortunately all consumed by fire before A.D. 1389; but, being rebuilt, continued to flourish until the Dissolution. King Richard II., by a charter granted in 1388, confirmed the founder's gift of the manor and church of Leyston, and also the various privileges enjoyed by the abbot and convent.

<sup>a</sup> "*Margeria uxor Bartholomæi de Creke fundatrix.*"—Leland, *Coll.* vol. i. p. 34.

<sup>b</sup> The roll of the rules of this nunnery commences thus: "*A le honcur de Deu, Pere, è Fitz, è Seynt Esprit, Sire Williame par la susfrance de Deu, Eveske de Norewic, patrun de la meson de Dames de Flix-tune, du doun de la noble dame, Dame Margerie de Crek,*" &c.

<sup>c</sup> Valued in 1534 at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

<sup>d</sup> Valued at 20*s.* per annum.

<sup>e</sup> The Glanvilles were founders of several religious houses: William de Glanville founded Bromholm priory in 1113; Ranulph de Glanville founded Butley priory in 1171; Leyston abbey in 1182, and West Somerton hospital temp. Hen. II. Helewise, his daughter, founded Corham abbey in Yorkshire temp. Hen. II.; and Roger de Glanville and Gundreda his countess founded Bungay nunnery in the same reign.

<sup>f</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 438.



It was endowed with the appropriate churches or portions of Aldryngnam, Middleton, Leyston, Corton, Theberton, Culpho, Kettleburgh, and the chapel of Sizewell; and with manors in Leyston, Darsham, Pettaugh, Laxfield, Middleton, and Gleveringhall in Hacheston; a rabbit-warren in Leyston, and a mill at Glevering.

DEDICATION.—Both these abbeys were dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary.

BENEFACTORS.

|                                          |                                             |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Roger de Glanvil.                        | Sir Gilbert Peche, knight, before 1312.     |
| Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk.            | William de Auberville and Matilda his wife. |
| William de Valeins or Valoines.          |                                             |
| William de Verdune and Matilda his wife. |                                             |

From the MS. Register of the abbey, in the hands of Mr. Jermyn.

|                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| The burgesses of Dunwich.            | Theobald Fitz-Walter.   |
| Earl Baldwin.                        | Oliver de Vaux.         |
| Roger de Kedney.                     | Gocilin de Hispania.    |
| Theobald de Valoines.                | Normannus de Peschal.   |
| Bartholomew and Robert de Dearnford. | Roger, prior of Eye.    |
| William de Glanville.                | Walter Le Neve.         |
| John, earl of Morton.                | Hugh de Rikinhall.      |
| William, prior of Butley.            | William de Winderville. |
| Robert, prior of Butley.             | Martin de Beauf.        |
| Robert de Crek.                      | Hugh Rufus or Rous.     |
| William Fitz-Alan.                   | William Fitz-Alan.      |
| Humphrey de Criketot.                | Burkard Burdon.         |

CONVENT.—At the old abbey, several canons. At the

new abbey, an abbot (George Carlton) and 18 canons, temp. Hen. VII. 15 canons at the Dissolution.

VALUATIONS.

|                                              |             |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Tax. Eccles. 1291, Suffolk, (in 30 parishes) | £ 96 10 11¼ |
| Dugdale and Speed (clear value), . . . .     | 181 17 1¼   |
| Valor Ecclesiasticus, the same.              |             |
| Valor Ecclesiasticus, (gross value) . . . .  | 210 4 4¼    |

GRANTEES.—Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, 1536; who afterwards exchanged the site of the abbey, and the manors, rectories, and lands attached to it, with the crown, for Henham Hall, and the priory remained in the crown till the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, when the same was granted June 2, in the latter year, to Robert Browne, esq., one of the barons of the Exchequer.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The new site, Lord Huntingfield. Some interesting remains of this once beautiful building are yet standing, and are chiefly converted to the purposes of barns, granaries, and other offices belonging to a farm-house. The old site, William Tatnall, esq., who resides in a house erected upon the site of the old abbey.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—East View of the Abbey, S. and N. Buck. 1738.

|                    |                                                         |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| View of the Abbey. | Hearne and Byrne. 1781.                                 |
| Ditto              | Antient Reliques Heigham del. Greig engr., vol. ii. 18. |
| View of the Abbey. | Kirby's Map.                                            |
| Ditto              | Grose's Antiquities, vol. iii. 1775.                    |
| Ditto              | Excursions. 1819.                                       |

MILITARY ORDERS.

Knights Templars.

Instituted A.D. 1118.—Introduced into England temp. Steph.—Abolished temp. Edw. II.

DUNWICH. PRECEPTORY.



Arms of the Templars.—Gules, a cross argent.—Leland, Collect. vol. i. p. 106. Sometimes used by the Knights Hospitalers.—Fuller.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDATION.—Of the time at which the Templars settled at Dunwich, there is no record, but they were here before 1252. They had a very ancient church, called the Temple of our Lady, endowed with many privileges for pardons; various lands, houses, and rents, in this neighbourhood; and with the manor of the Temple in Dunwich: "and commonly there was kept a court, called Donwich Temple court, on the day of All Souls, for the levying and gathering up of the yearly

revenue of the same<sup>a</sup>." We have no record of the number of knights residing at Dunwich preceptory. In William de Rothinge's account of the issues of the town in A.D. 1287, is the sum of ten shillings to "the knights of the Temple." This payment ceased with the extinction of the order. Upon the dissolution of the Knights Templars, about A.D. 1312, their church, manor, and revenues were given to the Hospitalers, and were considered as part of the possessions of the preceptory at Battisford.

DEDICATION.—The Temple church was dedicated to the blessed Mary and St. John.

SEAL.—Gardner has given a seal which belonged to the Templars here. Oval, a figure, probably the Virgin Mary, round which is inscribed

✠ AVE · MARIA · GRACIA · PLG.

Seal of Radulf, priest of the Temple church, A.D. 1333. Circular, a fleur de lis, round which is inscribed

✠ S · RADVLFI · D' TEMPLO.

SUPPRESSED A.D. 1540.

<sup>a</sup> Weever, from a MS. of Sir Simon D'Ewes, knt.



GRANTED by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Andrews, esq., A.D. 1561.

PRESENT POSSESSORS.—The Temple manor now belongs to Barne Barne, esq. The site of the lands of the Templars and Hospitalers is now in the hands of Barne Barne, esq., and of Downing college Cambridge.

### GISLINGHAM, Gisilincham, Gislingheham (Domesday). PRECEPTORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Hartismere, the deanery of Hartismere, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

FOUNDATION.—“Several lands in this town having been given to the Knights Templars by Sir Robert de Burgate, knt. temp. . . . ., here was a house or preceptory of that order 34 Edw. I., and afterwards it came to the Hospitalers.”—Tanner.

In an account compiled by Fr. Joh. Stillingflete in the

year 1434 of all the preceptories and estates of the Knights Templars and Hospitalers in England it is thus mentioned, “*Dominus Rob. Burgate miles dedit plures terras in Gislingham, pertinentes eidem*”<sup>a</sup>.

Brother Thomas de Stanford was preceptor of the house of Knights Templars in Gislingham in 1305.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Robert Fitz-Geoffrey and Beatrice his wife. Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford.

GRANTED in 1309 to the Knights Hospitalers; in 1553 to John Grene and Robert Hall, and was then

VALUED, according to a MS. in the Augmentation Office, at 3*l.* 4*s.*

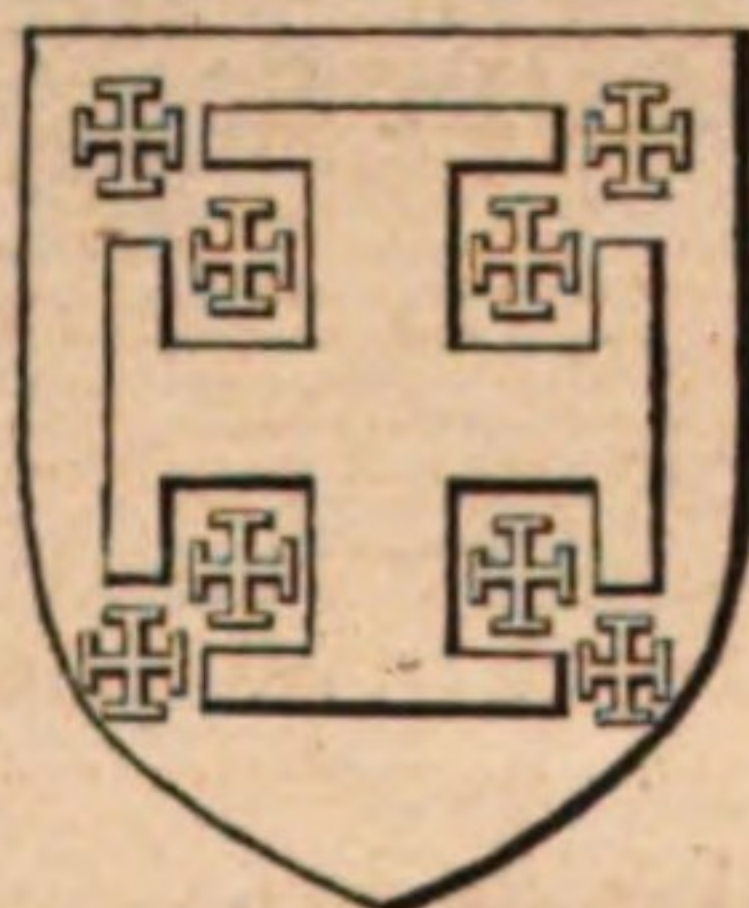
PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Charles Harrison, esq. of Palgrave is the present owner of the lands and tenements in that parish, late belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the house in which he resides being called St. John's house to this day.

Lands called the Temple lands in the adjoining parish of Rickinghall Inferior, now belong to Admiral George Wilson.

## Knights Hospitalers, Or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Instituted A.D. 1092.—Introduced into England A.D. 1100.

### BATTISFORD, Betesfort, Betesforda (Domesday). COMMANDRY.



Arms of the order in London.—Tanner.



They also bore sometimes, *gules*, a cross *argent*.—Leland, Fuller.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Bosmere, the deanery of Bosmere, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDATION.—There is nothing known of this house of an earlier date than the time of Henry II., when that monarch gave all his lands and the appurtenances belonging thereto in Bergholt to the Knights Hospitalers, who had a commandry at Battisford.

Henry III., in the year 1270, granted some privileges to the prior of St. John of Jerusalem at Battisford.

A manor in Preston belonged to the “maisters at Batisforde<sup>b</sup>.” At this commandry the tenants of the Knights Hospitalers in the county of Suffolk paid their rents.

The impropriation of Badley was given to the Knights Templars by Robert Fitz-Jeffrey and Beatrice his wife, and was confirmed to them by Richard de Clare earl of Hertford.

#### VALUATIONS.

*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, A.D. 1534 . . . . £53 10 0  
Dugdale and Speed, the same.

GRANTED in 1543 by King Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham. The manor of East Bergholt was granted, as part of the possessions of Battisford commandry, to John earl of Oxford A.D. 1544.

PRESENT OWNER.—William Matthew Raikes, esq.

<sup>a</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. ii. 547 and 552 a.

<sup>b</sup> Kirby, p. 265.



## CONVENTUAL ORDERS.

## Dominican Friars, Black Friars, or Friars Preachers.

Instituted A.D. 1206.—Came into England A.D. 1221.

## BLITHBURGH.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—Mention is made, A.D. 1384, of the house of Black friars to be removed from Dunwich hither; but there is no certain information whether this design was ever executed. Gardner speaks of the proposed removal of the Black friars, on account of the sea having washed away the shore almost up to their convent.

## DUNWICH. CONVENT.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDER.**—Sir Roger de Holishe, knt., who was buried in the conventual church.

**BENEFACTORS**, who were for the most part buried in the conventual church of the Dominicans.

|                                                   |                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Sir Ralph Ufford and dame Joan his wife.          | Dame Alice, wife of Sir Walter de Hardishall. |
| Sir Henry Laxiffeld, knight.                      | Sir Walkin Hardisfield.                       |
| Dame Joan de Harmile.                             | (qu. Walkelyn de Hardeshall? 1376.)           |
| Dame Ada Cravene.                                 | Austeyn Valeyns.                              |
| Dame Joan Weyland, sister of the earl of Suffolk. | Sir Ralph Wingfield, knight.                  |
| John Weyland and Joan his wife.                   | Richard Bokyl of Leystune and his two wives.  |
| Thomas, son of Richard Brews knight.              | Sir Henry Harnold, knight and friar.          |

**GRANTEE.**—John Eyre in 1544.

Gardner says, this house or convent was surrounded with a stone wall, but that the whole has long been swallowed up by the sea.

## IPSWICH. CONVENT.

**SITUATION.**—Within the liberty of Ipswich, the deanery of Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the parish of St. Mary at Kay.

**FOUNDATION.**—The Black friars settled in the town of Ipswich in the latter end of King Henry III.; their house being founded by John Harys, Hares, or Haws; or, according to Speed and Weever, by Henry de Manesby, Henry Redhead, and Henry de Loudham. In 1307 they had a patent from King Edward II. to enlarge the precincts of their house.

The site of this convent is very extensive, and much of the original edifice remains.

**BENEFACTORS.**

Roger Bigod, earl marshal.  
Sir John Sutton, knight.

Lady Margaret Plays.  
Sir Richard Plays.

Alice Harneys, 1307.  
Dame Maud Boerell, buried here.  
Edmond Saxham, esq., buried here.  
Gilbert Rouldge, buried here.  
Sir Robert Ufford, earl of Suffolk.

John Fastolph and Agnes his wife, buried here.  
Joan Charles, buried here.  
Edm. Charlton, esq., buried here.  
Adam de Brandeston, bef. 1362.  
Sir John Howard, 1385.

**GRANTEE.**—William Sabyn, A.D. 1541. Afterwards purchased by the corporation for the purposes of an hospital; which was confirmed to them by charter in 1572, under the name of Christ's Hospital.

**PRESENT POSSESSORS.**—The corporation of Ipswich and sundry lessees.

It is applied to the purposes of an hospital, a grammar-school, the corporation library, a bridewell, &c. The cloisters, refectory, and other conventual buildings, are entire.

**COMMON SEAL.**—Oval: the Virgin Mary seated, with the child Jesus; below is a friar praying beneath an arch. The legend is

✠ S. CŌVENT · FR̄M · PR̄DICTORVM · CIP̄ESWICI.  
Plate in Rawlinson's Collection, Bodleian Library.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—West View of the Black friars' Priory, now called Christ's Hospital. Kirby. 1748.  
Ichnography of the same. Kirby.

## SUDBURY. CONVENT and CHURCH.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Babergh, the deanery of Sudbury, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDERS.**—About the year 1272 the Black friars were established in their convent here, through the assistance of Baldwin de Simperling or Shipling, and Mabilla his wife, together with John Chertsey. The founder and his wife were interred in the chancel of the priory church.

In 1352 Nicholas Rither gave to these friars four acres of land and three acres of pasture in Sudbury, to enlarge the site of their convent.

**BENEFACTORS**, who were for the most part buried in the conventual church.

Robert, son of Will. Simperling, knight.  
Sir Robert Carbonel, knight.  
Sir John Carbonel his son, knight.  
Sir William Grey, knight.  
Sir Peter Giffard, knight.  
Sir Thomas Giffard his son, knight.  
Sir William Cranvile, knight.  
Sir Thomas his son and Maud his wife.  
Sir Gilbert de Greymond and Gunnora his wife.  
Dame Agnes de Bello Campo.  
Dame Alice de Insula, wife of Sir Robert Fitzwalter, knight.  
Dame Catherine Hengrave.  
Sir John Calthorpe and Alice his wife.  
Sir Thomas Weyland.

Sir William Giffard, knight.  
Sir John Giffard, knight.  
Robert and William Giffard.  
Sir John Goldingham, knight.  
Sir Thomas Lokin, knight.  
Sir William Tendring, knt., 1375.  
Dame Joan Shelton.  
Dame Joan Walgrave.  
John Cressener.  
Maud Cressener.  
Maud Hawkedon, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacy, knight.  
William Walgrave.  
William Cressener, 1454.  
Maud, wife of Robert de Bello Campo.  
Philip St. Quintin.  
Joan, daughter of — Cressener, wife of Richard Walgrave.



**GRANTEES.**—Thomas Eden, esq., clerk of the Star-chamber, and Griselda his wife, daughter of Edward Waldegrave of Sudbury, A.D. 1539.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—The last remains of this priory have been recently pulled down, and the site, which was the pro-

perty of the late Rev. John Newman, has been sold by his son Lawrence.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—A View of this priory was published in 1748 by J. Kirby. The description annexed to it is confounded with that of the Benedictine cell, and an Austin priory, mentioned, through mistake, by Weever.

## Franciscan Friars, Gray Friars, or Friars Minors.

Instituted A.D. 1209.—Introduced into England A.D. 1224.

### BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Babwell, Batwell.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Thinghoe, in the franchise of St. Edmund belonging to the abbot of Bury, the deanery of Thinghoe, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—The Gray friars about 1256 fixed themselves in the town of Bury, and continued there for six years notwithstanding the efforts of the abbot and convent of the Benedictine monks to dislodge them. After that time, however, a peremptory order was issued for their removal, by Pope Urban IV., which was put in execution on the eve of St. Edmund, A.D. 1263. The Gray friars retired to a place called Batwell, just without the limits of the liberty or jurisdiction of Bury, where they established their church and convent.

King Henry III. styles himself their founder; but Weever states Adam de Lincolne to be the founder, and that he gave the convent to the honour of Clare.

#### BENEFACTORS.

|                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| King Henry III., 1256.             | Sir William Drury, knight, of     |
| Richard earl of Gloucester, 1256.  | Rougham, 1450.                    |
| Gilbert de Preston, 1256.          | Sir William Berdewell of Harling, |
| Sir William Clopton, knt. of Wick- | 1455.                             |
| ham Brook, 1377.                   | Margaret Bedingfeld, 1474.        |
| Nicholas Drury and Joan his wife,  | William Keye of Garboldisham,     |
| buried here, 1383.                 | 1531.                             |
| Margaret Peyton, buried here.      | Sir Walter Trumpington and dame   |
| Sir John Howard, 1385.             | Ann his wife, buried here.        |

**GRANTEE.**—Anthony Harvey, 1541.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—Mrs. Palmer.  
Part of the premises is now the toll-gate.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—View of the gateway of Babwell friary in Carter's *Antient Architecture of England*, part ii. Pl. VIII.

### DUNWICH. CONVENT and CHURCH.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDERS.**—Richard Fitz-John and Alice his wife, and afterwards, according to Weever, King Hen. III. Gardner thinks the corporation of this borough were rather the founders, for they gave the friars a place on which to build their convent A.D. 1289. The site contained seven acres, which have hitherto escaped the devastations of the sea.

#### BENEFACTORS.

|                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| King Henry III., before 1272.      | Sir Robert Valence.          |
| The corporation of Dunwich, 1289.  | The lady Hawise Poynings.    |
| Sir Peter Mellis, and dame Alice   | Sir Hubert Derneford.        |
| his wife.                          | Catherine Phellip.           |
| Dame Dunne, his mother.            | Peter Codun.                 |
| John Francans, and Margaret his    | Sir John Howard, 1385.       |
| wife.                              | John Morieux and Matilda his |
| Dame Bert of Furnival.             | wife, before 1477.           |
| Austin of Cales and Joan his wife. | Catherine Read, 1516.        |
| John Falleys and Beatrix his wife. | Nicholas Cuddon, 1521.       |

Most of these persons were buried in this convent, according to the notes taken by Weever "out of the painful collections of William Le Neve, esq., York herald."

**GRANTEE.**—John Eyre in 1544.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—Barne Barne, esq. A portion of this friary is converted into farm buildings, consisting of a barn and other offices. The precinct occupied about 7 acres inclosed within a wall, and is separated from All Saints church-yard by a lane on the east side. Two of the gates remain nearly entire.

**SEAL**, oval; an imperfect engraving given by Gardner.

A ship, in the head of which is seated a king with his crown on, and at the stern a bishop with his mitre on, and a crosier in his left hand. The legend is

✠ Sigillū fr̄m minoz. donewici.

*Another Seal*, oval; a friar kneeling, and praying to St. John the Baptist, and having this label issuing from his mouth—

✠ Joh • ora • p • me.

The inscription round the seal is

Sigillū : gardiani : fratrum : minoz : donewicp.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—View on Gardner's Map. 1754.  
View published in Rackham's Pocket Book. 1803.  
View of the Gateways to the Gray friars. *Ancient Reliques*, vol. ii. 1813. Drawn and engr. by T. Heigham.  
Remains of the Gray friars monastery. Heigham del. and engr. *Antiquarian Itinerary*.

### IPSWICH. CONVENT and CHURCH.

**SITUATION.**—In the liberty of Ipswich, the deanery of Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the parish of St. Nicholas.

**FOUNDER.**—Sir Robert Tiptot, or Tibtot<sup>a</sup>, of Nettlestead,

<sup>a</sup> *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*, part ii. p. 20.



in the reign of Edward I., or before 1296, founded this priory, in the parish of St. Nicholas, west of St. Nicholas's church.

**BENEFACTORS**, most of whom were buried in the conventual church.

|                                            |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Dame Una, wife of the founder.             | Margaret his wife.                                  |
| Sir Robert Vere the elder.                 | Robert Tiptoth, esq.                                |
| Margaret countess of Oxford.               | Elizabeth Ufford.                                   |
| Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Ufford. | Lady Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Robert Tiptoth. |
| Sir Robert Tiptoth the younger.            | Dame Beatrix Botiler.                               |

|                                             |                                          |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Joand daughter of Sir Hugh Spencer.         | Sir John Loveloch, knt.                  |
| Sir Robert Wakesham, and dame Joan.         | Dame Petronill Ufford.                   |
| Sir Thomas Hardell, knt.                    | Dame Aveline Quatfield.                  |
| Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Walter Clopton. | Dame Margery, aunt of Sir Robert Ufford. |
| Sir William Laynham, knt.                   | Dame Alice, widow of Sir John Holbrok.   |
| Sir Hugh Peach, knt.                        | Robert Wentworth, esq., 1452.            |

**DEDICATION**.—To St. Francis.

**PRESENT OWNER**.—Simon Jackaman, esq.

**Nuns Minorelles of the Order of St. Clare.**

Instituted 1212.—Introduced into England A.D. 1293.

**BRUSYARD, Burisyerde, Buresiart**  
(*Domesday*). At Rokehall. **ABBAY.**

**SITUATION**.—In the hundred of Plomesgate, the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred and jurisdiction of the prior of Ely, the deanery of Orford, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDRESS**.—Maud or Matilda de Lancaster, countess of Ulster, A.D. 1366. Upon the site of a college of five priests, founded originally at Ashe A.D. 1347, removed to Rokehall in Brusyard in 1354, and dissolved in 1366, when it became a nunnery<sup>a</sup>, and so continued until the Dissolution. Pope Urban V. about A.D. 1364 permitted Maud de Lancaster to enter into the order of St. Clare, and to leave the order of Austin nuns wherein she had made her profession at Campsey after the death of her husband<sup>b</sup>.

**BENEFACTORS.**

|                                           |                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Sir William de Wychyngham, knt., 1376.    | Maud countess of Oxford, daughter of the foundress, 1403. |
| Sir Nicholas Gernon, knt., 1376.          | Thomas Frampton, esq. and others, 1417.                   |
| Roger Wolferston, 1376.                   | William Tykyn, clerk, and others, 1417.                   |
| Margaret countess of Norfolk, 1383.       | Sir Simon de Felbrigge, 1443.                             |
| Roger de Boys, knt. and others, 1390.     | Thomas Shyrborne, clerk, 1444.                            |
| Roger Wolferston and John Staunton, 1390. | Margaret relict of Edmund Bedingfeld, 1474.               |

A chartulary of this abbey, in English, for the use of the lady abbess and sisters, *MS.* in folio, is mentioned by Dr. Tanner as being in the library of Lord Rous at Henham Hall.

**DEDICATION**.—To God, and the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary.

**VALUATIONS**.—This, with the nunneries of Bungay, Redlingfield, and Flixton, was not valued in the Norwich Taxation A.D. 1291.

|                                                    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , 1534 . . . . .       | £ 56 2 1 |
| Speed and Dugdale, the same.                       |          |
| <i>Liber Valorum</i> 1534, (gross value) . . . . . | 78 2 0   |

To this house were appropriated the churches of Brusyard, Sutton, Bulmere, Burgh, Rendlesham, and Rewenhall. The manors of Wrabnes, of Hargham, Winston, South Repp, Rokehall, Stanford, Holbrook, Tatingston, Wilton, and Benges. It was charged with an annual distribution of alms to the poor in the appropriate church of Bulmere.

**GRANTEE**.—Nicholas Hare, A.D. 1538.

**CONVENT**.—A lady abbess and ——— sisters.  
The abbess only signed the surrender. The lady Maria Page, abbess in 1534.

**PRESENT OWNER**.—The right honourable Lord Rous, who is owner of the site, lord of the manor, and patron of the vicarage.

**Carmelites or White Friars.**

Founded about A.D. 1160.—Introduced into England 1240.

**IPSWICH. CONVENT.**

**SITUATION**.—Within the archdeaconry of Suffolk, the deanery of Ipswich, the franchise or liberty of Ipswich, and the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Lawrence.

**FOUNDERS**.—Sir Thomas de Loudham, knt., or, accord-

ing to Speed, Lord Bardolph, Sir Jeffrey Hadley, knt., and Sir Robert Norton, knt. in 1279.

This house was of considerable extent, reaching, according to Kirby, from St. Nicholas Street to St. Stephen's Lane, and a portion of the building was after the Dissolution used as the county goal.

<sup>a</sup> In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII. p. 442, Lionel duke of Clarence is styled the founder.

<sup>b</sup> History of the English nuns of the order of St. Clare.—*Collect. Anglo-Minoritica.*



## BENEFACTORS.

John Loudham, esq. and Margaret his wife.  
John Wilke, buried here 1335.  
John Hawley, buried here 1433.  
Margaret Coleville.  
Gilbert Denham, esq. and Margaret his wife.

John Berningham, buried here, 1448.  
Richard Hadleigh, buried here, 1461.  
Margaret Bedingsfeld, 1474.  
John Balsham, buried here 1530.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary.

GRANTEE.—John Eyre, 1544.

PRESENT OWNERS.—William Barnard Clarke, esq. and others. There are no remains of this priory, except part of a doorway<sup>a</sup>.

## Austin Friars, or Friars Ermites.

Instituted about A.D. 1150.—Introduced into England in 1248, by Richard de Clare.

## CLARE. PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Risbridge, the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, the honour of Clare, the duchy of Lancaster, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

FOUNDATION.—Ascribed to Richard de Clare earl of Gloucester, and lord of the honour of Clare, from whom descended the Mortimers, earls of March, and the royal house of York. He introduced this order of friars into England in 1248, and about this time established them here in their priory and conventual church, which had afterwards several noble benefactors and patrons.

## BENEFACTORS.

Maud, countess of Hereford, widow of Richard de Clere the founder<sup>b</sup>.  
1st Gilbert de Clere, and Maud his wife<sup>c</sup>.  
2nd Gilbert de Clere, and Dame Joan of Acres, the daughter of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, before 1305.  
Ralph de Monthermer, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, about 1307.

Elizabeth daughter of the 2nd Gilbert de Clere and Sir John de Burgo her husband<sup>d</sup>.  
Edward Monthermer, son of Ralph, earl of Gloucester and Hereford.  
Lionel, duke of Clarence and earl of Ulster, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William de Burgo, 1363.

*From the MS Grants.*

Dame Alice Spencer, buried here.  
Sir John Beauchamp, knt., buried here.  
The lady Margaret Scrope, buried here.  
John Kempe, esq., buried here.  
Joan Cavendish, buried here.  
Dame Elean Wynkeper, buried here.  
Walter son of Ranulph de Pentlow, knt.  
Roger of the Exchequer, knt.  
Hugh de la Fenn of Clare.

Bartholomew de Bourgherst, knt.  
William de Temple of Clare.  
Robert Curtays of Trillowe.  
Richard le Hert of Clare and Matilda his wife.  
John de Cavendish.  
Michael de Buers.  
Walter Fitz-Humphrey of Pentlow, knt.  
Robert de Abethorpe.  
Walter de Wattlysham.  
William Thurston.  
Robert Alfred of Esse.

GRANTEE.—Richard Friend, A.D. 1539.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—Mrs. Barker.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—South-east view of the priory.—Kirby. 1748.  
Three views in the *Antiquarian Cabinet*. 1810. vol. viii. Greig del. and engr.

Kirby, 47.

<sup>b</sup> "The countess of Hereford and Maud hight she  
Which whan deth the knotte had undoe,  
Of temporal spousaile betwixt hem too,  
With divers parcels encresid our fundation,  
Riche as our monumentys mak declaratioun."

<sup>c</sup> "Dame Maud, a ladye full honourable  
Borne of the Usters as she with ryff

GORLESTONE, Gorlestuna (*Domesday*). PRIORY.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Lothingland, the deanery of Lothingland, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDERS.—The priory of Austin friars was founded here by William Woderove and Margaret his wife about the reign of King Edward I.

In 1310 the friars obtained a patent to enlarge their precinct. A composition was afterwards entered into between the provincial of the friars ermites of the order of St. Austin in England and Scotland, and the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in London, proprietors of the church of St. Andrew in Gorleston and St. Nicholas in Little Yarmouth, respecting a house and oratory in these parishes.

## BENEFACTORS.

Roger Woderove, 1310.  
Simon Atte Cross, 1349.  
Simon de Halle, 1349.  
John Yue, 1349.  
Simon de Stalham, burgess, 1349.  
Jeffrey de Stalham, burgess, 1349.  
William Oxney, burgess, 1355.

Stephen de Stalham, burgess, 1362.  
Jeffrey de Drayton, 1374.  
Simon Atte Gappe, 1379.  
William de Stalham, 1379.  
Peter Bennet, burgess, 1381.  
William Smith, 1504.

GRANTEE.—John Eyre, A.D. 1544.

PRESENT OWNERS.—Sundry persons.

From the contiguity with South or Little Yarmouth, it

Vir armes of glas in the est gable,  
And for to God thei wolde ben acceptable,  
Her lord and she with an hoip entente,  
Made up our chirche fro the fondament."

<sup>a</sup> "As shewith our wyndowes in housis thre,  
Dortour, Chapter hous and Fraitour, which she  
Made out the grounde, both plaunche and wal."

*Weever's Funeral Monuments*, p. 737.



is extremely probable that the house of Austin friars here described is the same with the one there noticed, although by mistake they are often mentioned as distinct houses. The proper site of the Austin friars on the Suffolk side of the water is doubtless on the southern part of Little Yarmouth, as described in most of the old wills of the 14th century. I know of no instance otherwise where two convents of Mendicant friars of the same order were established so near each other. The spot which is generally recognised as the site of the Austin friary occupies several acres, and is partly in South Yarmouth and partly in Gorleston. This circumstance is sufficient to account for the mistakes which have been so frequently made respecting this house.

## ORFORD. PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Plomesgate, the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred belonging to the prior of Ely, the deanery of Orford, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—The Austin friars appear to have settled here about 1294, for in that year Robert de Hewell gave them the ground whereupon to erect their convent.

### BENEFACTORS.

John de Engayne, 1313. Richard Valence and others, 1350.  
Walter de Hewell, 1336.

**GRANTEE.**—Robert Lord, A.D. 1544.

**YARMOUTH PARVA, or South Town, Gernemutha (*Domesday*), also sometimes called, from the friars here, *Gernemuta Augustinensium*.**

**SITUATION.**—On the Suffolk side of the river Yare, but within the liberty of the burgh of Great Yarmouth.

**FOUNDERS.**—William Woderow and Margaret his wife<sup>a</sup>.

**BENEFACTORS.**—Mr. Weever gives the following list of persons registered, buried, or otherwise concerned, in the church of the Augustine friars at Yarmouth.

|                                                     |                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Richard earl of Clare, bef. 1305.                   | Dame Eleanor, wife of Sir Thomas Gerbrigge, 1353. |
| Roger Fitz-Osbert and lady Catherine his wife.      | Sir Robert Bacon.                                 |
| Sir Henry Bacon, and several others of that family. | Dame Joan Claxton, 1364.                          |
| Joan of Acris, countess of Gloucester, before 1305. | Dame Sibil Mortimer, 1385.                        |
| Sir Henry Bacon of Gorleston, 1335.                 | Sir John Laune.                                   |
| Dame Alice Lunston, 1341.                           | John Haukin, esq., 1385.                          |
| Sir Thomas Hemgrave.                                | John Belhowse, 1399.                              |
| Edmund de Hemgrave, 1349.                           | Alexander Fastolph.                               |
|                                                     | William March, esq., 1412.                        |
|                                                     | John Pulham, gent., 1481.                         |

It is probable that what is said by several authorities of a house of Austin friars at Gorleston refers to this house, and that there were not two friaries so near each other. The precinct of this convent evidently extended into both parishes.

## Crossed or Crouched Friars.

Instituted A.D. 1169.—Introduced into England 1244.

### WHELNETHAM MAGNA, Weltham, Quelnetham, Qwhelnetham. CONVENT.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Thedwastre or Thedwardstrete, the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, the deanery of Thedwastre, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDATION.**—Previously to the year 1273, a prior and convent of this order were established in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, but it does not appear who was their founder. It was a cell, or subordinate, to the head house of the order near the Tower of London.

There was a house of the Crossed friars, called Barham or Bergham priory, in Linton in the county of Cambridge, which was a cell to the priory of Whelnetham. These friars

are distinguished in the old wills by the names of "*Fratres S. Trinitatis* or *S. Crucis* in Welnetham," or "the brethren of the chapel of St. Thomas near Bury."—Tanner.

The possessions of this convent were considerable. *Escaet.* 5 Edw. III. A.D. 1331, 4 messuages and 240 acres of land in Acton and Waldingfield; and it had a patent, A.D. 1347, for 60 acres of land in Whelnetham and Cockfield.

A.D. 1521, a messuage, chapel, and 52 acres in Bergham.

### BENEFACTORS.

|                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| John de Forneux, before 1321.  | fore 1331.                     |
| Robert de Bures de Aketon, be- | William Rokewode, before 1347. |

**GRANTEE.**—Anthony Rous, A.D. 1539.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—Sir Charles Bunbury, bart., is owner of the site.

<sup>a</sup> Weever, on the authority of Mr. Le Neve.



## COLLEGES OF SECULAR CANONS AND PRIESTS.

### ASHE, Aysse. "*Ashe juxta Campesse.*"

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Loes, the deanery of Loes, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—Maud countess of Ulster had license, 21 Edw. III. A.D. 1347, to found a college at Ashe, the brethren of which were to officiate daily in the chapel of the annunciation of the glorious Virgin in the adjoining nunnery of Campsey.

In order to prevent sinister suspicions, from the circumstance of the clergy and nuns dwelling so near each other, the society, which consisted of the custos and four chaplains, was removed to Brusyard A.D. 1354.

the secular clergy, and introduced monks in their stead, and thenceforward it became a Benedictine ABBEY.

#### BENEFACTORS.

King Athelstan, 925.

King Edmund the elder, or the first, 942.

Earl Alfgar, about 945.

Theodred, bishop of London and Elmham, before 962.

Osulph Le Syre, 963.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Edmund the king and martyr.

**COLLEGE**—consisted of fourteen priests, five deacons and their prebends.

### BRUSYARD.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Plomesgate, the deanery of Orford, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the manor of Rokehall.

**FOUNDATION.**—This college, which consisted of a warden and four brethren, was originally established at Ashe, but was removed hither in 1354 by Maud, countess of Ulster<sup>a</sup>.

The priests had in the manor place here a common refectory, dormitory, and a chapel dedicated to the annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

The statutes and ordinances for the government of this society were written by William bishop of Norwich in 1354.

At the instance of Lionel duke of Clarence, this college was surrendered to the use of an abbess and sisters, nuns Minoreesses of the order of St. Clare, in the year 1366.

See BRUSYARD Nunnery.

### BURY ST. EDMUND'S. CHANTRY, GILD, and COLLEGE, called Jesus College.

**FOUNDATION.**—King Edward IV. founded, it is said, a college in College Street, in this town, to which was annexed a gild or fraternity, in the 21st year of his reign.

According to Weever, it was founded before 1481 by Henry Hardman, clerk, Thomas Ampe, clerk, Nicholas Yaxley, William Thewts, and others, the trustees nominated by the king for that purpose: they were empowered to endow the said college with lands of the value of 20*l. per annum*, and the king further granted to it many privileges and immunities.

**DEDICATION.**—The honour and name of Jesus—the holy and sweet name of Jesus.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Cecily, mother of King Edw. IV., gave the manor of Swifts in Preston.

King Edward IV.

Thomas Ampe and others gave the manor of Bretts in Hepworth.

**COLLEGE**—consisted of a warden and six associates or priests.

**GRANTEE.**—Richard Corbet, A.D. 1548.

**PRESENT POSSESSORS.**—The guardians, for the time being, of Bury workhouse corporation. This building is now occupied as a workhouse.

### BURY ST. EDMUND'S, formerly Bedericworthe.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Thinghoe, the liberty of Bury abbey, the franchise of St. Edmund, the deanery of St. Edmund's Bury, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—Upon the removal of the body of St. Edmund the Martyr from Eglesdune or Hoxne, A.D. 903, to this place, several secular priests founded a church to the honour and memory of that saint. In a short time the society increased to the number of nineteen, and in the year 925 became a perfect college, under the patronage of King Athelstan, who is sometimes styled the founder. In 1003, the conventual church or minster, which had been considerably augmented in its privileges and revenues, and was now become very celebrated, was burnt by Sweyn king of Denmark.

King Cnute, by way of atonement for the sacrilegious impiety of his father, determined to rebuild the conventual church, which accordingly he completed A.D. 1020, but expelled

### CAMPESS, or Campsey, Ashe, Ayss, Campeseia (*Domesday*). COLLEGE, CHANTRY, and CHAPEL.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Loes, the liberty of St. Ethelred, the deanery of Wilford<sup>b</sup>, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—The lady Maud de Lancaster, countess of Ulster, and Henry earl of Lancaster her brother<sup>c</sup>, in 1347

<sup>a</sup> *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*, p. 3—5.

<sup>b</sup> In the map of the deanery, and also in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, the priory of Campess is placed in the hundred of Loes, but within the deanery of Wilford; but in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* A.D. 1291, it is

placed in the deanery of Loes; which seems to agree with the other accounts.

<sup>c</sup> He was founder of Newark, or St. Mary the Greater, college in Leicester, A.D. 1330.



obtained a license from King Edward II. to found a collegiate chantry of priests, who, according to Tanner, "were to live together in a great house at Ashe, but were to say mass twice every day in the chapel of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, within the monastery of Campsey," for the souls of her two husbands, William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, and Ralph de Ufford, chief justice of Ireland, for her own soul, and for that of Elizabeth the first wife of William de Burgh.

**COLLEGE.**—This college consisted of a warden and four secular priests, who continued here about seven years.

**REMOVAL.**—About the year 1354, the present site being found on several accounts to be inconvenient, the foundress removed this college to Rokehall in Brusyard, where the priests continued to officiate until the countess of Ulster changed the institution into a nunnery of Minoreesses of the order of St. Clare, about A.D. 1366, and became a nun herself in the Austin nunnery at Campsey.

The **CHANTRY** or confraternity at Campsey was continued after the translation of the college, and is mentioned in 1528 and 1534.

This appears to be a chantry founded, some time after that of the lady Maud, by Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, in the monastery of Campsey; for five honest priests to pray and sing masses for the soul of the said Robert. It was endowed with 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the pension of each priest being 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*<sup>a</sup>, and that of the master 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—Jacob Whitbread, esq.

See ASHE college.

## DENSTON, Denardeston, Danerdestuna (Domesday). COLLEGE OF CHANTRY.

**SITUATION.**—Within the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, in the hundred of Risbridge, the deanery of Clare, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDERS.**—Sir John Howard, knt., and John Broughton, jun. about the year 1474<sup>b</sup>.

It was endowed with the collegiate church of Denston, with a manor called Beamonds, and with lands in Lilsey, Monk's Eleigh, Groton, and Bradley *Parva*.

**COLLEGE** consisted of a warden and a certain number of priests.

### VALUATIONS.

*Valor Ecclesiasticus* A.D. 1534 (clear value) £22 8 7  
Dugdale, the same.

Speed . . . . . 22 8 9½  
*Liber Valorum* and *Valor Eccles.* (gross value) 25 9 2½

40*s.* were customarily given here to the poor on the day of the anniversary of John Denston, who is styled the founder.

**GRANTEES.**—Sir Thomas Smith, knt., and John Smith, A.D. 1548.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—General John Robinson, proprietor of the site, lord of the manor, and patron of the curacy.

## GLEMISFORD or Glemnesford, St. Mary, Clamesforda (Domesday).

**SITUATION.**—Within the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, in the hundred of Babergh, the deanery of Sudbury, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDATION.**—In the time of King Edward the Confessor here was a collegiate society of priests or brethren, under the government of a dean, and endowed with several immunities and privileges, which King Stephen, Henry II and Henry III. confirmed.

We hear nothing further of this institution.

## IPSWICH.

**SITUATION.**—Within the franchise or liberty of Ipswich, the deanery of Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, the parish of St. Peter, and upon the site of the Austin priory of St. Peter and St. Paul.

**FOUNDATION.**—Cardinal Wolsey, desirous of erecting a lasting monument of his greatness, and of bestowing some mark of his regard for the place of his nativity, conceived the design of founding here a noble college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery to his great college at the university of Oxford. For this purpose he obtained bulls from the pope, and letters patent from King Henry VIII. A.D. 1527 for suppressing the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, and for erecting upon its site his intended college. For the endowment of the same he further procured the possessions of the small monasteries of Snape, Dodnash, Wikes, Horkesley, Tiptree, Rumburgh, Felix-Stow, Bromehill, Blithburgh, and Mountjoy<sup>c</sup>, and by a papal bull it was declared free from all archiepiscopal and episcopal jurisdiction<sup>d</sup>.

This institution, however, was scarcely perfected and its endowments and regulations settled, before the disgrace of its patron the Cardinal led to the dissolution of his college of Ipswich, which was conveyed, soon after the death of Wolsey, to lay hands.

**DEDICATION.**—The honour of the blessed Virgin Mary.

**COLLEGE** consisted of a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, eight choristers, and fourteen beadsmen.

**VALUATION** given by Speed (but apparently through mistake) . . . . . £88 6 10

**GRANTEES.**—After the Cardinal's fall, the site of the college, containing by estimation six acres, and the principal part of its possessions in Ipswich, were granted to Thomas Alverde A.D. 1531, and in 1611 to Richard Perceval and Edmund Duffield.

<sup>a</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII. p. 415 and 417.

<sup>b</sup> John Denston founder.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 471.

<sup>c</sup> See Dr. Fiddes's Life of Cardinal Wolsey.—*Collections*, No. 67. b, c, 75, 76; see also page 296, &c. See also the respective endowments of these small priories under their separate heads.

<sup>d</sup> An original deed, now in the possession of the author, and hitherto unnoticed, is addressed by Cardinal Wolsey to William Capon, dean of the "Cardinall is colleage of Gippiswiche," and others. It states that the Cardinal with the permission of Pope Clement VII., and the concurrence of King Henry VIII., had built and founded the aforesaid college; the monastery of St. Peter in Ipswich, of the order of St. Augustine, with all its dependencies, having been previously suppressed. In consequence of this suppression, several parish churches, with their rights

and emoluments, attached to the said monastery, were also abolished, the church of St. Peter being of that number. Since, therefore, the inhabitants of the parish of St. Peter had no place for their attendance on divine service, the Cardinal determines to place them under the pastoral care of the clergy presiding over those churches which are nearest to the monastery of St. Peter; and accordingly he appoints the above William Capon, &c. to go to the aforesaid college, where the church of St. Peter formerly was, and to assemble the parishioners in a convenient place in order to consider the matter, and to allot them to the churches of St. Nicholas and of the Virgin Mary at Keye in Ipswich, as the nearest churches. Here follow some instructions as to the boundaries and divisions of these parishes, directions to the clergy, &c. Dated Hampton Court, 7th August, 1528.



**PRESENT POSSESSORS.**—Messrs Alexanders.  
No part of the college now remains except the gate.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—Cardinal Wolsey's College.—Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. iii. 1772.

View of Wolsey's Gate.—*Excursions*. 1819.

View of Wolsey's Gate.—*Ancient Reliques*, vol. ii. 1813. Tyrell engr. Conder del.

## METTINGHAM, Metingham (*Domesday*). COLLEGE and CHURCH.



**ARMS.**—Per pale, *azure* and *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Wangford, the deanery of Wangford, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and the castle of Mettingham.

**FOUNDATION.**—In the year 1382, Sir John Plays, Sir Robert Howard, Sir Roger Boys, knts., John Wolterton and Elyas Bynre, clerks, executors under the will of Sir John de Norwich, knt. vice-admiral of England, son of Walter de Norwich, and grandson to Sir John the founder of Raveningham college, obtained the king's license to translate the priests of that college to the castle of Mettingham, and to endow them with the said castle and with several manors in Suffolk. The translation, being retarded principally by the opposition of the nuns of Bungay, was not fully effected till the year 1393.

This college had rents, &c. in about twenty-five parishes in Suffolk and in several in Norfolk, and the appropriated churches of Raveningham and Norton<sup>a</sup>, the advowsons of Carleton Rode and Ling, and a mediety of Bunwell, with the manors of Mells in Wenhaston, Hadeston in Bunwell, How, Ling, Shipmeadow, Mettingham Castle, Bramfield and Brookhall.

**DEDICATION.**—The blessed Virgin Mary.

### BENEFACTORS.

Catherine de Brews, daughter of John Bernard, esq., 1474.  
Sir John de Norwich.

**COLLEGE.**—Consisted of thirteen chaplains at the time of the foundation; a master and eleven chaplains or fellows in 1535. Richard Skelton the master and nine fellows subscribed to the king's supremacy A.D. 1534. Upon the foundation of this college, according to the *Liber Valorum*, were also fourteen boys, who served God and were educated and supported in this college at the annual charge of 28*l.*<sup>b</sup>

### VALUATIONS.

*Valor Ecclesiasticus* A.D. 1534 (clear value) £ 202 7 5½

Dugdale and Speed, the same.

*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, (gross value) . . . . . 238 3 10½

**GRANTEES.**—Sir Anthony Denny, Sir Thomas Denny 1541.

In the year 1544 the roof of Mettingham college, "which was a very fair roof," was carried to Great Yarmouth and placed upon the old guild-hall there, and covered with lead, as it now remains, at the expense of the townsmen<sup>c</sup>.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—Mrs. Kitty Safford for life; remain-

der to Samuel Safford in fee. The walls of this college are still standing, within the quadrangular castle, and the ruins are very extensive.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—North View of the Castle and College. S. and N. Buck. 1738.

Mettingham Castle.—Kirby's Map.

View of the Gatehouse.

Views of the same in the *Antiquarian Itinerary*; *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1813. Neale sc; *Excursions*, 1819.

## STOKE by CLARE. Benedictine CELL, afterwards a COLLEGE.

**SITUATION.**—Within the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, the honour of Clare, the hundred of Risbridge, the deanery of Clare, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDATION.**—A priory of Benedictine monks was originally founded in the church of St. Augustine, and afterwards in a church and priory erected for them here by Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, A.D. 1124, subordinate to Bec abbey in Normandy. It continued until the year 1415, when the institution was changed, by royal license, into a college for secular canons or priests, and confirmed by Popes John XXIII. and Martin V. The founder endowed it with two parts of the tithes of all his parishes<sup>d</sup>, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1174.

Besides the churches, tithes, and lands originally assigned to this institution by Earl Aluric, and subsequently by Gilbert de Clare, his son Richard earl of Clare, and his grandson Gilbert, the monks of Stoke received from numerous benefactors, augmentations to their revenues, consisting of tithes in thirty-four parishes not before named; the churches of St. Clement in Norwich, Toppesfield, Great Dunmow, Trilawe, Frisenton, Bures, Bradley *Parva*, Wethersfield, Thaxted, Pebmarsh, Foxearth, Bisley, Stamburne, and Peccham; a mill at Waldingfeld; the manors of Foxearth, Crimplesham, Cavenham, and Hundon; 8000 eels annually from Fordham and Lakenheath; 185 acres of land, besides other lands and revenues in numerous parishes<sup>e</sup>.

See CLARE Alien Priory, p. 81, and STOKE Priory, p. 86.

The constitutions framed for this college were made by Thomas Barnsley in A.D. 1422, who was then dean, by the command of the founder and patron Sir Edmund Mortimer, earl of March and of Ulster, baron of Wigmore, and lord of Clare, Trim, and Connaught, who was entombed in this college<sup>f</sup>.

The site of this college, with the court-yard, orchard, and divers houses within the precincts, contained, at the Dissolution, about 6 acres of land, with lands and rents in many parishes in Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, and Cambridgeshire, and portions, pensions, tithes, &c., in above 56 parishes.

**DEDICATION.**—The college and church were dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**BENEFACTORS.**—In the *MS.* Register of this college 451 charters are enumerated, all of which are in the Cottonian collection of *MSS.* Most of these, however, are benefactions previous to the year 1415, and confirmed to the college by the founder.

Roger de Gisnei, 1174.  
Ralph Wakeryng.  
Robert de Veica,  
Albericus de Vere.  
Humphrey Barnard.  
Elinan the sheriff.  
Amicia de la Buers.

John de Bello Campo.  
The prioress and convent of Chichsand.  
The prior and convent of Shouldham.  
Galfridus Peche.  
Herlewin son of Guismera.

<sup>a</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 431.

<sup>b</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 432.

<sup>c</sup> Manship's *MS.* Collection, p. 77. Swinden's *History of Yarmouth*, p. 52.

<sup>d</sup> Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 817, 821.

<sup>e</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 1005, 539, &c.

<sup>f</sup> Weever.



Robert Carbonel.  
Robert de Bures.  
Walter de Bures.  
Walter Passelewe.  
Reginald Brockole.  
Alice de Bello Campo.  
Reginald Rous.  
Galfridus le Brun.

Alastan priest of Hundon.  
Edward Sulyard and others, 1501.  
Sir Thomas Grey, knt., buried here.  
Lucy the wife of Walter Clopton, buried here.  
Sir Thomas Clopton, buried here.

Gregory in Sudbury appears to be estimated at 40*l.* *per annum.*

#### DEDICATION.—St. Gregory.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Henry Spencer bishop of Norwich, Robert Middleton, 1410.  
1375. [1390. John Brom, clerk, 1411.  
John Guyn and John Reeveshall,

COLLEGE.—A warden or *custos*, and five secular canons. Three chaplains.—Leland.

#### VALUATION.

*Valor Ecclesiasticus* A.D. 1534 . . . £ 122 18 3  
Dugdale and Speed, the same.  
*Val. Eccles. and Liber Valorum*, (gross value) 147 2 9

#### GRANTEE.—Sir Thomas Paston, 1544.

The site of the college, with the court-yard, and several houses within the precincts, occupied about 3 acres of land<sup>e</sup>. To the college of Sudbury was annexed a water-mill at Brundon in Essex, with the manor, and certain lands and rents there and in adjoining parishes.

PRESENT OWNER.—A part of this house is still standing; it was lately sold by Peter Upcher, esq. to Mr. Br. Oliver.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Font in the church of St. Gregory.—*Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii. Pl. xxv.

COLLEGE.—Consisted of a dean, from six to ten prebendaries or canons, eight vicars, four clerks, six choristers, besides officers and servants.

The last dean of this college was the famous and learned Matthew Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

#### VALUATIONS.

*Lib. Valorum* and *Val. Eccles.* (gross value) £367 15 7½  
*Valor Ecclesiasticus* A.D. 1534 (clear value) 324 4 1½  
Dugdale and Speed, the same.

Assignment to the six prebendaries 48*l.* 19*s.* *per ann.*, Weever. The produce of the oblations received at the image of the blessed Virgin Mary in the chapel in that part of Stoke called Cartestrete 40*s.*, and the oblations at the image of the same saint at Chipley in Hundon 3*s.* 4*d.* *per annum.* Alms distributed to the poor on the obits of seven benefactors 5*l.* 5*s.* *per annum.*

GRANTEES.—Sir John Cheeke and Walter Mildmay, A.D. 1548. The tithes of the parish of St. Clement at Fybridge in Norwich, which formed part of the endowment of Stoke college, were granted by Queen Mary, A.D. 1690, to Sir John Borne, knt., to be held of her manor of East Greenwich, and they now belong to the rectory.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—John Harvey Tims Elwes, esq., whose family has held the estates of the dissolved college since the middle of the 17th century. The present mansion, to the south-west of the parochial church, is still called the college, having been erected upon the site of the original building. A small portion of the latter was incorporated with the modern house. The collegiate church of St. John is demolished.

## SUDBURY.

SITUATION.—Within the hundred of Babergh, in the franchise or liberty of the burgh of Sudbury, the deanery of Sudbury, the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and the parish of St. Gregory.

FOUNDATION.—Dr. Tanner notices a society of religious persons, in the church of St. Gregory, mentioned in the will of Ethelflede, in the latter part of the tenth century. Nothing further occurs respecting this church, than of its being only parochial, appropriated to the nuns of Nun-Eaton in Warwickshire, till the year 1374, when it was purchased of them by Simon de Sudbury, then bishop of London and soon after archbishop of Canterbury, who with John de Chertesy<sup>a</sup> his brother, in the following year, procured a license to make it collegiate, and founded a college on the site of his father's house, endowing the same with several manors, rents, and lands, in Suffolk, Middlesex, and Essex<sup>b</sup>, with tithes, oblations, &c. in the appropriated parochial church of St. Gregory and the chapel of St. Peter in Sudbury annexed, and a portion of the church of Corneth *Parva*. The patent 3 Ric. II. enumerates 2 manors, 2 messuages, 1 toft, 570 acres of land, 21 acres of meadow, 37 acres of pasture, 47 acres of wood, and 70*s.* rent, with appurtenances in 6 parishes; all which are stated to be of the annual value of 17*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.* In the license 7 Ric. II. the endowment of the college of St.

## WINGFIELD, Wyngfeld.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Hoxne, the deanery of Hoxne, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

FOUNDATION.—In the year 1362, the executors of Sir John de Wingfield procured, in pursuance of his will, the parish church of St. Andrew in Wingfield to be made collegiate; and at the south-west corner of the church-yard they erected a college for priests or canons. Previously to this there was a chantry here, which was founded a short time before by Sir John and Lady Wingfield.

The college was endowed with the appropriated churches of Wingfield, Sileham with the chapel of Esham, and Stradbroke; the manors of Benhall, Sileham, Stradbroke, Walpole, with Chekering and Middleton Chekering; and lands and rents in Wingfield, Esham, Fresingfield, Weybred, Stradbroke, Fornham All Saints, Roydon by Wangford, Sileham, Saxmundham, Sternfield, Rendham, Hoxne, Horham, &c.

#### BENEFACTORS.

The lady Alianora, relict and executrix of Sir John de Wingfield. William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, 1428.  
Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, 1491.  
1405.

According to the ordinance of the founder three poor boys were supported at this college, and the funds for their maintenance were valued at the Dissolution at 8*l.* *per annum.*

DEDICATION.—Virgin Mary, St. John Baptist, and St. Andrew.

COLLEGE.—Consisted at first of a provost or master and three priests; afterwards of nine priests and three choristers. In 1405 another priest was added.

The master and three others subscribed to the king's supremacy A.D. 1534.

<sup>a</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. iii. part ii. p. 91.

<sup>b</sup> Bovington in Hatfield Peverell, Balingdon, Middleton, Brundon, Great Henny, Little Henny, Melford, Cornard *Magna* and *Parva*, Great

Bulmere, Pevenershe, Cavendish, Hackney, London, Sudbury, &c.

<sup>c</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII. p. 456.



## VALUATIONS.

*Val. Eccles.* A.D. 1534 (clear of all deductions) £69 14 5  
Speed and Dugdale, the same.  
*Valor Ecclesiasticus* (gross value) . . . . 82 10 4

GRANTEE.—The bishop of Norwich *temp.* Edw. VI.,  
in exchange.

The site of the college, and the arable, meadow, and pas-

ture lands immediately attached thereto, contained about  
sixty acres, and were valued, with the rents appertaining, at  
8*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* in 1534.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—The bishop of Norwich is pro-  
prietor of the site, and patron of the church of St. Andrew in  
Wingfield.



## HOSPITALS, LAZAR-HOUSES, AND ALMS-HOUSES.

### BECCLES. Hospital and Chapel for Lepers.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Wangford, the deanery of Wangford, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—On the hill, at the west part of the town, near the Free School, was, as early as the year 1327, or before, an hospital and chapel, which continued all the time of Queen Elizabeth, after the Dissolution.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Mary Magdalen, or, according to Strype, St. Mary Magdalen and St. Anthony.

#### BENEFACTORS.

|                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sir Richard Walkfare, knt., 1327. | John Leeke, 1503.             |
| Ralph Hemenhall, before 1362.     | John Garrard, 1506.           |
| Thomas Savage, before 1362.       | King Edward VI., 1550.        |
| John de Ulveston, before 1362.    | John Bridges, 1567.           |
| Alexander de Brusyard, bef. 1362. | Humphrey Frame, master of the |
| Richard Walkfare, before 1362.    | hospital, 1596.               |
| Robert Botiler, 1369.             |                               |

**OCCUPIED** by a master and brethren and sisters.

**GRANTEES.**— — — Kerrich *temp.* James I., and in 1674 the portreeve, surveyors, and commonalty of Beccles, towards the maintenance of the poor.

**PRESENT POSSESSORS.**—The portreeve and commonalty of Beccles. Robert Rede, esq., lessee.

### BURY ST. EDMUND'S. God's House or St. John's, at South-gate.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Thinghoe, the liberty of Bury, the liberty and deanery of St. Edmund, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk, out of the south gate.

In the beginning of the reign of King Edward I. there was an hospital, without the south gate of this town, which was often called *Domus Dei*. In 1322 lands were given to support some chaplains in the chapel of *Domus Dei*; and in 1392, 4 messuages, 1 shop, and 52 acres of land in Bury were given to support the priests of this house.

**DEDICATION.**—St. John the Evangelist.

In the charter of King Edward I. dated 1281, apportioning the possessions of the monastery of Bury St. Edmund's between the abbot and the obedientiaries for the use of the convent, this hospital was assigned to the precentor of the abbey<sup>a</sup>.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—The Rev. Thomas Gery Cullum.

### BURY. St. Petronilla at South-gate.

Close to this hospital was a chapel dedicated to St. Petronilla, which from its contiguity appears to have belonged to St. John's hospital. Kirby calls this the hospital of St. Pe-

tronilla. It was valued at the Dissolution at 10*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* clear value, and possessed temporals in Bury, Whepstead, and Rushbroke, and a portion in Mildenhall.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—Mr. John Durrant.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—North-east view of St. Petronilla's chapel, without South-gate, now destroyed.—Carter's *Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting*, part ii. Pl. VIII.

View of the same.—Yates's *History of Bury*.

### BURY. St. Nicholas's Hospital and Chapel at East-gate.

**SITUATION.**—About a quarter of a mile without the east gate, at the angle which divides the two roads, one leading to Ixworth, the other to Fornham.

**FOUNDATION.**—is ascribed to one of the abbots of Bury. It is mentioned as early as the year 1223, was confirmed by King Henry III. in 1266, and in 1281 the hospital and its appurtenances were placed under the care of the precentor of Bury abbey.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Nicholas.

**OCCUPIED** by a master, a chaplain, and several brethren.

#### BENEFACTORS.

|                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| King Henry III., 1266.   | Thomas Ewell, 1392. |
| Harvey de Stanton, 1324. |                     |

#### VALUATIONS.

*Liber Niger* and *Valor Eccles. temp.* Hen. VIII.

|                                                     |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| A.D. 1534 . . . . .                                 | £ 6 19 1 |
| <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> (gross value) . . . . . | 8 17 8   |

It was endowed with revenues and lands in Bury, Langham, Barton *Magna*, &c.

**PRESENT POSSESSOR.**—The ruins of this hospital and chapel are rather extensive, and the building is converted into a farmhouse belonging to Philip Bennet, esq.

### BURY. St. Stephen's Hospital.

**SITUATION.**—Between the east gate and bridge and St. Nicholas's hospital, on the north side of the street.

**FOUNDATION.**—This hospital is not noticed by Tanner or Kirby. Gillingwater says that some remains of it were visible in his time.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—Philip Bennet, esq.

### BURY. St. Peter's Hospital and Chapel.

**SITUATION.**—Without the Risby gate, on the left hand

<sup>a</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 299 a.



side of the road, but within the jurisdiction of the abbot of Bury.

**FOUNDATION.**—According to Batteley, the hospital of St. Peter was founded by abbot Anselm in the latter part of the reign of King Henry I., or beginning of King Stephen's, and was assigned in 1281 to the precentor of Bury abbey<sup>a</sup>. Dr. Tanner says it was placed under the management of the almoner of the abbey, who afterwards put in some secular priest to be master.

This hospital and that of St. Nicholas were designed for the reception of persons infected with contagious disorders; the other hospitals in Bury were for those who were afflicted with less malignant diseases.

The chapel of St. Peter possessed houses and lands in Bury, Whepstead, Lackford, and Westley, and the sum of 4*l.* was annually assigned as alms to the poor in the lazaret-house without the Risby gate.

**DEDICATION.**—The honour of St. Peter.

**OCCUPIED** by a master, a chaplain, and several old, infirm, leprous or diseased priests.

#### VALUATIONS.

|                                              |             |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Tanner . . . . .                             | £ 10 18 11½ |
| Valor Ecclesiasticus (gross value) . . . . . | 20 16 8½    |
| Valor Ecclesiasticus (clear value) . . . . . | 10 18 10½   |

It continued till the year 1551, when a protection was granted to the lazars here; and George Hodgson, guide of the house, was appointed their proctor.

The walls that originally inclosed this hospital were recently remaining.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—The trustees or governors of the Grammar School.

### BURY. St. Saviour's Hospital.

**SITUATION.**—Without the north gate, on the east side of the Thetford road. "*Hospitale S. Salvatoris quod est situm infra iiii. cruces villæ S. Edmuni. extra portam aquilonarem.*"—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 299 a.

**FOUNDATION.**—About the year 1184, abbot Sampson and the convent of Bury began the establishment of this hospital, which, however, was not finished or fully endowed till King John's time. This hospital was also assigned, in the charter of King Edw. I., A.D. 1281, to the use of the precentor of the abbey. It was the most considerable institution of the kind in this town, for the parliament assembled in this building in the reign of Henry VI. A.D. 1446; and here Humphrey the good duke of Gloucester was murdered in the same year.

The endowment consisted of the church of St. Benet in Thetford, the advowson of this hospital, of tithes in Redgrave, Rickingham, Melford, Roudham, South Rungton, and Islington, and of rents and lands in Illington, Tottington, Gazely, Cranmere, &c.

**DEDICATION.**—To the honour of our holy Saviour.

The **SOCIETY** originally consisted of a warden, twelve chaplains or priests, six clerks, twelve poor gentlemen, and twelve poor women. In the time of King Edward I. here were only seven chaplains, and old and infirm priests were then maintained here instead of the poor sisters.

#### VALUATIONS.

|                                                                                                                                                                    |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Taxatio Ecclesiastica, A.D. 1291 . . . . .                                                                                                                         | £ 10 0 0 |
| The temporalities and spiritualties were estimated at 153 <i>m.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per annum [102 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ]. <i>Lib. Alb.</i> |          |

<sup>a</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 299.

<sup>b</sup> "The which *Maison Dieu* was an house of great privilege, and a place exempt, and there was a very little proper house, and a proper

**GRANTEES.**—Anthony Stringer and John Williams, A.D. 1542.

**PRESENT OWNERS.**—St. John's college, Cambridge.

Besides the hospitals above mentioned there were in Bury the following chapels, which appear to have been attached to hospitals, lazaret-houses, or religious institutions, of which there is now but little record.

| HOUSE.                                     | SITUATION.                                                                                    | PRESENT OWNER.                      |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| St. Thomas's hospital or chapel.           | Not far from the north gate.                                                                  | Mrs. Harrington.                    |
| Chapel of the charnel.                     | In the church-yard.                                                                           | The alderman and burgesses of Bury. |
| The exchequer or audit house of the abbey. | In Chequer Square. The residence of abbot Reeve after the Dissolution, now a boarding-school. | The same.                           |
| St. Botolph's chapel.                      | In South-gate Street, now demolished.                                                         | Mr. Henry Braddock.                 |
| St. Mary's chapel.                         | In East-gate Street, formerly a grammar school.                                               | Mr. Robert Warren.                  |
| Chantry called Stone chapel.               | In Risby-gate Street, now the Cock public house.                                              | — Le Grys, esq.                     |

### CLARE.

**SITUATION.**—Within the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, in the hundred of Risbridge, the deanery of Clare, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

**FOUNDATION.**—Uncertain, but previously to 1462, as in that year Mr. Pompey, the vicar of Clare, gave, by his will, land to find firing for the poor living in the alms-house of James Bingley here.

### DUNWICH, *Domus Dei* or *Maison Dieu*, and Church.

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

In the patronage of the king, and was well endowed with tenements, houses, lands, and rents. The first mention of this house occurs as early as the reign of King Henry III.<sup>b</sup> It had considerable privileges; and Gardner says "it was honoured with masters of good repute, one an esquire, another a master of arts, &c." A church for the use of the brethren adjoined this hospital, and in 1527 a legacy was left towards its repair. It remained in use as an hospital after the general Dissolution.

The **SOCIETY** consisted of a master and six brethren; and sisters are also mentioned.

**DEDICATION.**—The Holy Trinity.

**REVENUES.**—fell considerably into decay from various causes. In 1739, Tanner says, they amounted to no more

lodging for the masters of the same, for the time being, to dwell in." *MS. treatise* quoted by Weever.



than 13*l.* 15*s.* *per annum*, and in 1754 Gardner states them to be only 11*l.* 17*s.*

It is still continued as an almshouse.

COMMON SEAL.—Oval: the arms of Henry III. surmounted by a triple cross, and two fleurs de lis on the lowest bar. The inscription

✠ SIGILLVM . FRATRVM : DOMVS : DEI : DE : DOREWICO.

### DUNWICH. St. James's Hospital and Church.

FOUNDATION.—As early as the reign of King Rich. I. this hospital is mentioned here. The foundation is ascribed, by Mr. Blomefield, to John earl of Moreton, afterwards King of England. Walter de Riboff liberally endowed both the church and hospital, and is considered by Mr. Martin as the founder; but he seems only to have confirmed former grants. St. James's hospital church, says an old *MS.* "is a great one, and a fair large one after the old fashion, and divers tenements, houses, and lands to the same belonging, to the use of the poor sick and impotent people there." It is situated about half a mile westward of the dilapidated church of All Saints.

DEDICATION.—The honour of St. James the Apostle.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Walter de Riboff, *temp.* K. John. R. Levott, 1462.  
J. Alyn, 1453. John Bourne, 1536.

The SOCIETY consisted of a master, and several leprous brethren and sisters.

The REVENUES, which were formerly very considerable, being much mismanaged "by evilly disposed covetous persons, which did sell away divers lands and rents from the said hospital<sup>a</sup>," fell into decay; and the large income it originally possessed was in the year 1739 dwindled to 26*l.* *per annum*, and in 1754 to 21*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

SEAL.—Circular; more than two inches in diameter; a figure with a nimbus round its head, a crosier in its left hand, and the right elevated. The inscription is

✠ SIGILL : SACT : JACOB : ..... DONWIZ :

The church belonging to this hospital is now nearly destroyed; the semicircular east end, however, yet furnishes some beautiful specimens of early architecture. The building was of a simple form, 38 yards long and 20 feet wide, consisting of a nave, choir, and semicircular east end, and is worthy the inspection of the curious.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Hospital Church.—Kirby's Suffolk Map.

View of the Hospital Chapel.—*Antiquarian Repertory*. 1817.

Plan of the Saxon Church of the Hospital of St. James.—Mr. Wilkins in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 166. 1796.

Remains of St. James's Hospital.—*Antiquarian Itinerary*. Heigham del. and engr.

### DUNWICH. Almshouses.

In 1515 Peter Melton left directions, in his will, for building two or four almshouses near the church-yard of St. Peter in Dunwich.

In 1537 Peter Shelly directed that part of his house should remain for an "almesse-house" for poor people to dwell in.

In 1538 ——— directed his executors to build "an howse" in Dunwich "for poor folkes to dwell in."

In 1556 John Barnett gave his house in Dunwich to the use of the poor people of the town.

All these almshouses are destroyed.—Gardner, p. 98.

### EYE. HOSPITAL.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Hartismere, the deanery of Hartismere, and the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

FOUNDATION.—In the beginning of the reign of King Edward III., A.D. 1329, here was an hospital for leprous persons, without the town; and it is subsequently mentioned in the old will books in the registry of the bishop of Norwich.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary Magdalen.

It was under the government of the bailiffs and commonalty of Eye, and continued till the Dissolution.

### GORLESTONE. LEPER-HOUSE.

SITUATION.—In the hundred of Lothingland, the deanery of Lothingland, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

A house for lepers here is mentioned in the will book, Heydon, A.D. 1372; but nothing further occurs of it.

### HADLEIGH. ALMSHOUSES and CHAPEL.

SITUATION.—Within the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, in the hundred of Cosford, a peculiar to the see of Canterbury.

FOUNDATION.—"Twelve almshouses for twenty-four aged poor people, men or women, with a chapel for their devotions, were built in Magdalen Street here, by William Pykenham, LL.D., archdeacon of Suffolk, and rector of Hadleigh, and by his last will bearing date 1497 they were endowed with lands in Watfield, Aldham, Hadleigh, &c."—Tanner.

These houses are yet in being, and twenty-four poor persons are maintained in them, under the government of the rector and churchwardens.

### IPSWICH. Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Suffolk, the deanery of Ipswich, the liberty of Ipswich, and the parish of St. Helen.

FOUNDATION.—Here was at a very early period a house or hospital for leprous persons, to which King John in the first year of his reign, A.D. 1199, granted a fair to be held on the morrow of St. James the Apostle.

DEDICATION.—St. Mary Magdalen.

DISSOLUTION.—When this house was dissolved, its revenues were annexed to the rectory of St. Helen, which had been previously appropriated to St. Mary Magdalen, or to St. James's hospital.

Now demolished.

<sup>a</sup> Weever, from MSS. of Sir Simon D'Ewes, knt.



**IPSWICH. St. James's Hospital and Chapel.**

**SITUATION.**—In the rectory of St. Helen.

**FOUNDATION.**—This was probably annexed to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen; the masterships of both were in the collation of the bishops of Norwich, and usually went, together with the church of St. Helen and chapel of St. Edmund the archbishop, to the same appropriator.

Mentioned in 1324, for leprous persons.

**DEMOLISHED:** part now the parsonage. The site of the chapel of St. James was for many years used as a ropewalk.

**IPSWICH. Daundy's Almshouses.**

**SITUATION.**—In the parish of St. Matthew in Lady-lane.

**FOUNDATION.**—In the year 1515, or before, Edmund Daundy, who had been bailiff and portman of Ipswich, founded some almshouses near the chapel of our Lady of Grace, and settled lands on the bailiffs and their successors for the endowment of them. Upon the Dissolution, these lands were either granted away, or assigned to other uses; but the almshouses remained.

**PRESENT POSSESSORS.**—The parish officers of St. Matthew's, in trust for the poor of the said parish.

**IPSWICH. St. Leonard's Hospital.**

**SITUATION.**—In the parish of St. Peter, near the site of the antient church of St. Austin. Kirby mentions this hospital of Leonard here, since converted into a farm-house, belonging to Christ's hospital, Ipswich; but I have no other authority.

**ORFORD.**

**SITUATION.**—Within the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred, belonging to the prior of Ely, in the hundred of Plomesgate, the deanery of Orford, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—All that is known of this institution is, that in the time of King Edward II., A.D. 1320, here was an hospital and chapel for a master and brethren.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Leonard.

**PRESENT OWNER.**—This hospital continued till after the year 1586. It is said to have stood near the park, and the lands belonging to it are thought to be inclosed within the park, now the property of the Marquis of Hertford, from whence a payment is yearly made to certain poor persons.—See Tanner, Suffolk xxxv. note.

**SIBTON.**

**SITUATION.**—In the hundred of Blithing, the deanery of Dunwich, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

**FOUNDATION.**—This hospital, founded in all probability

by the abbot and convent, was placed at the abbey gate; and for the better support of the same, Simon de Walton, bishop of Norwich, appropriated the church of St. Peter at Crainsford or Cransford in this county A.D. 1264.

It went with the abbey at the Dissolution; and the

**PRESENT POSSESSOR** of the site is the bishop of Salisbury. No traces are now remaining.

**STRATTON in Levington.**

**SITUATION.**—In the archdeaconry of Suffolk, the deanery of Colneis, the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred, the hundred of Colneis, and the parish of Levington St. Peter.

Here, according to Kirby, was formerly a lazaret-house endowed with a moiety of the tithes of Stratton.

**SUDBURY.**

**SITUATION.**—In the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Sudbury, the hundred of Babergh, and the liberty of the burgh of Sudbury.

**FOUNDATION.**—Amicia daughter of William earl of Gloucester, and wife to Richard earl of Clare, in the time of King John founded an hospital in this town, which is supposed to be the same with the house or chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, which the same lady gave to the monks of Clare: "*Firm' capelle in Sudbury vocat' Sepulcare Chaple*" xls." For the further support of this hospital the foundress endowed it with 5 acres of land, 1 of meadow, and 1 of pasture, right of pasturage for 4 cows and 20 sheep, besides other lands, rents, &c.

**DEDICATION.**—The honour of Jesus Christ, and the blessed Virgin Mary his mother. For the soul of the father and mother of the foundress, for her own soul, and for those of her sons, heirs, ancestors, and successors.

Dr. Tanner supposed it to be the same which was granted to John Cheke, esq., A.D. 1551, and which was given, under the title of the messuages of St. Sepulchre, with all their appurtenances, in the town of Sudbury, by Amicia countess of Clare to the monks of Stoke. The property mentioned in the grant of the countess of Clare<sup>b</sup>, however, appears to be quite different from that mentioned in her charter of foundation of the hospital of St. Mary, and consisted of 15 houses in Sudbury, 25 or more acres of land with divers rents, and the bridge of Sudbury. The messuage or house of St. Sepulchre in Sudbury is also mentioned in 1435 and 1551.

**SUDBURY.**

A society called "the brothers of St. Thomas the Martyr" was situated near a place called Sidolves Mere. The ruins of their chapel are said to be still seen, on a hill, which is called chapel hill, on the right hand of the London road.

**THURLOW MAGNA, Thirlawe. ALIEN HOSPITAL.**

**SITUATION.**—In the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Clare, the hundred of Risbridge, and the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, belonging to the abbot of Bury.

<sup>a</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, tom. iii. p. 470.

<sup>b</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. i. 1004, 1005.



FOUNDATION.—Here was in the time of King Rich. II. A.D. 1398, an hospital, which was subordinate to the foreign hospital of Hautpays, or *De alto passu*.

It is mentioned in the years 1398, 1462, and 1468.

DEDICATION.—St. James.

VALUATION.—The church of Thirlawe *Magna*, appropriated to this hospital, was returned in 1291 to be of the

annual value of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in 1468 the hospital 3*l.*

GRANTEES.—Being of the yearly value 60*s.* this house was granted, among other lands, A.D. 1468, to God's-House college, now King's college, in Cambridge.

I have not been able to trace this small endowment to the present time, or to discover the present possessor.

The patronage of the church, which was formerly appropriated to the hospital, remains in the hands of the Crown.

## Shrines, Images, &c. in Suffolk, to which Pilgrimages were made.

THE famous shrine of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, in Bury abbey. For several centuries, extraordinary miracles were performed at the tomb of St. Edmund. In the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii. plate VII., is an engraving of this splendid and celebrated shrine.

The image of St. Edmund, at Hoxne. Gilbert bishop of Orkney gave an indulgence of forty days pardon to all pilgrims who would bring their offerings to this image.

The image or shrine of the Holy Virgin, at Woolpit, was much resorted to by pilgrims.

The image of our Lady in St. Mary's chapel, Ipswich, called "our Lady of Ipswich," to which an annual procession was made by order of Cardinal Wolsey. In the 30th Hen. VIII., the images of our Lady of Ipswich and our Lady of Walsingham were carried up to London by order

of Thomas Cromwell, and were burnt at Chelsea; and all the rich offerings and jewels belonging to these and other shrines were sent to the king's treasury.—Weever's *Funereral Monuments*.

The chapel of St. Margaret, at Southwold.

A famous cross in the hospital of *Maison Dieu*, at Dunwich.

An image or effigy of our Lady, in the wall of the priory church-yard at Woodbridge; much frequented for the miraculous powers it possessed.

An image at the priory at Eye, which was carried in the public processions there, and was much revered by the people. William Payton, a monk of this priory, was burnt at Norwich for speaking irreverently of this image.—*Magna Britannia Antiqua et Nova*, vol. v. 296.

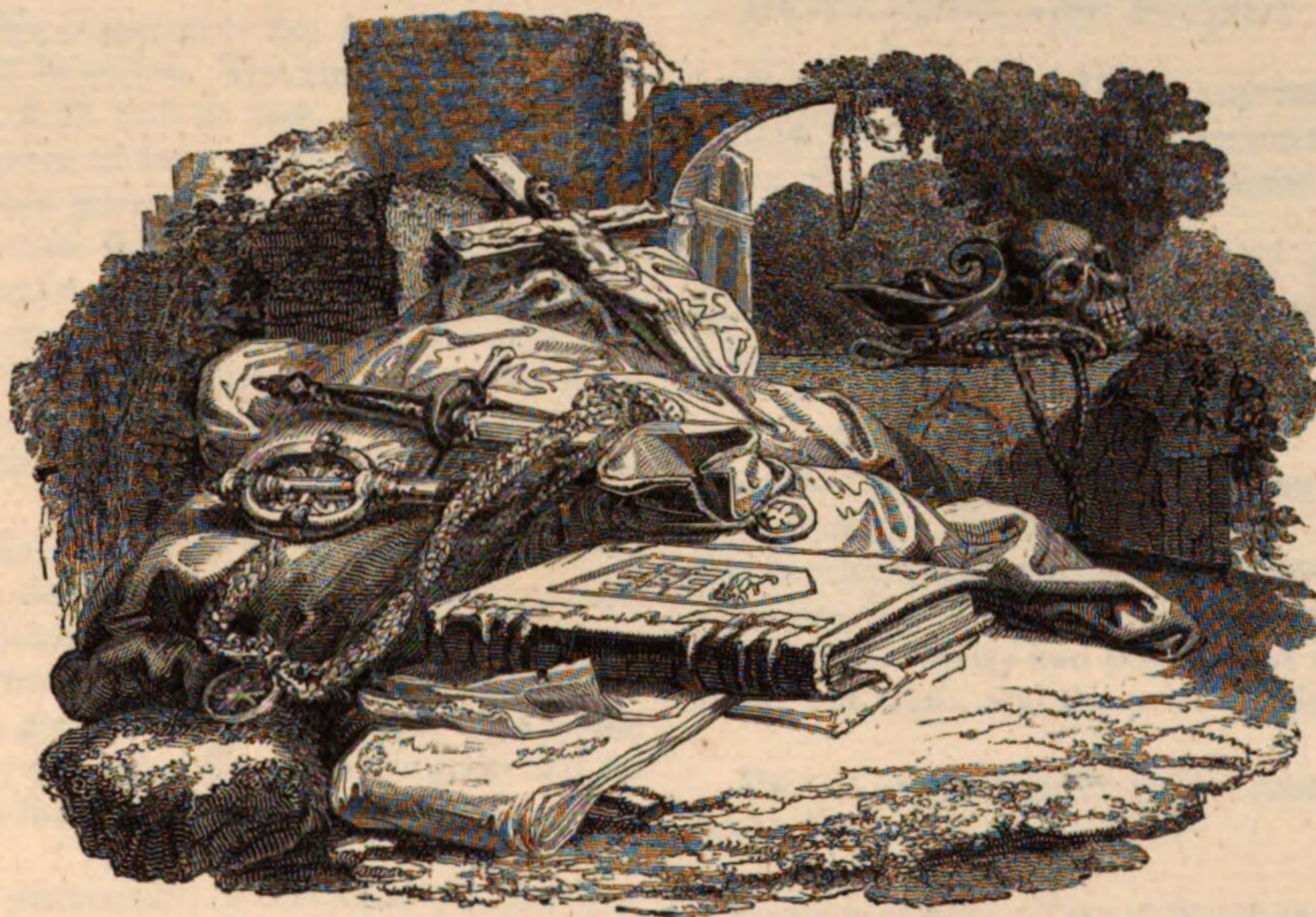


Besides the Religious Endowments given in the above Catalogue, the following MONASTERIES had Annual Revenues in the County of SUFFOLK, according to the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV. A.D. 1291.

| Monasteries.                       | Counties.      | Orders.                 | Annual Revenues.    | Parishes in Suffolk wherein these Possessions were situated at the time of the Valuation in 1291.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Prior of Beeston                   | Norfolk        | Austin Canons           | £. s. d.<br>2 11 7½ | Easton, Uggeshall, Capel.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Abbot of St. Bennet's at Hulme     | Norfolk        | Benedictine Monks       | 0 7 10              | Ilketshall St. Lawrence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Prior of Bromhill                  | Norfolk        | Austin Canons           | 2 2 7               | Wangford St. Dennis, Ikworth.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Prior of Bromholm                  | Norfolk        | Cluniac Monks           | 34 18 4             | Corton, Kessingland, Flixton, Lowestoft, Burgh, Oulton, Carlton, Pakefield, Willisham, Horham, Hoseley, Codenham, Wetheringset, Rishangles, Mendlesham, Bardwell.                                                                                                                                   |
| Prior of Buckenham                 | Norfolk        | Austin Canons           | 0 1 2               | Stradbrook.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Prioress of Carrow                 | Norfolk        | Benedictine Nuns        | 0 7 0               | Chediston, Uggeshall.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Prior of Castleacre                | Norfolk        | Cluniac Monks           | 0 4 4               | Depden, Haverhill.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Abbot of Dereham                   | Norfolk        | Premonst. Canons        | 5 5 5               | Ilketshall St. Margaret, Weybread, Playford.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Prior of Horsham St. Faith's       | Norfolk        | Benedictine Monks       | 0 8 4½              | Marlesford, Loudham, Hunston.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Abbot of Langley                   | Norfolk        | Premonst. Canons        | 9 12 5½             | Lowestoft, Weston, Willingham St. Mary, Soterly, Redisham <i>Magna</i> , Redisham <i>Parva</i> , Ilketshall St. John, Cove, Henford, Wangford St. Dennis, Barningham, Weston Market, Hepworth.                                                                                                      |
| Prior of Norwich                   | Norfolk        | Benedictine Monks       | 17 19 11            | Oulton, Hopton, Moulton, Westerfield, Henley, Barsham, Hoxne, Weybread, Athelington, Jakele, Thrandeston, Ashby, Stoke.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Prior of Pentney                   | Norfolk        | Austin Canons           | 0 4 2               | Chediston.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Prior of Thetford Monks            | Norfolk        | Cluniac Monks           | 46 8 9              | Sweffling, Stratford, N. Glemham, Darsham, Syleham, Capel, Barking, Stonham, Easton, Somersham, Exning, Oakley, Brome, Ixworth.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Prior of Thetford Canons           | Norfolk        | Canons of St. Sepulchre | 3 18 11             | Wangford St. Dennis, Moulton, Ixworth, Barningham, Gazeley.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Prior of Walsingham                | Norfolk        | Austin Canons           | 0 3 6               | Bungay.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Prior of Wormegay                  | Norfolk        | Austin Canons           | 1 4 2½              | Thorpe, Stow Langtoft.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Abbot of Wymondham                 | Norfolk        | Benedictine Monks       | 0 5 1               | Flixton.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Abbot of St. John's, Colchester    | Essex          | Benedictine Monks       | 25 12 9½            | Southwold, Horham, Codenham, Higham, Hawstead, Witham, Occold, Whepstead, Buxhall, Stoke.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Prior of St. Botolph's, Colchester | Essex          | Austin Canons           | 3 6 0               | Raydon, Alburgh.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Abbot of Coggeshall                | Essex          | Cistercian Monks        | 0 5 2               | Cayho in Ipswich.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Prior of Colne                     | Essex          | Benedictine Monks       | 4 11 8              | Thrandeston, Palgrave, Aldham.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Prior of Dunmowe                   | Essex          | Austin Canons           | 1 13 4              | Poslingford, Wrattling <i>Parva</i> , Acton.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Prior of Hatfield                  | Essex          | Benedictine Monks       | 0 18 4              | Nettlested, Haverhill.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Prior of Horkesley                 | Essex          | Cluniac Monks           | 0 8 0               | Wissington.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Prior of Leighs or Lighes          | Essex          | Austin Canons           | 47 5 6½             | Sweffling, Higham, Wenham <i>Magna</i> or <i>Combusta</i> , Wenham <i>Parva</i> , Edwardstone, Hawstead, Chelmondiston, Capel, Brantham, Bergholt, Wolferton, Kirkton, Belton, Bradwell.                                                                                                            |
| Abbot of St. Osyth's               | Essex          | Austin Canons           | 16 15 7¼            | Little Yarmouth, Lound, St. Lawrence Ipswich, Orford, Westerfield, Mendham, Dallinghoo, Culpho, Stowe, Codenham, Campess, Newton, Rendham, Illeye <i>Combusta</i> or Brent Illeigh.                                                                                                                 |
| Prior of Prittlewell or Pritewell  | Essex          | Cluniac Monks           | 0 13 0              | Stoke Neyland.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Abbot of Tilteye                   | Essex          | Cistercian Monks        | 5 19 8              | Little Yarmouth, Livermere <i>Parva</i> , Troston, Barnham, Fakenham <i>Magna</i> , Little Thurlow.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Prioress of Wyk or Wickes          | Essex          | Benedictine Nuns        | 7 3 2½              | Atteley, Chattisham, Stonham, Ashe, Depden, Bildeston.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Prior of Anglesey                  | Cambridgeshire | Austin Canons           | 0 13 4              | Thurlow <i>Parva</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Prior of Barnwell                  | Cambridgeshire | Austin Canons           | 0 2 4               | Risby, Wrattling <i>Magna</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Abbess of Chatteris                | Cambridgeshire | Benedictine Nuns        | 10 0 0              | Kersey.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Prior of Ely                       | Cambridgeshire | Benedictine Monks       | 249 9 6½            | Kenton, Ipswich, Barham, Sudbourne, Iken, Tunstal, Snape, Doningworth, Ufford, Dunwich St. John's, Bromswell, Debach, Martlesham, Winston, Pettaugh, Parham, Chilseford, Bealing <i>Magna</i> , Bealing <i>Parva</i> , Hawkedon, Rushmere, Barking, Stonham, Ashe, Hemmington, Gosbech, Lakenheath. |
| Prior of Fordham                   | Cambridgeshire | Gilbertine Canons       | 5 9 1               | Exning, Langwade, Newmarket.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |



| Monasteries.                                     | Counties.       | Orders.           | Annual Re-<br>venues. | Parishes in Suffolk wherein these Possessions were situ-<br>ated at the time of the Valuation in 1291. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Prior of Ikelington or Icklingge                 | Cambridgeshire  | Austin Canons     | £. s. d.<br>0 13 8    | Hatheton, Orford, Parham, Sutton, Mellis.                                                              |
| Prior of Spinney or Spineto                      | Cambridgeshire  | Austin Canons     | 0 13 4                | Exning.                                                                                                |
| Abbot of Boxley                                  | Kent            | Cistertian Monks  | 0 13 4                | Little Yarmouth.                                                                                       |
| Prior of Canterbury                              | Kent            | Benedictine Monks | 71 3 0½               | Ashe, Boxford, Kettlesbaston, Brent Illeigh or Monk's Illeigh, Hadleigh, Hitcham.                      |
| Prior of Lesnes or Westwood                      | Kent            | Austin Canons     | 2 2 6                 | Campess, Stowe.                                                                                        |
| Abbess of Malling                                | Kent            | Benedictine Nuns  | 33 19 11              | Great Cornard.                                                                                         |
| Prior of Rochester                               | Kent            | Benedictine Monks | 39 18 4               | Freckenham.                                                                                            |
| Prior of Tunbridge                               | Kent            | Austin Canons     | 0 0 6                 | Denardiston.                                                                                           |
| Prioress of Menchense-<br>leye or Legh           | Devonshire      | Austin Nuns       | 7 0 0                 | Felham, Felchirche?                                                                                    |
| Abbot of Wardon                                  | Bedfordshire    | Cistertian Monks  | 18 6 4¼               | Wangford St. Dennis, Brandon, Hopton, Bradley.                                                         |
| Abbot of Woburn                                  | Bedfordshire    | Cistertian Monks  | 1 8 0                 | Kessingland.                                                                                           |
| Abbot of Missenden                               | Buckinghamsh.   | Austin Canons     | 0 12 8                | Alburgh.                                                                                               |
| Abbot of Bello loco or Beau-lieu                 | Hampshire       | Cistertian Monks  | 6 13 4                | Little Yarmouth.                                                                                       |
| Abbot of St. Alban's                             | Hertfordshire   | Benedictine Monks | 3 2 0                 | Sudbury.                                                                                               |
| Prior of Cruce-Roys,<br>Cruce Roesiæ, or Royston | Hertfordshire   | Austin Canons     | 2 12 6                | Codenham, Eriswell, Wangford.                                                                          |
| Prior of St. Neot's                              | Huntingdonshire | Benedictine Monks | 0 2 0                 | Cratfield.                                                                                             |
| Abbot of Ramsey                                  | Huntingdonshire | Benedictine Monks | 43 1 8½               | Lawshall, Lansele?                                                                                     |
| Master of Burton La-<br>zars                     | Leicestershire  | Hospital-         | 0 18 0                | Keddington.                                                                                            |
| Abbot of Alba Marlea<br>or Aumerle               | Normandy        |                   | 26 4 4½               | Chattisham, Washbrook.                                                                                 |
| Abbot of Amberge                                 |                 |                   | 0 8 0                 | Waldingfield, Sudbury, Acton.                                                                          |









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# *Index Monasticus.*

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## PART OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

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### Benedictine Monks.

SOHAM or SEHAM. SAXON MONASTERY, and EPISCOPAL SEE of the East Angles.



Arms of the East Angles.

**SITUATION.**—In the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Fordham, and the hundred of Stapleho.

**FOUNDATION.**—This is probably the most ancient monastery in the diocese of Norwich. The kingdom of the East Angles continued from A.D. 575 to 792, during which period there was a succession of fourteen kings. Sigebert the fifth of these, having been prevailed on by Felix a Burgundian to adopt the Christian faith, invited him to introduce that religion in East Anglia, and constituted him the first bishop of that kingdom. At Soham, therefore, in the year 630 according to some writers, or 636 according to others, St. Felix the apostle, as he is subsequently called, founded a monastery, together with his episcopal palace and cathedral church.

Soon afterwards the founder removed the see to Dunwich, where he was buried in the year 647; but his body was afterwards removed, and interred in the monastery of Soham. In the year 870, the Danes, under the command of Ingvar and Hubba, burnt the great church here built by a noble Saxon called Luttingus, and killed the monks, a great and famous convent of whom flourished at that time under abbot Werefrid.

Some years after the destruction of this abbey, in the time of King Canute, Ethelstan abbot of Ramsey is said to have discovered the bones of St. Felix, and having conveyed them to Ramsey, they were there solemnly enshrined.

ISELHAM, Istleham. ALIEN PRIORY and CONVENTUAL CHURCH.

**SITUATION.**—Within the limits of the diocese of Norwich and the archdeaconry of Sudbury, but a detached parish, a peculiar to the see of Rochester: in the hundred of Stapleho.

**FOUNDATION.**—This was an alien priory, which, together with Lynton in the diocese of Ely, was a cell to the abbey of St. Jagitto, or St. Jacutus de Insula<sup>a</sup>, in the diocese of Dole in Brittany.

It is mentioned A.D. 1219, and occurs in the Close Rolls, A.D. 1333, when it was taxed at 40s. for the aid promised by the bishops and religious, on account of the marriage of Eleanor, the king's sister, to the earl of Gueldres, in 1332<sup>b</sup>.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Margaret.

**SUPPRESSION.**—This house being seized with the other estates belonging to foreign monasteries during the French wars, was suppressed by the statute of Leicester A.D. 1414.

**GRANTEES.**—King Henry VI. in the year 1450 gave this monastery to the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge.

#### VALUATION.

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica* 1291 standing in the name of the prior of Lynton . . . . . £6 13 7½

At the time of the grant in 1450 it was valued at 10 13 4

When the Norwich Taxation was made in 1291, the abbot of Shrewsbury had possessions in Iselham to the amount of 9*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*, and the prior of Ely 12*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

**PRESENT OWNERS.**—The master and fellows of Pembroke Hall.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—View of the priory church in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. Pl. cv. p. 286.

From the architecture of the remains of this priory it is probable that it was one of early foundation, that is to say, about the time of the Conquest<sup>c</sup>. When I saw it in 1818 the chapel of St. Margaret, which has a semicircular east end, was used as the tithe barn; the arch and vaulted roof at the east end have been lately removed.

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<sup>a</sup> A Benedictine abbey built in the fifth century.—*History of Alien Priories*, vol. ii. p. 93.

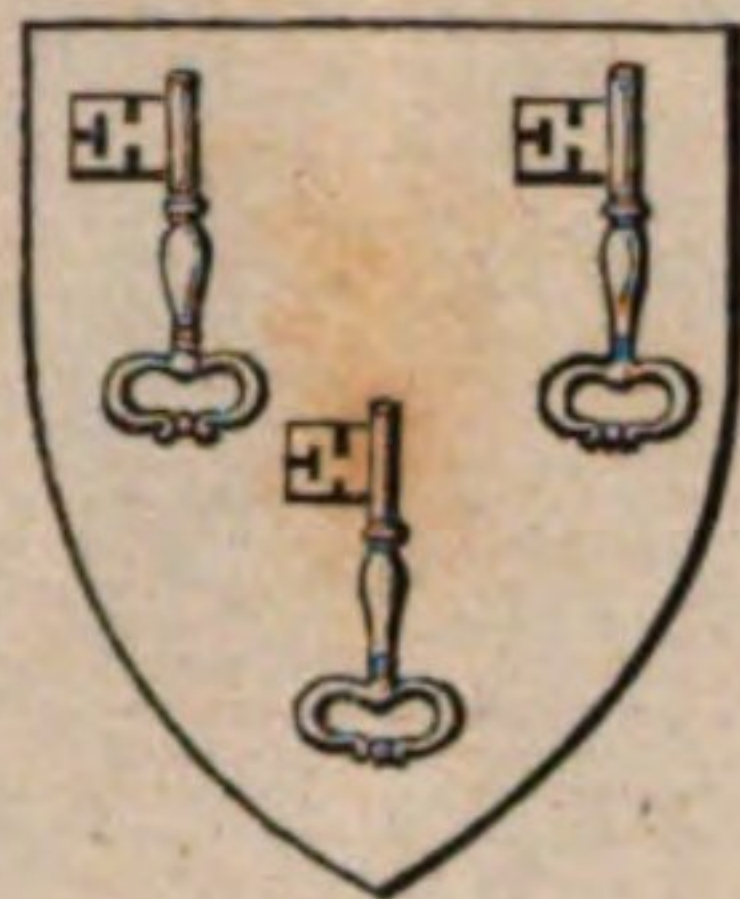
<sup>b</sup> Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. p. 285.

<sup>c</sup> "It is of the most simple style of Saxon architecture, and seems to indicate that the foundation was little if at all later than the time of the Conquest."—Lysons's *Cambridgeshire*.



## Austin Canons.

### SPINNEY, De Spineto, Speynney. PRIORY.



Arms of the priory of Ely.—Or, three keys azure two and one.

**SITUATION.**—In the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Fordham, the hundred of Stapleho, and the parish of Wykes, or Wicken.

**FOUNDATION.**—"Sir Hugh de Malebisse having (*temp.* Joannis) married Beatrix, lady of the manor of Wykes, they in the beginning of Henry the Third's reign built and endowed here a priory for regular canons of the order of St. Austin.

This manor, with the advowson of the priory, descended afterwards to Mary Thornton, who married Sir Humphrey Bassyngbourne; after whose decease she augmented this monastery with lands for the maintenance of more canons, about A.D. 1302. There were other benefactors to this house, which, however, being much run to decay, both in its revenues and buildings, was A.D. 1449 perpetually united to the cathedral monastery of Ely, by Walter bishop of Norwich, with the leave of King Henry VI., and the consent of the patron, John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester<sup>a</sup>.

In the license of King Henry VI. for giving this priory, &c. to William the prior and the convent of Ely, the endowment is stated to consist of 4 messuages, 40 tenements, 4 toftes, 90 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, a marsh called Seggefen, and another marsh called Jankynsfreth, and rents, in Cambridgeshire: and a messuage and 42 acres at Exning. To this house were appropriated the church of St. Mary and St. Cross of Spinney, and the parochial church of Wyken and the manor of the same place<sup>b</sup>.

**DEDICATION.**—The honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross.

**CONVENT.**—Originally founded for three canons, and afterwards increased to seven by Mary de Bassyngbourne; in return for which gift two of these canons were bound to celebrate divine service daily in the church of Wykes.

#### VALUATIONS.

|                   |   |                       |      |   |    |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|------|---|----|
| Tax. Eccles. 1291 | { | Norwich Diocese . . . | £ 12 | 9 | 1½ |
|                   |   | Ely Diocese . . .     | 2    | 4 | 8  |

14 13 9½

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 . . . . . 92 12 3½  
Speed, the same.

**GRANTEE.**—Sir Edward North in 1544.

### THIRLING or THRILLING. PRIORY.

**SITUATION.**—In the isle of Ely, the hundred of Wichford, the parish of Upwell, and the bishop of Ely's manor, extending into Norfolk.

"A small priory near Upwell."—Tanner.

This author is unable to give any account of the foundation or valuation of this priory. From a register of the see of Ely, it appears that in the reign of Edward I. the canons of Thrilling had 24 acres in the bishop's manor at 6d. *per annum*<sup>c</sup>.

This house was in being in 1528, as in that year the prior of Thirling is mentioned in an entry respecting cleansing the drains and river. The manor of Thirling also occurs in 1538.

## Gilbertine Canons and Nuns.

### FORDHAM *al.* Bigynge. PRIORY OR CELL.

**SITUATION.**—In the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Fordham, and the hundred of Stapleho.

**FOUNDERS.**—Sir Robert de Fordham, and Sir Henry Dew, knts. The prior had a manor and court here<sup>d</sup>, and the parochial church of St. Mary was appropriated to this convent. Here was originally a small religious house, founded by Henry, the rural dean of Fordham, to which Sir Hugh Malebisse<sup>e</sup>, the founder of Spinney priory, was a considerable benefactor. King Henry III. having given the church of Fordham to the Gilbertine order of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, A.D. 1227, a small convent of canons was settled here soon after.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Will. de Divisa, prior of Fordham. Henry de Kemsyk, prior.

**DEDICATION.**—St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalen.

**CONVENT.**—The prior and three brethren signed the surrender in 1537.

#### VALUATIONS.

|                   |   |                       |      |   |   |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|------|---|---|
| Tax. Eccles. 1291 | { | Norwich Diocese . . . | £ 31 | 6 | 0 |
|                   |   | Ely Diocese . . .     | 1    | 3 | 0 |

32 9 0

Valor Ecclesiasticus, A.D. 1534 (gross value) 46 3 8  
Speed, the same.

Dugdale and Valor Ecclesiasticus (clear value) 40 13 4

<sup>a</sup> Tanner's *Notitia*.

<sup>b</sup> *Mon. Angl.*, tom. ii. 320.

<sup>c</sup> Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, vol. iv. 180.

<sup>d</sup> *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, p. 239.

<sup>e</sup> Richard de Malebisse founded the Premonstratensian abbey of Neubo or Newboth in Lincolnshire, A.D. 1198.



GRANTEES.—Philip Parry or Paris, esq. and Margaret his wife, A.D. 1540.

PRESENT POSSESSOR.—William Dunn Gardiner, esq.

## MYRMOUND, Mirmaunde, Marmound. PRIORY OF CELL.

SITUATION.—In the county of Cambridge and the isle of Ely; the hundred of Wisbeach, the archdeaconry of Norfolk, the deanery of Fincham, and the parish of Upwell or Welle.

FOUNDATION.—Sir Ralph Hauvyle, Hautvill, or De Alta-Villa, with the consent of Eustachius bishop of Ely, founded this priory in the time of Richard I., endowing it with 300 acres of land in Upwell and Outwell, on both sides of the water. The founder gave it as a cell to Sempringham, on condition of having the prayers of three priests in the said house of Mirmound. Some additions were made to this en-

dowment by the descendants of the founder, but its revenues nevertheless were extremely small.

To this priory belonged the impropriate rectory of Dunton, and the advowson of the rectory of Rainham St. Margaret, with lands in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire.

DEDICATION.—The blessed Virgin Mary.

### BENEFACTORS.

Eustachius bishop of Ely, Ric. I. Thomas de Hauvill, lord of Rainham *Parva*, 1317.  
Sir Thomas Hauvyle, Edw. I.

### VALUATIONS.

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica* 1291 . . . . . £ 15 17 4½  
*Valor Ecclesiasticus* 1534 (clear value) . . . 10 7 7  
Dugdale, the same.  
Speed and *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (gross value) . 13 6 1½

CONVENT.—The prior and one canon only signed the surrender A.D. 1537.

GRANTEES.—The site appears to have remained in the hands of the Crown until the year 1567, when Queen Elizabeth granted it to Percival Bowes and John Mosyer.

## Knights Templars.

### CHIPPENHAM, Cheppingham, Chypenham. PRECEPTORY, INFIRMARY, CHURCH or CHAPEL, sometimes called the Holy House or Hospital of Jerusalem.



Arms of the order in England.—*Gules, a cross argent*<sup>a</sup>.

SITUATION.—In the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Fordham, and the hundred of Stapleho.

FOUNDATION.—William the Conqueror gave this town and manor and all the appurtenances, excepting the church of Chippenham, to Geoffrey de Mandeville, whose son William de Mandeville, earl of Essex, “for his own soul and for the souls of his ancestors and successors,” bestowed it upon the Knights Templars, in the year 1184, in presence of King Henry II. in his chapel at Westminster. King Henry III. gave to the Templars and their successors here a weekly market to be held upon their manor of Chippenham. These knights continued in possession until the suppression of their order A.D. 1312, when the estate passed to the

### Knights Hospitalers,

who established an infirmary or commandry here subordinate to their principal establishment in London, and it was used for their sick brethren, who were often removed hither for country air. King John, in a charter reciting and confirming the former grants, donations, and possessions, of the hospital

of St. John of Jerusalem in London, notices the town, manor, &c., of Chippenham of the gift of earl William de Mandeville, all belonging to the Hospitalers except the church, which belonged to the monks of Walden, and except the land which the nuns of Chicksand held here. The fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem continued possessors here until the Dissolution, and had also lands in Ashley and Silverley. The returns made in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus tempore Hen. VIII.* notice an annual stipend of 5s. paid by the commander of Carbrooke to a priest performing service at Chipnam, p. 340.

BENEFACTORS :—The original donation deeds formerly in the collection of Mr. Thomas Martin.

|                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| John de Gynes.                 | Thomas Stanulf of Silverle.    |
| Ralph de Coggeshale.           | Thomas le Mervyllus of Dalham. |
| Agnes de Padebroc and Helewysa | William Randolph.              |
| her sister.                    | King Henry III.                |
| Richard de Camera or Chambers. | King Edward I.                 |

DEDICATION.—To God, St. Mary, and St. John Baptist. Here was a light burning before the image of the Virgin in the hospital church.

CONVENT.—By a deed, sans date, it appears that there were at least eight brethren residing here, including the officiating chaplain in their chapel or hospital church<sup>b</sup>.

This preceptory was used for sick brethren of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who were frequently removed hither from their principal house in London.

VALUATION.—Included A.D. 1534 in the valuation of Carbrooke, but amounted to 33*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

GRANTEE.—Sir Edward, afterwards Lord North A.D. 1540. Sir Thomas Revet possessed it in 1582. Sir Edward Russel in 1726.

PRESENT OWNER.—John Tharp, esq.

<sup>a</sup> It seems that the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem adopted the arms of the Templars in London, impaling it with his own

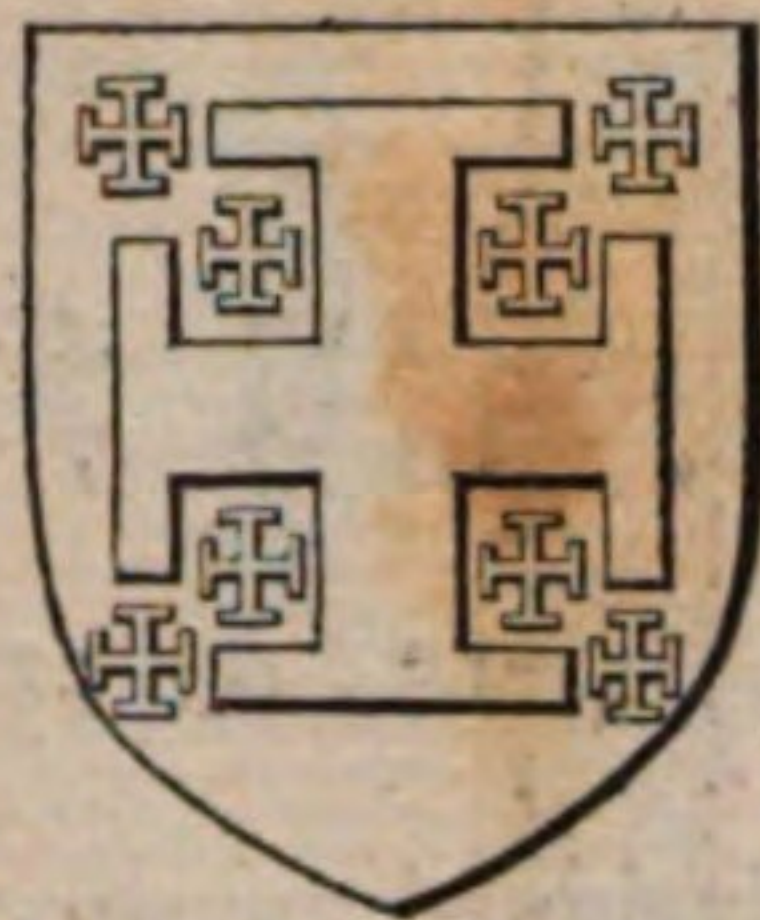
coat.—See Fuller's *Church History*, p. 322.

<sup>b</sup> Blomefield's *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, p. 196.



## Knights Hospitalers.

### ASHLEY, Ashele.



Arms of the order in England.—*Argent*, a cross potent between 8 crosses *or*.

**SITUATION.**—In the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Fordham, and the hundred of Cheveley.

William son of Ranulph de Silverley gave to the Knights

Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem in England, 50 acres of arable land and 15 acres of pasture and several other gifts in Ashley and Silverley, on condition that a chaplain should celebrate divine service for his soul at Ashley.

William Randolph also gave to the hospital of St. John 154 acres of arable land in Ashley and Silverley<sup>a</sup>.

**GRANTEE.**—The manor and lands which belonged to the Knights Hospitalers in Ashley and Silverley were granted to Sir Edward North A.D. 1540.

**PRESENT PROPRIETOR.**—Francis earl of Guildford, a descendant of the grantee, is now lord of the manor, impropiator, and patron.

Ashley and Silverley are now consolidated, but the parish churches of both have long since been dilapidated<sup>b</sup>.

## HOSPITALS.

### WYKES, Wicken, anciently Wicham.

**SITUATION.**—In the archdeaconry of Sudbury, the deanery of Fordham, and the hundred of Stapleho.

**FOUNDRESS.**—The Lady Mary, widow of Sir Humphrey de Bassyngburne, and a great benefactress to Spinney priory, A.D. 1321 made that house a further donation of a messuage

and lands in Wykes, on condition that the prior and convent should constantly maintain in the said messuage seven aged men, with the allowance of one farthing loaf of bread, one herring, and one pennyworth of ale, daily to each; and three ells of linen, one woollen garment, a pair of shoes of the price of five pence, and two hundred dry turves to each annually.

The right of nominating the poor men to this hospital on the decease or removal of any of them was vested in the prior and convent of Spinney.

Other MONASTERIES having Possessions in that part of the Diocese of NORWICH which extends into CAMBRIDGESHIRE, at the time of the Norwich Taxation A.D. 1291.

| Monasteries.        | Counties.       | Orders.           | Annual Revenues. | Parishes.            |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
|                     |                 |                   | £. s. d.         |                      |
| Prior of Angle      | Cambridgeshire  | Austin Canons     | 1 13 3½          | Wykes.               |
| Abbot of Bury       | Suffolk         | Benedictine Monks | 0 13 6           | Soham.               |
| Abbess of Chatteris | Cambridgeshire  | Benedictine Nuns  | 1 10 8           | Burwell.             |
| Prior of Chicksand  | Bedfordshire    | Gilbertine Canons | 4 11 8           | Chippenham.          |
| Prior of Ely        | Cambridgeshire  | Benedictine Monks | 10 5 6½          | Soham and Barwaye.   |
| Abbot of Ramsey     | Huntingdonshire | Benedictine Monks | 52 13 4          | Burwell.             |
| Abbot of Sibton     | Suffolk         | Cistercian Monks  | 8 8 0            | Chippenham.          |
| Prior of Stoke      | Suffolk         | Benedictine Monks | 1 15 7           | Fordham and Burwell. |
| Prior of Thetford   | Norfolk         | Cluniac Monks     | 16 10 1½         | Wood Ditton.         |
| Abbot of Walden     | Essex           | Benedictine Monks | 4 18 6           | Chippenham.          |

<sup>a</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tom. ii. 544.

<sup>b</sup> *Magna Britannia*, vol. ii. 81.



Abbreviations

The first date is that of the first mention  
The second is that of the Dissolution  
D. at the Dissolution









A P P E N D I X.



V P B X D J K



APPENDIX.

Abstract of the Catalogue of Religious Houses, &c. in the Diocese of Norwich;  
With such of their GROSS VALUES as are given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.  
Arranged according to the respective Orders.

| ORDERS.                                                                                                                                     | Norfolk.        |            |    | Suffolk. |                 |            | Cambridgeshire. |     |                 | Total of the Diocese. |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----|----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                                             | Num. of Houses. | Valuation. |    |          | Num. of Houses. | Valuation. |                 |     | Num. of Houses. | Valuation.            |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                             |                 | £.         | s. | d.       |                 | £.         | s.              | d.  |                 | £.                    | s. | d. |
| <b>Monastic Orders.</b>                                                                                                                     |                 |            |    |          |                 |            |                 |     |                 |                       |    |    |
| Benedictine or Black Monks, including the early monasteries and alien priories of the Order .                                               | 21              | 2304       | 3  | 9½       | 20              | 2658       | 19              | 6½  | 1               | 10                    | 13 | 4  |
| Benedictine or Black Nuns . . . . .                                                                                                         | 6               | 211        | 5  | 7½       | 2               | 154        | 1               | 8½  | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Cistercian or White Monks . . . . .                                                                                                         | 2               | .          | .  | .        | 1               | 279        | 2               | 11  | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Cistercian or White Nuns . . . . .                                                                                                          | 1               | 42         | 4  | 7¾       | 1               | 12         | 0               | 4   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Cluniac Monks . . . . .                                                                                                                     | 8               | 888        | 2  | 10       | 2               | 49         | 3               | 0   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Nuns of the Order of Fontevrault . . . . .                                                                                                  | 1               | 31         | 16 | 7        | 2               | 253        | 13              | 5¼  | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| <b>Clerical Orders.</b>                                                                                                                     |                 |            |    |          |                 |            |                 |     |                 |                       |    |    |
| Regular Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, or Canons of the Holy Cross . . . . .                                                                 | 1               | 49         | 18 | 1        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Regular Canons of St. Augustine, or Black Canons . . . . .                                                                                  | 18              | 1449       | 18 | 5½       | 13              | 957        | 0               | 0¼  | 2               | 92                    | 12 | 3½ |
| Regular Canons of the Order of St. Augustine and the institution of St. Mary of Mertune .                                                   | 2               | 131        | 11 | 0        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Premonstratensian or White Canons . . . . .                                                                                                 | 3               | 437        | 11 | 1¾       | 2               | 210        | 4               | 4¾  | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Gilbertine Canons and Nuns, or Canons and Nuns of the Order of St. Gilbert of Semp-<br>ringham . . . . .                                    | 1               | 171        | 6  | 8        | .               | .          | .               | .   | 2               | 59                    | 9  | 9½ |
| <b>Military Orders.</b>                                                                                                                     |                 |            |    |          |                 |            |                 |     |                 |                       |    |    |
| Knights Templars . . . . .                                                                                                                  | 1               | .          | .  | .        | 2               | .          | .               | .   | 1               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Knights Hospitalers . . . . .                                                                                                               | 1               | 65         | 2  | 9½       | 1               | 56         | 14              | 0   | 1               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Sisters Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem .                                                                                              | 1               | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Order of the Holy Trinity and St. Victor for the redemption of captives . . . . .                                                           | 1               | 74         | 2  | 7½       | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem . . . . .                                                                                                 | 2               | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| <b>Conventual Orders.</b>                                                                                                                   |                 |            |    |          |                 |            |                 |     |                 |                       |    |    |
| Dominican or Black Friars—Friars Preachers .                                                                                                | 5               | 0          | 18 | 0        | 4               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Franciscan or Gray Friars—Friars Minors . .                                                                                                 | 4               | 3          | 0  | 0        | 3               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Nuns Minoresses of St. Clare . . . . .                                                                                                      | .               | .          | .  | .        | 1               | 78         | 2               | 0   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Carmelites or White Friars . . . . .                                                                                                        | 6               | 4          | 1  | 0        | 1               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Augustin or Austin Friars—Friars Eremites .                                                                                                 | 3               | 1          | 4  | 6        | 3               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Friars of the Sack— <i>Fratres de Sacco</i> . . . .                                                                                         | 2               | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Friars of Our Lady— <i>Fratres de Domina</i> . .                                                                                            | 1               | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Friars of the Blessed Mary and St. Nicholas .                                                                                               | 1               | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Pied Friars— <i>Fratres de Pica</i> . . . . .                                                                                               | 1               | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Crossed or Crouched Friars . . . . .                                                                                                        | .               | .          | .  | .        | 1               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| <b>Colleges, &amp;c.</b>                                                                                                                    |                 |            |    |          |                 |            |                 |     |                 |                       |    |    |
| Colleges of Secular Canons or Priests . . . .                                                                                               | 12              | 269        | 7  | 3½       | 10              | 896        | 8               | 5¾  | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Hospitals, Leper-houses, and Lazar-houses .                                                                                                 | 48              | 157        | 16 | 2½       | 25              | 146        | 1               | 10  | 1               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Sum of the Religious Houses, Col-<br>leges, and Hospitals . . . . .                                                                         | 153             | 6293       | 11 | 2¼       | 94              | 5751       | 11              | 8¾  | 8               | 162                   | 15 | 5  |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                                                                                                                       |                 |            |    |          |                 |            |                 |     |                 |                       |    |    |
| Hermitages, and Anchoretages or Anchorages .                                                                                                | 74              | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Chuntries or Free Chapels, distinct from those in the parochial churches . . . . .                                                          | 138             | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Gilds or Confraternities . . . . .                                                                                                          | 909             | .          | .  | .        | .               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Shrines and places of Pilgrimages . . . . .                                                                                                 | 31              | .          | .  | .        | 8               | .          | .               | .   | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Monasteries whose sites were in other coun-<br>ties, but which had possessions in the diocese at the time of the Taxation in 1291 . . .     | 50              | 526        | 6  | 10¼      | 54              | 756        | 3               | 10¼ | 10              | 103                   | 0  | 2½ |
| Other Monasteries valued in 1291, but sup-<br>pressed before 1535, and consequently not returned in the <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> . . . . | .               | 442        | 6  | 9½       | .               | 192        | 12              | 3¾  | .               | .                     | .  | .  |
| Total . . . . .                                                                                                                             | 1355            |            |    |          |                 |            |                 |     |                 |                       |    |    |

The amount of Annuities granted to retired Chantry Priests and Incumbents of Free Chapels and Chantries in Norfolk, A.D. 1553 . . . . . £382 0 11  
The same in the county of Suffolk . . . . . 625 4 6  
£1007 5 5



## Conventual and Collegiate Churches still in Use in the Diocese of Norwich.

**ATTLEBURGH.**—Collegiate church; now parochial. Nave, two aisles, and two chapels or transepts. The choir or chancel with its south aisle demolished.

**BINHAM.**—Benedictine priory church; now parochial. Nave with ruinous north aisle and transept used.

**CARBROOK.**—Church of the Hospitalers; now parochial. Entire; rebuilt *temp.* Hen. VI.

**INGHAM.**—Collegiate church of the order of Trinity for the redemption of captives; parochial. Entire, except the cloister which joined to the north side of the church.

**LEATHERINGHAM.**—Priory church of the Austin Canons; parochial. Much dilapidated.

**LYNN.**—Benedictine priory or St. Margaret's church; now parochial. Nave and two west towers used.

**NORWICH.**—Cathedral priory church of Benedictines. The church, with many chapels, conventual buildings, cloisters, &c., entire: the Lady chapel destroyed.

Black friars church; not parochial. The choir, called

the Dutch church. The nave and aisles are now used as a Town Hall. Tower demolished.

St. Paul's or Norman's Spitel or Hospital church; now parochial. Entire.

St. Giles's Hospital church, commonly called St. Helen's; parochial. Part of the nave, aisles, and a chapel in use. The choir, cloisters, and remainder of the aisles, form part of the present Hospital.

**REDLINGFIELD.**—Benedictine nunnery church of St. Andrew; now parochial.

**RUSHWORTH.**—Collegiate church. The nave only used. The choir and the north and south aisles demolished.

**THOMPSON.**—Church appropriated to the college; now parochial.

**WINGFIELD.**—Collegiate church; parochial.

**WYMONDHAM.**—Benedictine abbey church. The only part of the original conventual church remaining is the middle tower. The nave, the north aisle, and the west tower, were previously appropriated to the parishioners.

The ARMS of the following MONASTERIES, &c. in the Diocese, are, or recently were, to be seen in the churches and situations enumerated below.

### Bury Abbey.

Bressingham church—window, south aisle.

Dickleburgh church—upper windows.

Thorpe Abbots—windows of the church.

Caister near Norwich—window of the church.

Saxlingham—east chancel-window of the church.

Winfarthing—window of the church.

Wiggenhall St. Mary—church.

East Bradenham—window of the church.

Stradset—chancel, east window.

Winch, East—the font.

Mildenhall—over the door of the north porch.

Bury abbey appears to have first adopted the arms of the East Angles, which were also those of their patron Saint Edmund. Some time after his death, *arrows in saltire* were added, in memory of King Edmund's martyrdom. It is not quite ascertained at what period this change took place, or whether such change was general. I have observed in some arms, described as those of Bury abbey, that they have nevertheless been without arrows:—these occur at Old Buckenham, Weeting, Stradset, Wiggenhall St. Mary, &c.

Mr. Tanner says that from a hundred years before the Dissolution, Bury abbey constantly bore the crowns with arrows.

### East Angles.

Dickleburgh—upper windows.

Old Buckenham—window, south aisle.

Saxlingham—chancel, east window.

Thorpe Abbots—church.

Bracon-Ash—chancel windows.

Winfarthing—window.

Pulham St. Mary the Virgin—porch and windows.

Surlingham St. Mary—font.

Cawston—east window.

Northwold—roof of the church.

Weeting—chancel, east window.

Marsham—upper windows.

Alderford—window.

Walpole—window, north aisle.

Norwich, St. Swithin's—the font.

Norwich, St. Andrew's—east end of church.

East Winch—font.

### The See of Ely.

Besthorpe—window.

Weeting St. Mary—church.

Saham Toney—church.

Pulham St. Mary the Virgin.

Stradset—chancel.

Outwell—east window.

Emneth—church.

Walpole—church.

Wiggenhall St. Mary.

Great Ellingham—window.

The arms of the see of Ely are here inserted, as noticed by Mr. Blomefield, because, as they differ in colour only from those of the East Angles, and perhaps from the early arms of Bury abbey also, they cannot be distinguished in the carvings.

### St. Edmund.

Billingford near Scole—the font.

Emneth—church.

Thorpe Abbots—window.

Downham—church.

Wighton—chancel, north window.

Norwich, St. Laurence—south window of nave.

Norwich, St. Edmund—windows and roof.

The arms here enumerated, called by Blomefield St. Edmund's arms, have apparent reference to Bury abbey. They are, for the most part, like those which ornament Beccles church, viz., *a single crown pierced with arrows in saltire*.

The corporation of Southwold bears the same arms, with the addition of two dolphins.



**The See of Norwich.**

Dickleburgh—window.  
Winfarthing—window.  
Attleburgh—over the rood-loft.  
Burgh St. Margaret—church.  
Norwich cathedral—west end, and in various other parts of the building.

On the north buttress of the tower of Blakeney church is the following shield, 3 mitres, the lowest pierced with a crosier.

This probably relates to the episcopal see. In all the old carvings and paintings in the decoration of the cathedral and other churches the mitres are represented without strings.

**Norwich Priory.**

Wiggenhall St. Germain's—windows.  
Norwich cathedral—west end and various places.  
St. Giles's church—roof.  
St. Andrew's church—east end.  
St. Martin in Coslany—font.  
St. Mary in Coslany—font.  
Erpingham gate.  
Great Cressingham—east and north windows.  
Saxlingham—east chancel window.  
Hilgay—roof of south aisle.  
Hindringham—chancel window.  
Sloley—carving upon a seat in the church.  
Sprowston—windows.  
Worsted church—carving on a seat.  
Walpole St. Andrews—south window.

**Flinton Minnery.**

Fundenhall—painted on the rood loft.

**St. Bennet's at Hulme Abbey.**

Horning—upon the ends of several seats in the church.  
Neatishead—carved in stone upon the north porch.

Hoveton St. John—south side of the church, painted in glass, first south window.

Thurgarton—church.

Thwaite (S. Erpingham)—windows of the church.

Erpingham—carved in stone at the bottom of the steeple.

Houghton in the Hole—church.

Catfield—church.

North Walsham—porch, carved in stone.

Norwich—episcopal palace, carved in wood.

**West Dereham Abbey.**

Oxburgh—roof of church.

Stradset church—chancel, east window.

**Chetford Abbey.**

Broome (Suffolk)—church, east window.

Fritton (Depwade)—chancel window.

Watton—window, south aisle.

**Wendling Abbey.**

Yaxham—chancel, south window.

**Castleacre Priory.**

Castleacre—priory window.

**Old Buckenham Priory.**

New Buckenham church—on the wooden carved skreen of St. Mary's chapel.

New Buckenham—workhouse windows, carved in wood.

Old Buckenham church—windows of south aisle, painted in the glass.

Kenninghall—against the chancel wall.

Downham—church.



## I N D E X

TO

## THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES, COLLEGES, AND HOSPITALS

## In the County of Norfolk.

MARKED UPON THE MAP, OR DESCRIBED IN THE FOREGOING CATALOGUE.

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## RELIGIOUS HOUSES, COLLEGES, AND HOSPITALS In the County of Suffolk.

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## RELIGIOUS HOUSES

IN

*Cambridgeshire.*

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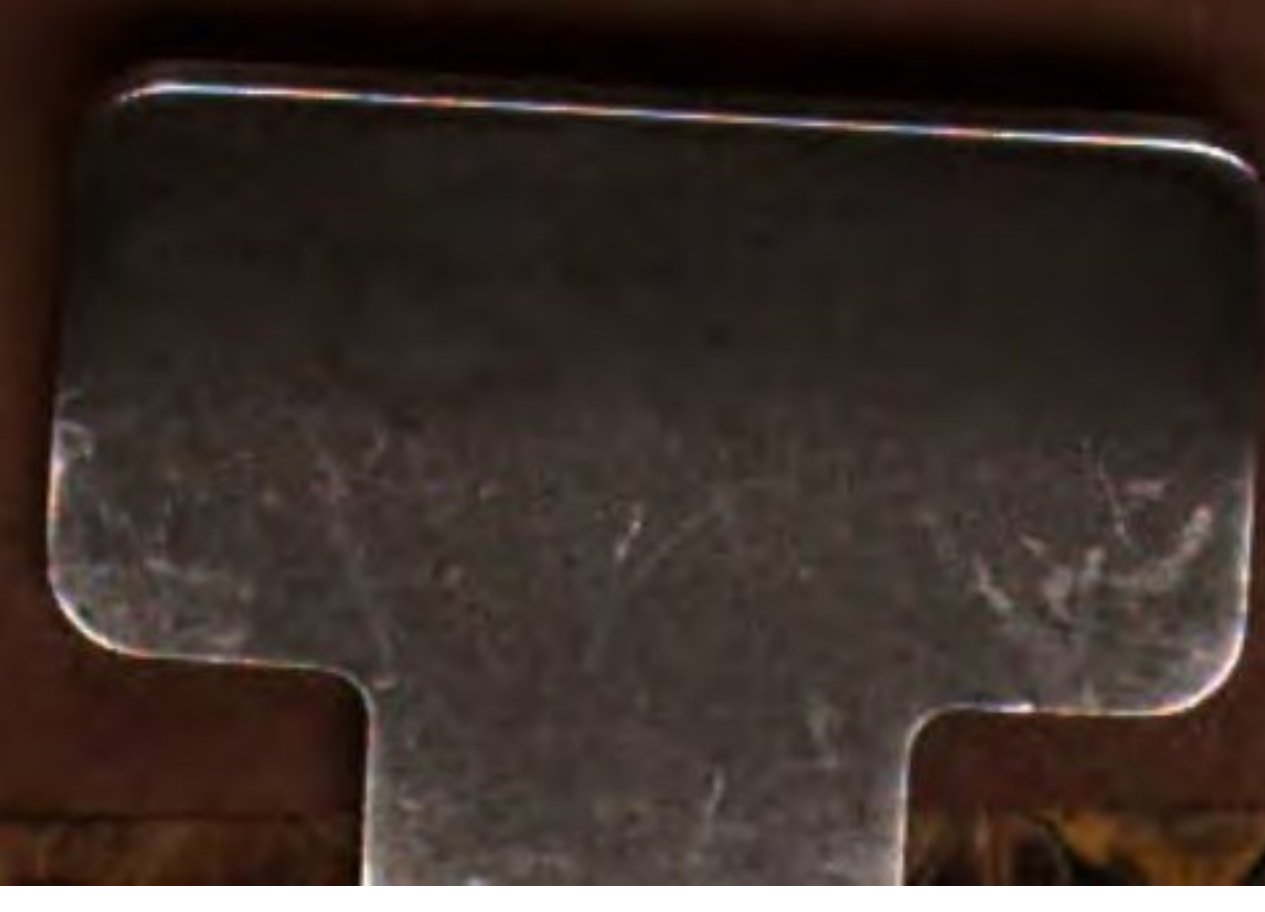


















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with their dependencies, formerly established in the diocese of Norwich  
and the ancient kingdom of East Anglia, systematically arranged and  
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